

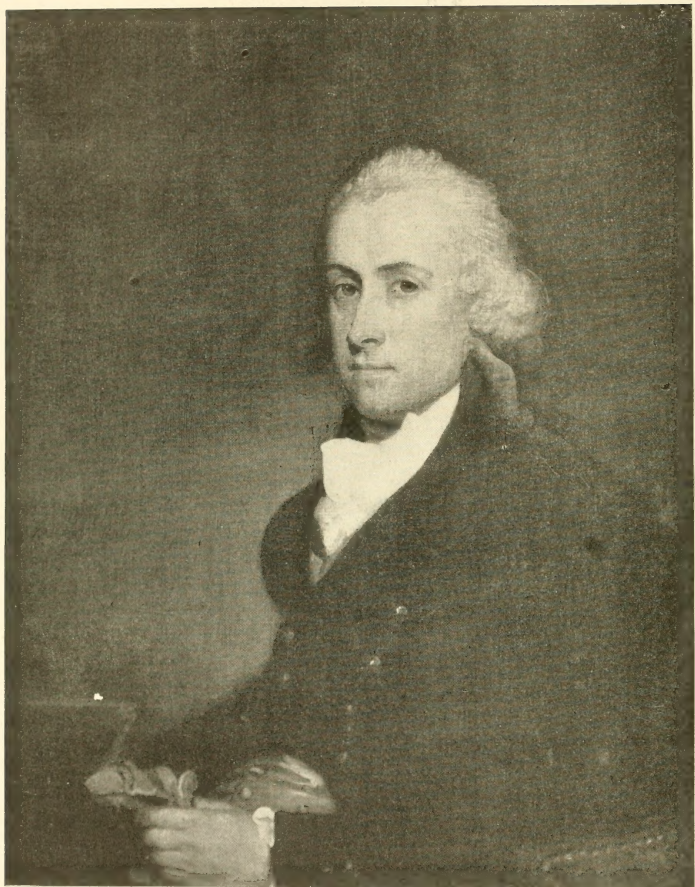
Gc
974.7
P36h
v.2
1146110

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01068 6456



Stephen Van Rensselaer,
Patroon, Manor of Rensselaerwyck,
Major General, U. S. Army.

Historic Homes and Institutions

AND

Genealogical and Family History

OF

NEW YORK

BY

WILLIAM S. PELLETREAU, A. M.

Member of Long Island Historical Society; Author of "Old New York Houses,"
"Early Long Island Wills," "Records of Southampton, Long Island,"
"History of Smithtown, Long Island," etc., etc.

"It is a thing of no small importance to possess the relics of our ancestors, to practice the same sacred rites, and to be buried by their side."—CICERO.

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME II

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
NEW YORK CHICAGO
1907

1146110

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I.

THE STORY OF THE CONQUEST.....	3
--------------------------------	---

CHAPTER II.

THE EARLY SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.....	16
------------------------------------	----

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST PRINTERS	40
--------------------------	----

CHAPTER IV.

THE FIRST NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS.....	51
------------------------------------	----

CHAPTER V.

THE BATTERY AND BOWLING GREEN.....	69
------------------------------------	----

Genealogical and Family History.

CHAPTER I.

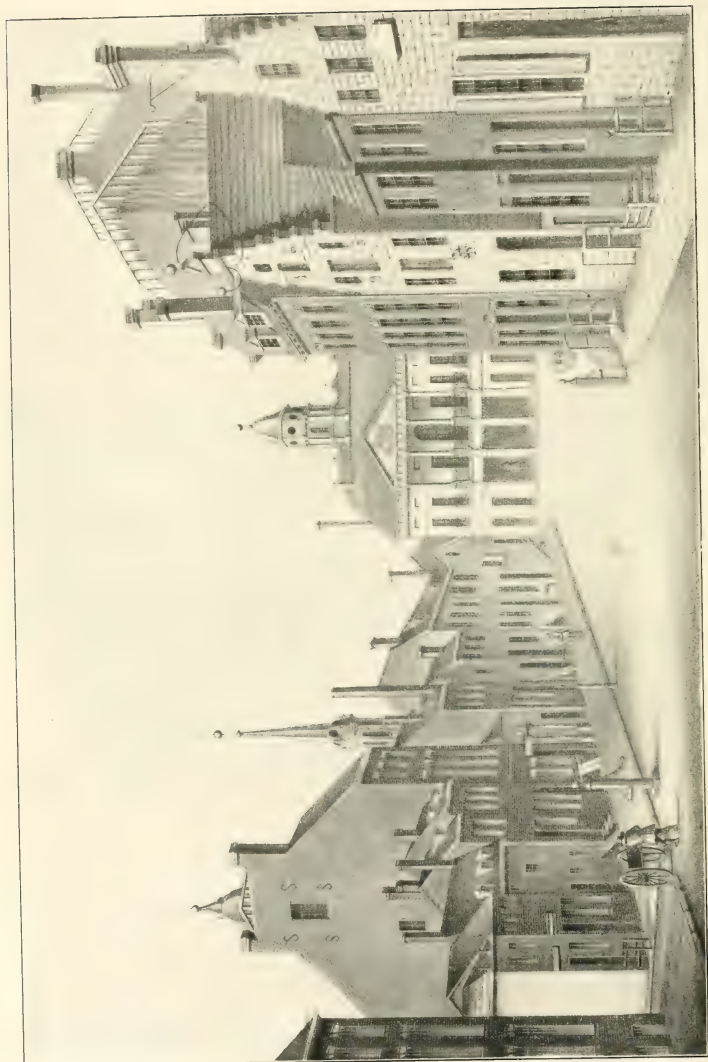
THE STORY OF THE CONQUEST.

The discoveries made by the Cabots was the excuse, the desire of claiming America for future colonies was the true reason, and the existence of a war between England and Holland was the opportunity for the English conquest of New Netherland. The line of argument in favor of England was stated most clearly by Governor Cadwallader Colden in his remarks on Smith's "History of New York." "The princes of Europe founded their pretensions in America on the first discovery and in taking possession. There is no question that the first discovery of North America was under commission from the King of England, and that the first settlement was made by the English with a public declaration by the King's Letters Patent, that he claimed by the discovery and possession from the 39th to the 45th degree of latitude. No nation in amity with England could settle within those bounds without a breach of amity between them. The Dutch took advantage of the internal disorders and the civil war in England to establish themselves in the country claimed by the Crown of England, and the English certainly were in the right to reclaim this country as soon as the public tranquillity permitted them to do it."

The intention to occupy this territory and make it a part of the English realm was never lost sight of, and the opportunity came at last. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the first English

colonists were sent to Virginia, but the adventure failed, and the name given by Sir Walter Raleigh to the lands he attempted to occupy was the sole relic of his enterprise. A few years later three enterprising English mariners—Gosnold, Pring and Weymouth—visited the shores of Maine and explored the coast as far south as Buzzard's Bay. To substantiate the claim of England, King James I, in April, 1606, granted to the different companies the privilege of settling two colonies. One of these in later years became the flourishing colony of Virginia, but the other, on the coast of Maine, was abandoned shortly after it begun.

The story of the Dutch settlement on Manhattan has already been told, and it remains to state in what manner New Netherland became New York, and under the control of the English Crown. The Dutch and the English looked upon their colonies in America with entirely different eyes. To the Dutch—that is, the West India Company—New Netherland was simply a place for collecting furs and trading with the Indians, a country from which they received much and gave nothing in return, a place to buy and sell and get gain. No money was to be expended in promoting its settlement, and no expense incurred in making any fortifications, which would be of the slightest avail against a foreign foe. A small fort, rudely built and with an insufficient armament, and a pallisade or stockade, sufficient to be somewhat of a protection against the savages—this was all that the owners of New Netherland were willing to do for the land they occupied, and of which they were for a time the rulers. But to the mighty minds who ruled the destinies of England, her colonies in America were something of far greater importance. To the eyes that looked far into the future, it was a country to be peopled with flourishing villages; cities were to be builded on the banks of its rivers, and, instead of the sav-



View of Broad Street, 1765.

age Indians and not more savage wild beasts, it was to be the home of a peaceful population, enjoying the blessings of a fertile land where bright harvests would rejoice in their golden gleam.

It was under the claim of England that Long Island was given to the Earl of Stirling, and through his agent, James Farrett, the first towns of Southampton and Southold were settled by English colonists, and patents granted to them for their lands. On the 12th of March, 1664, King Charles granted, under the Great Seal of England, to his brother, James, Duke of York and Albany, a part of Maine, the whole of Long Island, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and the Hudson river, with all the mainland from the west side of the Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware bay. This included all those portions of the present states of Connecticut and Massachusetts lying west of the Connecticut river, and the whole of New York and New Jersey. It was on the strength of this that the province of New York in later years laid claim to the region called Vermont, and caused a contest with New Hampshire, which continued for long years and ended only by its being made an independent state. It made the Duke the sole and absolute owner of the entire territory, and governor and ruler of all its inhabitants.

The first act was to send four commissioners, who were to be sent to New England to see how the several colonies observed their charters, and to settle all disputes concerning their boundaries. These commissioners were Colonel Richard Nicolls, Sir Robert Carr, Colonel George Cartwright and Samuel Maverick, who had been a resident in Massachusetts. Among their instructions it was expressly stated that they were to obtain the active assistance of the New England colonies in reducing the Dutch in New Netherland to subjection.

Colonel Richard Nicolls, whose name is famous in our his-

tory, was a university scholar, a brave soldier, a prudent officer, and had been a companion of the Duke in the days of his exile. On the second of April, 1664, the Duke of York commissioned Nicolls to be his deputy governor of the territory which had been given him, and to execute all the powers granted in the following patent:

James Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland &c Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Governor of Portsmouth &c. Whereas it has pleased the King's Most Excellent Majesty, my Sovereign Lord and Brother, by His Majesty's Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster the Twelfth day of March, in the Sixteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, to give and grant unto me and to my Heirs and Assigns. All that part of the main land of New England, Beginning at a certain place called and known by the name of Saint Croix, next adjoining to New Scotland in America. and from thence extending along the sea coast unto a certain place called Petaquire or Pemaquid, and so up the River thereof to the furthest head of the same, as it tendeth Northwards, and extending from thence to the River of Kinebequi and so upwards by the shortest course to the River Canada northwards. And also all that Island or Islands commonly called by the several name or names of Matowachs or Long Island, situate, lying and being towards the west of Cape Cod and the Narrow Higansetts, abutting upon the main land, between the two rivers there, called or known by the several names of Connecticut and the Hudson's River. Together also with the said River called Hudson's River, and all the land from the West side of the Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay. And also all those several Islands called or known by the name of Martin's Vineyards and Nantuckes, otherwise Nantucket. Together with all Land, Islands, soiles, Rivers, etc * * * To Have and to Hold the same to your proper use and behoof. * * * And whereas I have conceived a good opinion of the Integrity, Prudence, Ability and Fitness of Richard Nicolls Esquire, to be employed as my Deputy there. I do hereby constitute and appoint him the said Richard Nicolls Esquire to be my Deputy Governor within the Lands, Islands and Places aforesaid. To perform and execute all and every the Powers which are by the said Letters Patent granted unto me, to be executed by my Deputy, Agent, or Assign. To Have and To

Hold the said place of Deputy Governor unto the said Richard Nicolls Esquire during my will and pleasure only. Hereby requiring all and every the Inhabitants of the said Lands, Islands and Places, to give obedience to him. * * * Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall, this Second day of April
* * * 1664.

JAMES. (L. S.)

Peter Stuyvesant, the illustrious governor of New Netherland, was not ignorant of all these preparations on the part of England, and he sent prompt warning to the West India Company of the grant of the King to the Duke of York, and gave them full notice that the entire province would be lost to Holland unless reinforcements were promptly sent. The company, once so rich and powerful, was then on the verge of bankruptcy. No assistance was sent, and they practically abandoned New Netherland to its fate.

To carry out the plan of conquest, the Duke of York borrowed from his "Royal Brother" four ships of war. This fleet consisted of the frigate "Guinea," of thirty-six guns, under Captain Hugh Hyde; the "Elias," of thirty guns, commanded by William Hill; the "Martin," of sixteen guns, under Captain Edward Grove; and a chartered transport, the "William and Nicholas," of ten guns, under Captain Thomas Morley. The expedition embarked early in May, conveying the royal commissioners and about four hundred and fifty soldiers, commanded by Colonels Nicolls, Carr and Cartwright, under whom were several other officers in the British army. Among these were names afterward prominent in our annals. They are: Captains Matthias Nicolls, Robert Needham, Harry Norwood and Daniel Brodhead, some of whom intended to settle in the country, and were accompanied by their families.

The expedition, well provided with all the necessities for war, sailed from Portsmouth about the middle of the month,

with orders to make their first anchorage in Gardiner's bay, at the east end of Long Island. To cross the Atlantic at that time, with the slow sailing vessels of the period, meant a long and tedious voyage, and it was ten weeks before Nicolls with his squadron arrived at Boston. The English ships then sailed for the mouth of the Hudson, and on the sixteenth of August the frigate "Guinea," with Colonel Nicolls and his colleagues, anchored in the lower bay, and two days later was joined by the other vessels. At this time the King's commissioners were joined by John Winthrop, Samuel Willys and other Connecticut magistrates, with Thomas Willett on the part of New Plymouth, and the notorious Captain John Scott with a force from New Haven. The English force was soon largely increased by trained bands from Southold and other English towns, under Captain John Youngs, who had been promised rewards when the land was conquered. Upon the arrival of this fleet the harbor of New Amsterdam was blockaded, and the farmers on Long Island were forbidden to send supplies to the city. Strange to say, the city never seemed to have at any time sufficient supplies of provisions to last more than a week, and in some respects, perhaps, the same might be said at the present day. The inhabitants of Long Island were summoned to meet the commissioners at Gravesend. The people of the eastern towns gladly welcomed their fellow countrymen. Governor Winthrop relinquished all claim on the part of Connecticut, to Long Island, and Nicolls, on his part, promised to confirm all their officers and to call an Assembly where new laws could be enacted. The result was that troops from these towns marched at once to assist the army of conquest.

Governor Stuyvesant knew too well that the city was without any means of defense, and made a few hasty preparations. The

inhabitants were called upon to strengthen the almost useless pallisades, and some heavy guns were mounted.

On the shore of Governor's Island at the present time there is an antiquated fortification, known as Castle William. It was erected at the time of the war of 1812, and was then considered a powerful and efficient fortress. Today the fortifications upon which New York depends for safety are at the Narrows, and upon Coney Island and at Throggs Neck, miles and miles away. Let us suppose that at the present date a fleet of English ironclads and first class war ships should arrive in the port of New York and find no other defense than Castle William, with a few guns of an ancient pattern, with a quantity of damaged powder and a small garrison of soldiers ready for mutiny. What hope could there be in such a case for the safety of the city? And this was exactly the circumstances of New Amsterdam when the fleet of Colonel Nicolls cast anchor in front of the town. The inhabitants were not only unprepared, but almost indifferent. The burghers, comparatively few in number, were more anxious to obtain favorable terms by surrender than to attempt hopeless resistance. It has been stated that the whole city force placed man by man four rods apart could not guard its hastily prepared breastworks. The regular garrison of Fort Amsterdam did not exceed one hundred and fifty men; the supply of powder was not only small, but damaged, and the low earthen walls, sufficient to repel savages, were utterly useless against a well armed fleet.

In the whole city there was but one brave-hearted man, and that was the governor, Peter Stuyvesant. When Nicolls sent a demand for surrender, he could only reply with a declaration of the Dutch title, which he ably vindicated. But all reasoning was useless, and the reply of Nicolls was that the question of right did not concern him; he was determined to take the

place and, if the reasonable terms which he had offered were not accepted, he would at once attack the city, and added most significantly: "On Thursday, the fourth, I will speak with you at the Manhattans. I shall come with my ships and soldiers, and he will be a bold messenger who shall then dare to come on board and solicit terms." To the demand of Stuyvesant's delegates, "What, then, is to be done?" he replied: "Hoist the white flag of peace at the fort, and then I may take something into consideration."

It was evidently the desire of Nicolls to obtain peaceful possession if possible, although his demands were imperious. It was the theory of the King of England and his advisers that he was not conquering a foreign province, but was resuming possession of what had always been his own. There was no desire to make enemies of his subjects, but to reconcile them with favorable terms. Upon this theory alone can the favorable terms granted be explained. Governor Stuyvesant was assured that if he surrendered to the King there should be free intercourse with Holland, or a virtual suspension of the navigation laws. This was communicated to Stuyvesant by a letter from Winthrop, and the rage in which the letter was torn up by "Peter the Headstrong" is well described in the pages of the veracious Diedrich Knickerbocker. The people who learned the liberal offers of the English, became mutinous and ceased to work on the fortifications, and complaints against the West India Company were freely made, and all agreed that to defend the city was an utter impossibility. But in spite of all these things, the brave-hearted Stuyvesant alone refused to yield.

On the 25th of August the British soldiers, consisting of three companies, landed at Gravesend, and with Nicolls at their head marched to the ferry at Brooklyn, where the Long Island

and New England companies were already gathered. Two of the frigates sailed up the bay and anchored near "Nutten's" or Gardner's Island. The other two came on with full sail, with guns prepared to fire a broadside if any hostilities should be offered; passed in front of Fort Amsterdam, and anchored above the city. This was the critical point. Standing on the parapet of the fort, Governor Stuyvesant watched their approach, and was seemingly on the point of ordering the gunner to fire on the enemy. At this moment the two "Dominies" Megapolensis, his most trusted friends and advisers, led him away, persuading him not to begin hostilities. Leaving fifty men in the feeble fortress, under the command of Nicasiaus De Sille, the governor, at the head of one hundred and fifty men, marched out into the city, in order to prevent, if possible, the English from attempting to land "here and there."

The Dutch garrison in Fort Amsterdam were ready for mutiny, and talked openly of "where booty is to be got and where the young women live who wear chains of gold." It was also reported that the New England forces declared that "their business was not only with New Netherland, but with the booty and plunder." These threats made the inhabitants to fear not only the enemy, but their own soldiers as well. The whole population was only about fifteen hundred, and against them were ranged a thousand well-armed foes. In view of these facts the elder Dominie Megapolensis and most of the leading citizens joined in a remonstrance, urging the governor and council to accept the terms offered by the English commander. Women and children came in tears, beseeching Stuyvesant to parley, but to all these his only reply was, "I had much rather be carried out dead." At length, alone in his heroism, he was obliged to yield. He knew that further opposition would be not only unavailing, but might be the cause of more unfavor-

able terms, and his pride was somewhat consoled by the scriptural assurance that with ten thousand men he could not meet him that came against him with twenty thousand.

In accordance with an agreement, six commissioners were appointed on each side to meet on Friday, the 26th of August (or the 5th of September, according to new style reckoning), to settle terms of surrender. On the part of the Dutch were John De Decker, Nicholas Varlett and Samuel Megapolensis, who represented the governor and council; and Cornelius Steenwyck, Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt, and Jacques Cousseau, representing the authorities of the city. On the other side, Colonel Nicolls chose Sir Robert Carr, Colonel George Cartwright, John Winthrop, Samuel Willys, Thomas Clarke and John Pyncheon of Massachusetts. This was done to make Connecticut and Massachusetts more firmly united with the English cause.

Two miles from the city, with a dense forest between, was the Bowery or farm of Governor Stuyvesant. Its name is still perpetuated as a street well known in the present metropolis, and a part of it yet remains in possession of his descendants, while upon it is erected a church under which rest his honored remains. It was at the Bowery that the commissioners met. It has been well stated that the terms of capitulation were the most favorable ever granted by a conqueror and "the King resumed his own." All the inhabitants of New Netherland were to continue free denizens, and were guaranteed their property, and were to enjoy their own customs concerning their inheritances. They were to enjoy the liberty of their conscience in divine worship and church discipline. Free trade with Holland was stipulated. "The officers, military and soldiers" were to march out of the fort with their arms, drums beating, colors flying, and lighted matches," and if any of them

desired to remain in the country as planters they should have fifty acres of land set out for them, and if any wished to remain as servants they shall continue with all safety and become free denizens afterwards. It was agreed that these articles were to be ratified on both sides "next Monday morning at the old mill, by eight of the clock, and that within two hours after, the fort and town called New Amsterdam shall be delivered into the hands of the said Colonel Richard Nicolls."

At the time mentioned, the act was performed. The Dutch flag was hauled down, the flag of England raised in its place. Fort Amsterdam became Fort James. The city was New York. The surrender of this port meant not only the cession of the city, but the great province of which it was so small a part. No event so small in itself was so great in its consequences, but it is a curious fact that, of all the Dutch soldiers that marched out and all the English soldiers that marched in, the sum total did not exceed two or three hundred men. The city government was made to conform to an English model. The first mayor was an Englishman, but the aldermen were partly Dutch, who understood the language and the old manners and customs. Among the very first to recognize and accept the new order of things were the leading families—the Philipsses, the Van Cortlandts and the De Peysters. Everything went on better than before, and just as the Norman Conquest was the making of England, so the English conquest was the making of New York.

CHAPTER II.

THE EARLY SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.

In all Protestant countries the early education of children was considered of the utmost importance, and in no country was this manifested in a greater degree than in Holland, the fatherland of the settlers of New Netherland. There education was not confined to the great and wealthy, but was generally disseminated among all classes. The great historian Motley, speaking of Antwerp as it was in the middle of the sixteenth century, says: "The schools were excellent and cheap. It was difficult to find a child of sufficient age who could not read, write and speak at least two languages. Nor was intellectual cultivation confined to the higher orders. On the contrary, it was diffused to a remarkable degree among the hard-working artisans and handicraftsmen of the great cities." And a learned Italian who lived in that region for forty years states: "There was scarcely a peasant who could not read."

At the time of the settlement some provisions for popular education was made in the charters of the West India Company, and although the actual erection of a schoolhouse was long delayed, yet there is sufficient evidence that a school teacher was residing here and pursuing his avocation as early as 1633. The school established at that time has been continued down to the present day, and is the oldest school in America. It was under the care of the Dutch church that the first school was established, and the school teacher was a lay priest, one of the officers of the church, and closely connected with its form of service. When Rev. Gideon Schaets was engaged as min-

A New & Accurate PLAN of the CITY of NEW YORK in the State of NEW YORK in NORTH AMERICA. Published in 1797



ister for the great manor of Rensselaerwychs, it was expressly stated that he was to teach the catechism, instruct the people in the Holy Scriptures, and "to pay attention to the office of schoolmaster for old and young." When the first settlement was made on the South river (the Delaware) it was stipulated that the city of Amsterdam was to send thither "a proper person for schoolmaster."

In April, 1633, Wouter Van Twiller arrived at Manhattan as the director general, and in the same year Rev. Everardus Bogardus was the minister, and Adam Roelantsen was the first schoolmaster. The school thus established, though kept at times somewhat irregularly, has never ceased, and efforts were made for its support. In 1638 Adam Roelantsen was still schoolmaster. He was born about 1606, and came to New Amsterdam at the age of twenty-seven. In 1639 he went to the manor of Rensselaerwychs, where he is mentioned as "Adam Roelantsen Van Hamelward, previously schoolmaster at New Amsterdam." He stayed there about two years, and then returned to New Amsterdam. In 1642 Jan Teunisen, the carpenter, made a contract to build him a house. The description is the earliest specified form of any dwelling house in the city. It was to be thirty feet long, eighteen feet wide and eight feet high; the beams to be hewn on four sides; the house to be well and tight clapboarded, and roofed with a substantial reed thatch; the floors to be tight and made of clapboard. There were to be two doors, one entry, a pantry, a bedstead, a staircase to go to the garret; the upper part of the chimneys to be of wood; one mantlepiece; the entry to be three feet wide, with a partition. The house was to be ready on May 1st, and the price was 350 guilders (or \$140), one-half to be paid when the timber was on the ground, and the other half when finished. This house stood on the north side of Stone street, and next

house but one to the brewery of Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt. The eastern part of the Produce Exchange now covers the spot.

The allusion to the bedstead may be explained that in those days it was built as a part of the house, and not movable as at present. It was a low one-story house, with a thatched roof. In 1643 he was "weigh master." In 1647 he was provost, and in 1653 a member of the Burgher Corps. After this we hear nothing of him or his descendants, but as the first schoolmaster in this city his name should be held in continued remembrance. He left four children, and on March 9, 1646, Jan Stevensen, "schoolmaster," and others, were appointed curators of the estate of Lyntje Martens, "late wife of Adam Roelantsen." The successor of Adam Roelantsen was the above named Jan Stevensen, "schoolmaster," and the West India Company granted him a "ground brief," or patent, for a house lot. This lot was on the west side of Broadway, and next south of the old burying ground. Morris street was originally a lane left to give Dominie Drissius access to his land, which lay between the burying ground and the river. This lot was ten rods and nine feet (Dutch measure), or about 130 feet, and was about 160 feet in depth "towards the river."

Although some preparations had been made for a schoolhouse, yet none was actually built for many years, the money raised for that purpose being needed for other purposes. On November 11, 1647, it was stated that "owing to the want of proper accommodations no school had been held for three months." Governor Stuyvesant stated "that a convenient place for a schoolhouse and dwelling for a schoolmaster would be provided for the winter, either in one of the outhouses of the Fiscaals department, or any other suitable place that the deacons might approve." The only schoolmasters recognized were

those connected with the Established Church, and no private school teachers could follow their calling without a license.

On August 13, 1649, Jan Stevensen, "late schoolmaster at New Amsterdam," sold his house and lot "north of the Fort," and went to Holland. He was succeeded by Jan Cornelissen. In 1649, among the complaints made, one was that "there has been a good deal said about building a schoolhouse, but the first stone is not laid," and it was desired "that the school should be provided with at least two good schoolmasters." Cornelis Van Thienhoven, the Schout (or sheriff), endeavored to shift the responsibility by stating that it was the fault of the deacons who had charge of the funds. In the meantime Jan Cornelissen had kept school in a place provided, and it is added that "other teachers kept school in hired houses, so that the youth are furnished with the means of education, though as yet there is no Latin school or Academy."

Jan Cornelissen did not remain long, and in his place the Classis in Amsterdam sent William Verstius, "a good, God-fearing man," who was to act as Ziekentrooster, or Consoler of the Sick, and schoolmaster. In 1654 he petitions for an increase of salary, and on January 26, 1655, he resigned his position and returned to Holland, and in his place was appointed Harmanus Van Hoboecken. His pay was to be thirty-five guilders a month, and one hundred guilders annually for expenses.

Among the private school teachers at that time may be mentioned Andries Hudde. Jacob Van Corlaer opened a school in 1658, without public authority, and was ordered to discontinue. He had repeatedly applied for a license, but received as a final reply, "*Nihil actum.*" Jan Lubberts was permitted to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, "provided he conducted himself as such a person ought to do," which shows

that the manners and morals of a teacher were taken into careful consideration. In 1659 notice is given that "Carel Beauvois, of Leyden, arrives here intending to open a school."

On April 4, 1652, the directors of the West India Company wrote to Governor Stuyvesant that they had appointed Jan De La Montagne as schoolmaster, and that the city tavern might be used as a schoolhouse. The salary of the new schoolmaster, who performed other duties as well, was to be 250 guilders. This, the first established schoolhouse, was also the city hall, and stood at what is now number 71-73 Pearl street. About the same time we find Joost Carelse, Adriaen Van Ilpendam and other private teachers following their profession and having some trouble in collecting their dues.

In 1656 the first survey of the city was made, and there were 120 houses and 1,000 inhabitants. The school of Jan De La Montagne was a second school in addition to the principal one kept by Harmanus Van Hoboocken, whose schoolhouse having been partly destroyed by fire, he applied for permission to use "the hall and side chamber of the city hall." This was not granted, but it was agreed that proper accommodations would be provided, and the schoolmaster was to have 100 guilders yearly. The second school does not seem to have lasted long. The project of building a schoolhouse was still agitated, but nothing was done.

In 1659 the Dutch colony on the Delaware was in great distress. So many left that there only remained thirty families. Among those who came to New Amsterdam was Evert Pietersen, who had been schoolmaster from the beginning, and he was employed here as a colleague of Van Hoboocken. He shortly after went to Holland. He was desirous of having a permanent engagement in New Amsterdam, and the directors accordingly appointed him "consoler, clerk, chorister and schoolmaster,"

May 2, 1661. He was to have thirty-six guilders (\$15) a month, and 125 guilders (\$52) "annually for his board," and "he is now embarked in the ship 'Gilded Beaver.' " He was also to be provided with books and stationery.

Harmanus Van Hoboocken, who was thus superseded, was afterwards employed as schoolmaster and clerk on the Bowery of Governor Stuyvesant. The location of this school is said to have been where Tompkin's market now stands, at Sixth street and Third avenue. And so at that time there were two regular schools in the city.

In 1662 the burgomaster petitioned that a lot in the Brewer street (Stone street) "opposite the lot of Johanes De Peyster, be granted for a schoolhouse, and a lot outside the gates for a burying ground." The director, Stuyvesant, declined to do so, and deemed it more proper that the schoolhouse be erected on part of the present churchyard. No schoolhouse, however, was built. Shortly after this came the English conquest, which changed the whole order of things. Up to this time the Dutch church school had in succession seven schoolmasters. The full name of the then schoolmaster was Evert Piertersen Keteltas, a name that still remains. Among the private school teachers, up to that time, were: David Provoost, 1647; Hans Steyn, 1652; Jacobus Van Corlaer, 1657; Jan Lubbertsen, 1658; Jan Jurianse Beeher, 1660; Frans Classen, 1660, and Johanes Van Gelder.

On September 19, 1658, a petition was sent to Holland, stating that the youth of the city were increasing, and most of them could read and write. But some of the citizens would like to send their children to a school, "the Principal of which understands Latin," and are not able to do so without sending them to New England. They therefore petition that a Latin teacher be sent, and they "would endeavor to find a fit place

in which the schoolmaster shall hold his school." In accordance with this the West India Company sent Dr. Alexander Carolus Curtius, a Latin schoolmaster from Lithuania. On July 4, 1659, he met the city officers to arrange their terms. He was to receive 500 guilders yearly, and to have fifty in advance. He was also to have the use of a house and garden, and was permitted to charge six guilders (about \$3) per quarter for each scholar, and he was also allowed to practice medicine. The schoolmaster's life at that time, as well as in the present, was not always a happy one. Some complained that he did not keep proper discipline, and he replied that his "hands were tied," as some parents forbade him to punish their children. Curtius returned to Holland and was succeeded by Rev. Aegidius Lwyck, who had been tutor to the sons of Governor Stuyvesant, and he became principal in 1662, and under his charge it attained a high reputation.

The conquest does not seem to have made much change in the school. Evert Pietersen still continued to teach and Captain Steynmets brings in his bill for "the use of his house for a city school." At the time Evert Pietersen was advanced in age, and was succeeded by Abraham De La Noy.

The English governors were anxious to make New York an English city, and ministers and schoolmasters from England were encouraged to settle in the country. The only exception was that of Lord Cornbury, who imprisoned two Presbyterian ministers for preaching without his license, and broke up the Dutch schools on Long Island, and he also gave notice that no Dutch schoolmaster or minister could exercise his calling without a license from the governor.

From 1705 to 1726 there is a hiatus in the records of the Dutch church. In the latter year Barent De Forest was engaged to give instruction in the Low Dutch language, and the elements

of Christian piety. The school was to be opened and closed with prayer and singing, and the children were to be taught to spell and read and write and cipher, and also the usual prayers in the catechism. He remained in this capacity until 1732, when he was arrested and imprisoned for debt, which is not surprising when we consider his meager salary. The church refused him any relief, but afterwards paid five pounds four shillings for him.



Gerrit Van Wagenen
Schoolmaster 1733.

On March 21, 1733, Gerrit Van Wagenen was chosen to fill the position of schoolmaster, Voor Sanger (chorister), clerk and visitor of the sick. When appointed he was holding a similar position at Kingston. Although engaged for only two years, he remained until the time of his death, which occurred in the early part of 1743, and he was succeeded by his son, Huybert Van Wagenen.

It was found necessary to establish another Dutch school for the children who lived at too great a distance to attend the

school of Mr. Van Wagenen. The new school appears to have been in Cortlandt street, while that of Mr. Van Wagenen is said to have been at the corner of Marketfield and Broad street.

On February 18, 1691, the mayor and aldermen granted to Samuel Bayard a lot bounded south by Garden street, north by the orchard late of Elizabeth Drissius, east by the lots of John Lipketts and David Hendricks, and west by the lot of John Hendricks De Bruyn. The lot was 180 feet in front, but only 84 feet in length from the street. Samuel Bayard conveyed this to the ministers, elders and deacons of the Nether Dutch church, February 20, 1691. Samuel Bayard also purchased for the church, from John Crook, May 1, 1718, a lot on the south side of Garden street, opposite to the church. This lot was thirty-one feet wide and seventy feet in length. In 1748 the church erected a schoolhouse and a dwelling house for the teacher. To fill this position they chose Mr. Daniel Bratt, who was chorister to the church in Catskill. He remained till 1754. The Consistory then sent to Holland for a person competent to fill the various offices connected with that of schoolmaster. He was to be a person capable of officiating as chorister and schoolmaster, possessing a knowledge of music, a good voice, able to teach others the sciences, and be a good reader, writer and arithmetician. He was not to be under twenty-five, nor more than thirty-five. For pay he was to have the use of a new and commodious dwelling house opposite the church. The house had, besides the large school room, a small chamber, a kitchen, a cellar under the house, a fine kitchen garden, a well with a pump, and other conveniences, the rent of which would be equal to twenty pounds. They were careful to state that one pound, New York currency, was to be reckoned as six guilders and twelve stuyvers (\$2.50). For leading the singing he was to have fifteen pounds; for teaching twenty poor children he was

to have twenty-four pounds; for fire-wood, six pounds; for keeping church accounts, eight pounds; for entering records of baptism, seven pounds; also an annual salary of twenty pounds; or in all eighty pounds (\$200) and use of the house. The school was to be open to children of all citizens whose parents would pay a considerable sum, "as there is no other suitable school of the Low Dutch in the city."

The person who was appointed for this position was John Nicholas Welp, who came in 1755. He was to have fifteen pounds for his passage, and seems to have landed at New London, as he was allowed eight pounds more for transporting his goods from that place, where he arrived with his wife and children. Mr. Welp remained until his death in January, 1773, and the deacons paid the expense of his funeral. The old schoolhouse had become decayed and a new one on the same site was erected that year, and this, with the church, were both destroyed in the great fire of 1835. The successor of Mr. Welp was Peter Van Steenburgh, who remained until 1776. Reading, writing and arithmetic were taught in both languages. At the outbreak of the Revolution the school was disbanded, and as a Dutch school it ceased to exist. But the same church has continued it as an English school, with the greatest success, down to the present time. The first schoolhouse of the Dutch church was on the vacant land south of the fort.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The English governors were anxious to have both the English language and English customs, as well as English laws, predominate in the city, but for long years after the conquest the Dutch inhabitants were largely in the majority, and the Dutch language was the one generally spoken. But by slow degrees the English gained the supremacy, and at the time of

the Revolution the Dutch language, as well as their manners and customs, had passed away. The Latin school, which had become so successful under Aegidius Lyck, was maintained by the English authorities for eight years after the conquest, and was then closed.

In 1674 Matthew Hillyr was licensed to teach by the mayor and aldermen, and in 1676 he was continued, and a license was also granted to Ebenezer Kirtland. During the administration of Governor Dongan a Latin school was set up under the instruction of two Jesuit priests—Henry Harrison and Charles Gage. The prejudice against their church caused the school to be of short duration. David Jamison, from Scotland, taught a Latin school about 1690, and in 1696 David Vilant kept a school in the city hall. We find about the same time that Alexander Paxton, Johannes Schanck and Robert Parkinson were teaching schools. In 1702 an act was passed by the General Assembly for the encouragement of a free grammar school, and the first teacher was George Muirson, who was appointed by Governor Cornbury on April 24, 1704. He was succeeded in 1705 by Andrew Clark.

A charity school under the care of Trinity church had been established at an early date. Among the most prominent among its teachers was William Huddleston. In 1690 he had been clerk of Trinity church "for some years," and was then re-appointed at a salary of twenty pounds. He resigned April 11, 1698, "by reason of great business that called him abroad." The certificate and license granted to William Huddleston is recorded in Liber 25 of Deeds in the New York register's office:

"Benjamin Fletcher Capt. Gen^l and Governor in Chiefe of their Majesties Province of New York, Province of Pennsylvania, County of New Castle Terrytories and Traacts of land thereon depending in America, &c, and Vice Admirall of the same. I do hereby authorize and appoint you William Huddle-

stone to teach an English School, and to enstruct all children wherewith you shall be intrusted for that purpose in the Arts of writing and Arithmetick &c. in the city of New York. You are therefore diligently and carefully to discharge the said duty of School Master, and to receive and enjoy all such privileges and advantages as to the Office and Place of a School Master, doth and may belong, and appertain, for which this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under my hande and Seale att Fort William Henry this nine and twentieth day of August, in the fifth year of the Reigne of their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary. By His Excellencies Command.

“DAN. HONAN, *Secretary.*”

This was recorded for William Huddleston, March 19, 1701-2.

In 1722 he is mentioned as having care of a parish school, where he taught forty poor children. He also had a small parochial library. He was not only a schoolmaster, but a man of business, and owned considerable real estate, and buildings worth hundreds of thousands are now standing upon the lands whose titles are derived from William Huddleston, “school-master.” He died before July 7, 1731, and was succeeded by Thomas Noxon.

Trinity churchyard was given to the church October 19, 1703, and had already been used as a cemetery. Some private parties presented claims to the land, but were not allowed. About 1748 a school building was erected near the church on Rector street. The school was placed under the care of Mr. Joseph Hildreth, who reported on April 1, 1749: “I have fifty scholars, whom I teach entirely at the Society’s Bounty, and daily give attendance at the accustomed time, about thirty of which have been baptized in ye Church of England, and the rest of Dissenting parents. I have likewise twenty negroes who come to me in the Evenings to be instructed in singing the Psalms, Tunes, &c. There are besides mine, 9 English, 2 Latin, 1 French and one Dutch school.”

In August following a notice appears of a benefit given by a company of musicians:

“The Gentlemen who performed at the subscription Concert proposed to this Board that if they would permit them to use the School Room in the New Charity School, and prepare a Platform and Closet proper, they would pay ten Shillings for each night, and play at a Benefit Concert for the use of the Poor Children and paying so much for the same use as they can afford out of their subscriptions.”

In 1750 “by the Governor’s permission a benefit was given the Episcopal School at the Theatre in Nassau street.”

The fate of the “New Charity School Building” is very graphically told in the *New York Gazette* of February 26, 1750:

“Friday morning last (Feby. 23d) about 4 o’clock a violent Fire broke out in the New Free School House, kept by Mr. Joseph Hildreth, Clerk of Trinity Church in this city, which got to such a height before it was discovered as to render it impossible to save it from being entirely destroyed. And though it stood at a considerable Distance from the Church, yet the Flames ascended so high and carried with them such Abundance of live Coals as to put the Church in imminent Danger, particularly the Steeple, which was set on fire several times, almost at the top. What little Wind there was setting directly on it. Notwithstanding which by the good Providence of God and the Diligence and Activity of a few Persons within, who broke holes through, it was happily extinguished. Besides a great deal of Furniture and other things, the Records of the Church were entirely consumed. The whole Loss is supposed to be near Two Thousand Pounds value.”

The next week the paper contained the following:

“Mr. Parker. Your inserting the following Lines on the Loss of the Charity School, which was destroyed by Fire on Friday the 23d of February last, will oblige several of your Readers, particularly Your Humble Servant.—W.

“Come see this Edifice in Ruin lye,
Which lately charmed each Spectator’s Eye.
See and lament the well proportioned Frame,
Consumed by a relentless cruel Flame.”

And so on for twenty-five lines more. It seems that much blame and some abuse was bestowed upon Mr. Hildreth, who was believed by some to be responsible for the fire. In the issue of March 5th, appeared an affidavit of James Napier, who testified that he had employed Mr. Hildreth for upward of four years "to cast up weigh notes and settle his accounts." That on Thursday afternoon he was at his house writing for him, and that Mr. Hildreth stayed at his house all night, Mr. Hildreth's family being out of town. That he went to bed about twelve o'clock, and the same night the schoolhouse in which Mr. Hildreth lived was burned. The unfortunate schoolmaster lost all his personal effects. He died in May, 1777, having been clerk of Trinity Church for about forty years, and had the care of the Charity school, and was esteemed as an upright and honest man. His widow survived him, and the church gave her as a gratuity ten pounds.

The Charity school was soon rebuilt, and another was erected some years later. When Mr. Hildreth died the two schools had 86 scholars. Both of the school buildings were burned in the great fire of September, 1776. Their value was £2,000. In 1760, Elizabeth Sharpas left to the school a legacy of £200, and Mr. Francis Aubayneau left about the same. In view of this a cupola with a bell were added. Mrs. Anne Chambers, widow of John Chambers, also left it £500, and many others might be mentioned.

The first advertisement of a school that ever appeared in a New York newspaper is the following:

"On the 15th of September next (1730) at the Custom House in this City (where a convenient Room is fitted up.) James Lyne designs to Teach in the Evenings (during the Winter) *Arithmetick*, in all its Parts, *Geometry*, *Trigonometry*, *Navigation*, *Surveying*, *Guaging*, *Algebra*, and sundry other parts of mathematical Learning. Whoever inclines to be instructed in

any of the said Parts of *Mathematical Knowledge* may agree with the said James Lyne at the House of William Bradford in the city of New York."

James Lyne, the schoolmaster, was the maker of what is known as the "Bradford map" of New York, only two copies of which are known to exist. The Custom House stood at No. 33 Pearl street. The Bradford map was made in 1731, when Colonel Robert Lurting was mayor. The next advertisement in relation to teaching says:

"Edward Gatehouse, Writing Master, hereby gives Notice that many, or the greater Part of his Scholars being sick of the Small Pox he takes this opportunity, as an extraordinary Occasion to go into the Country, and in ten days intends to be back to attend to his School."

The above is the first newspaper notice of teaching the art of penmanship. On June 21, 1731, appears the following:

"At the House of George Brownell, near the Custom House, are taught Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Merchants Accompts, Latin, Greek, &c. Also Dancing, Plain Work, Flourishing, Imbrodery, and various Sorts of Work. Any Persons may be taught as private as they please."

On September 4, 1732, we find:

"Grammar, Writing, Arithmetick, Vulgar and Decimal, Taught by William Thurston, School Master, in New York, dwelling in the corner House by Koenties Market, over against the Scotch Arms."

This school was kept at the north corner of Coenties Slip and Pearl street. On January 7, 1734, we find:

"This is to give notice, that over against the Sign of the Black Horse, in Smith Street, near the Old Dutch Church, is carefully taught the French and Spannish Languages, after the best Method that is now practized in Great Britain, which for the encouragement of those who intend to learn the same, is taught at 20 shillings per Quarter.

"Note that the said Person teaches Reading, Writing and

Arithmetick, at very reasonable Terms, which is for Readers per Quarter 5s, for Writers 8s, for Cyphers 12s."

The above is the first advertisement for teaching foreign languages. The "Sign of the Black Horse" was on what is now Number 25 William street, and the above school was opposite.

The first Legislative action towards establishing a school was in 1732, when William Smith (afterwards Chief Justice), William Alexander and some of the Morris family petitioned the Assembly to establish a free school for teaching Latin, Greek and Mathematics. This was favorably received, and the school was established the same year under the care of Alexander Malcolm, who was to receive eighty pounds per annum, for five years, forty pounds of which was to be paid from the "Fund of Peddler's Licenses." From the failure of that fund, there was in 1737 a deficiency unpaid of £115, 2s 6d, for which he prays relief. The Assembly rejected the claim on the ground that "it was not a debt due." In that year, however, a new Act was passed establishing the same school with Alexander Malcolm as master, at a salary of £40 (\$100). Where this school was kept we have no knowledge. On March 5, 1744, appears:

"Notice, That the Subscriber late from Old England, intends (as soon as the Weather is warmer and proper Encouragement be given) To teach Writing in all its hands, Arithmetick and Latin (as also to teach the Grammar Scholars twice a day Writing gratis) Whoever is willing to encourage him in so considerable a Work, and so requisite in this flourishing City, may at Mr. Wood Furmans in Wall Street, agree with me on that subject.

CHARLES JOHNSON."

The following is the first advertisement of Music Lessons, September 9, 1745:

"This is to inform all young Gentlemen, who are willing to divert or improve a tedious Hour, that they may be taught by a very easy method, the Violin and Flute, by a Gentleman lately arrived here and will undertake to teach the meanest

capacity. He intends to tarry here till the Spring, if sufficiently encouraged, and if not will depart this Fall."

Schoolmasters were also needed in other places, as may be seen:

"March 16, 1747. Notice is hereby given, that a good School Master is very much wanted at the Landing near New Brunswick, where a full School may be had as soon as a Master will settle there, as there is not one in all the Place."

On May 25, 1747, we find the first advertisement in which Spelling is mentioned:

"In Dock street, corner of Broad street, over against Mr. De Peyster's, will be carefully and dilligently taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Vulgar and Decimal, Geometry, Navigation, in its three kinds, viz., Plain, Mercator, and Great Circle sailing, Astronomy and Dialing, By Henry Moore. He intends, God willing, to open School, on Monday, the Eighth of June next, at which time all Gentlemen, Tradesmen, and others may see a Copy of the Methods, he proposes to take in teaching of Children, which are more faithful than are commonly followed."

This school was kept in a house on the northwest corner of Pearl and Broad streets. The first Ladies' School is thus mentioned:

"June 22, 1747. In the House at the back part of Mr. Benson's Brew House, a School is opened to teach Young Ladies Reading and Writing, all Sorts of Needle Work and making of Artificial Flowers."

"September 28, 1747. A School is opened in New street, near the corner of Beaver street where English, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian are correctly and expeditiously taught by Augustus Vaughan."

"July 4, 1748. Cornelius Linch, School Master, is returned from Sea, and lives in Stone street, who carefully teaches Writing, Arithmetick, both Vulgar and Decimal, Navigation, Geometry, Surveying, Dialing, Mensuration, Merchants Accompts, etc."

The following is the first advertisement of a school book:

"Just published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof, THE AMERICAN INSTRUCTOR, OR YOUNG MAN'S BEST COMPANION. By George Fisher, Accomptant."

"May 7, 1749. In the House where Mr. Moore lately kept School, at the lower end of Broad Street, near the Long Bridge, is carefully taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, and Merchants Accompts, or the true Italian Method of Book keeping, by Double Entry. in a Method new and concise, by Benjamin Leigh, from London."

After this the "Italian style of keeping Accompts" is very frequently mentioned, and seems to have been in favor.

The first notice of a school in Brooklyn is thus given:

"July 3, 1749. Notice is hereby given, THAT at New York Ferry, upon Nassau Island is carefully taught Reading, Writing, Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetick, the Extraction of the Square and Cube Root, Navigation, Surveying, French and Spannish translated and taught, and sufficient Security given to keep all Writings secret. By John Clark, Philomath, where there is likewise boarding for Youths."

This reminds us that to this day the *legal* name of Long Island is the "Island of Nassau," or "Nassau Island," though in common use the name has long been obsolete.

The first mention of a Night School is on December 18, 1749:

"Reading, Writing and Arithmetick taught by Thomas Evans, at the House of Mr. Bingham, shoemaker near the New Dock, where he will give due attendance for Night School, commencing the first Day of January next."

The "New Dock" is now Front street, between Coenties Slip and Old Slip.

Among the most prominent citizens of early New York was Jacobus Goelet, who is styled "school master," in 1699. In later years he was a noted merchant, and his place of business was where the stairs of the elevated railroad now stand, on the south side of Pearl street or Hanover Square. For many years he held the office of official translator of the Dutch language,

and a fac-simile of his commission may be found in another portion of this work. The first school book ever printed in New York was executed for him. It was in the Dutch language, and printed by the famous John Peter Zenger. The following is the title:

“Arithmetica. of Cyffer Konst, Volgen de Munten, Maten en, Gewigten te Niew York, Gebrukelyck, Als mede, Een Ontwerp, Van de, Algebra, Opgesteld door, Pieter Venema, Mr. in de Mathesis en Schryf Konst. Gedruckt voor Jacob Goelet, by de Oude Slip, by J. Peter Zenger. MDCCXXX.

(Translation.) Arithmetica, or Arithmetic, according to the coins, measures and weights used in New York. Also a short plan of Algebra, written by Pieter Venema, master in mathematics and art of writing. Printed for Jacob Goelet by the Old Slip. By J. Peter Zenger, 1730.

Only a few copies of this work are in existence.

“December 18, 1749. Reading, writing in several hands. Arithmetic in its several parts, merchants' accounts after a plain and easy method, and navigation, are carefully taught and due attendance given by Richard Smith, at the house of Mr. Kilmaster joining the New English church in Beekman street. Also Accounts, Bills, Bonds, Deeds and Leases &c., drawn engrossed and performed by the said Richard Smith. N. B. The said School is to be opened the 8th day of January.”

One of the earliest ministers of the Lutheran church in New York was Rev. Michael Christian Knoll, who became the pastor in 1731. The church was divided between Dutch and Germans. This caused much trouble and the minister was eventually forced to resign. He preached his last sermon September 23, 1750. In the newspaper of August 6, 1750, he enters the following advertisement:

“Michael Christian Knoll, by dangerous circumstances, obliged to be not longer minister of the Lutheran Church here, has resolved to give instruction in Latin, French, Greek, and Hebrew and Philosophy, and to teach Merchants Accompts, and the manner of keeping Books after the Italian Fashion. Whoever should be inclined to make use of this Information are

prayed to let him know it in four weeks. By wanting of Opportunity he is of the mind to search his Fortune elsewhere."

"Sept. 17th 1750. Gabriel Wayne teaches Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Navigation and Latin, near the Watch House in the Broad street. He will keep Evening School during the Winter Season."

The place where Mr. Wayne taught his humble school is where the Drexel building now stands—the most valuable piece of land on the American continent—far too valuable for a school house.

"December 31, 1750. To all Lovers of Learning, and to Parents who have the Education of their Children at heart.

"This is to give Notice that on the 7th of January next, will be opened a School at the House of Mrs. Eastham, the lower end of Broad street near the Long Bridge, where there will be carefully taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetick and Accompts, or the true Italian method of Bookkeeping, on a new and concise manner, likewise a new invented Short Hand, with Navigation, Geometry and the use of Globes, with the Latin, Greek, Portuguese and Spannish Languages, by Benjamin Leigh and Garrit Noel."

Garrit Noel seems to have been thoroughly acquainted with the Spanish language, and the same year he published the following:

"N. B. There is now published and sold, (price 8d) at the House of Benjamin Leigh, School Master, near the long Bridge, and at the House of Captain George Edmonds the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes, near the widow Rutgers, a true Translation of the Spannish Bulls, or a Form of the Pope's Absolutions, translated by Garrit Noel."

The "Sign of the Bunch of Grapes," was on Maiden Lane, near Cliff street. On February 18, 1751, this curious notice appears:

"There is lately come to Town, a man who keeps at Scotch Johnnys upon the Dock, who would teach a Latin School, and desires not above Fifteen or Twenty Scholars at most. If any Gentlemen incline to encourage such a school, they are desired to

concert the affair with the man himself who is to be spoken with at the Place above mentioned."

This advertisement appears for several weeks. "Scotch Johnnys" was a tavern, probably on the north side of Pearl street, next east of Coenties lane.

"April 1, 1751, Reading and Writing, in Dutch French and Latin, with Arithmetick and Geography are carefully taught, and due attendance given by Reinhold Jan Klokhoﬀ at the House of Mr. Brott, wherein the widow of Mr. John Peter Zenger now lives upon Golden Hill. Also sewing and darning or other Needle work completely taught by the wife of said Klokhoﬀ."

"Golden Hill" is now John street, next west of Pearl street. It is said that the widow of John Peter Zenger, the famous printer, lived there and made a living by selling pamphlets, etc.

"June 17, 1751. At the Request of several Gentlemen and others. Robert Leith, School master from London, is removed from Stone street to the House of Mrs. Anderson in Wall street, opposite to Mr. Axtell's new House, where he teaches Latin and Greek as at the Academies in England, as well as Reading Writing and Arithmetick, Vulgar and Decimal, and Merchants Accounts after the Italian method etc.

"N. B. There are two handsome rooms. with Fire Places, the one for Boys, the other for Girls"

This school was on the south side of Wall street, a little east of William street. "Mr. Axtel's new house" is now No. 50 Wall street.

The first course of Philosophical Lectures ever given in New York was in 1751, in accordance with the following notice:

"July 22. To be Exhibited at the House of Rev. Mr. Pemberton in the Broadway in New York. A course of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, illustrated by experiments by Lewis Evans. The Course consists of 13 Lectures, treating of the Nature of this World and its Parts. The Solar System is explained by a most curious Orrery, which represents the annual and diurnal motions of all the Planets etc. The Laws of the Electrical Fluid shall be expressly handled. Conditions. Each Subscriber to pay Two Dollars. One at the first Lecture, the other at the

end of the Course, and to receive a Ticket gratis for one Lady to attend the whole Course. To begin as soon as 20 Persons shall have subscribed."

The house of Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, where these lectures were held, was on the west side of Broadway, a little south of Exchange alley.

On May 20, 1751, John Nathan Hutchins opened a school "at the house of Mrs. Margaret Peers, near to Alderman Schuyler's, in Broad street." That was on the west side of Broad street, between Stone street and Marketfield street. The teacher was the originator of Hutchin's Almanac, which has been continued till the present time.

On May 7, 1759, Samuel Bruce, who had been school master in Newtown, Long Island, came to New York and opened a school "in Wall street, next door to Mr. Thurmans, in the house where Mr. Metcalf formerly kept school."

Among the noted school masters was William Elphinstone, who kept a school "at his House in the Sloat Lane, behind Hanover Square," where he taught writing, etc., "and also in the future proposes to teach Latin." "Also the short way of teaching People to write a neat genteel Hand in six weeks. He also has a large cellar to Let."

Jacob Goelet is mentioned as schoolmaster in 1709. He was afterward sworn translator of the Dutch language.

Jacob Goelet
Sworn Translator of the Dutch language
1 1757

CHAPTER III. THE FIRST PRINTERS.

For long years after the English conquest the province remained without a printer or printing and the first man who established this business in New York was William Bradford, who was born in the parish of Barwell, Leicestershire, England, May 20, 1663. He served the usual term of apprenticeship with Andrew Sowne, who was the principal Quaker publisher in London. He married Elizabeth Sowne, his master's daughter, and came to Philadelphia in 1685. On account of his religious views he had at first some trouble, and was imprisoned in 1692, but soon released. In 1693 he came to New York, and established the first printing press in the colony and was made "Printer to the King." The first issue from his press is believed to be a broadside "Proclamation," printed June 8, 1693, very shortly followed by a pamphlet, "New England's Spirit of Persecution, Transmitted to Pennsylvania." Although originally a Quaker, he seems to have been separated from the sect in later years.

Besides the work done for the government in the shape of Proclamations, etc., he printed many pamphlets. The first book printed in New York was Keith's "Truth Advanced," early in 1694, and in the same year he printed the famous volume with which his name is ever identified:

THE LAWS AND ACTS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THEIR MAJESTIES' PROVINCE OF NEW YORK. As they were ENACTED in divers SESSIONS, the First of which began April the 9th Annoque Domini 1691.

"At New York. Printed and Sold by William Bradford, Printer to Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary 1694.

THE
LAWS & ACTS
OF THE
General Assembly
FOR
Their Majesties Province
OF
NEW-YORK,

As they were Enacted in divers Sessions, the first of
which began *April*, the 9th, *Annoq; Domini*,
1691.



At *New-York*.

Printed and Sold by *William Bradford*, Printer to their Majesties, King
William & Queen Mary, 1694.

This book is extremely rare, and when sold brings a price proportionate to its rarity. In 1695-6, he did much official work, and also printed a book, "*Le Tresor des Consolations Divines, et Humaines.*" He printed books in English, Dutch and French, and all of them at the present time are extremely rare and seldom to be found outside of the great libraries. In 1697 appeared a tract, "*New England Persecutors Mauled with their own Weapons.*" He also published a new Almanac, made by a New York innkeeper named Clapp. This was the first Almanac printed in the colony. He afterward printed "*A New Primmer, or Methodical Direction, to attain the True Reading and Writing of English.* By Francis Daniel Pastorius of Germantown." The only known copy of this work that is in existence is in Manchester, England.

Between 1699-1710 he printed many tracts written in opposition to the Quakers, their titles showing the hostility of the times against that sect. Among them were "*A Cage of Unclean Birds,*" and "*The Mystery of Fox Craft.*" In 1702 was printed the "*Tryal of Nicholas Bayard,*" who was tried for treason and condemned to death, but the sentence was revoked. In 1707 was printed the earliest extant edition of the "*Laws, Orders and Ordinances of the City of New York.*" In 1708 was published "*The Grandlyche, Onderricht. etc.* By Justus Falckner, minister of the Lutheran Church, in New York." This was the first book printed in Dutch in America. In 1710 he printed a new edition of the "*Laws of the Province.*" In the same year he printed the "*Book of Common Prayer,*" the first ever published in this country. Trinity church loaned him forty pounds to purchase paper. This book also contained Tate and Brady's edition of the Psalms. This venture was not profitable, and the church released him from the debt.

In 1717 was printed a Prayer Book in the Mohawk language,

doubtless performed under the direction of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. There were also Almanacs and public documents, but the most important work was the "Essay on Scripture Prophecy," by Governor William Burnet. Then followed Governor Colden's "Papers in relation to the Indian Trade." This contained the first map engraved in New York. In 1725 he made a partner of John Peter Zenger, who afterwards became famous through his misfortunes. On October 16, 1725, appeared the first number of the "New York Gazette," of which a more extended notice will be given. The first historical work printed in New York was Colden's "History of the Five Indian Nations."

In 1695 Mr. Bradford was made a freeman of the city. He was vestryman of Trinity church in 1707. His first wife died in 1733, and he then married a widow, Cornelia Smith. At the age of eighty he retired from business, and died at the home of his son William, May 23, 1752. His remains were buried in Trinity church yard, his tombstone bearing the following inscription:

"Here lies the Body of Mr. William Bradford, Printer, who departed this Life May 23, 1752, aged 92 years. He was born in Leicestershire, in Old England, in 1660. And came over to America in 1682 before the city of Philadelphia was laid out. He was Printer to this Government for upwards of 50 years, and being quite worn out with old Age and Labour, he left this mortal state in the holy Hopes of a blessed Immortality.

"Reader, reflect how soon you'll quit this Stage.

"You'll find but few attain to such an Age.

"Life's full of Pain. Lo there's a Place of Rest.

"Prepare to meet your God, then you are blest"

"Here also lies the Body of Elizabeth, wife to the said William Bradford, who departed this life July 8, 1733, aged 68 years."

The tombstone inscription contains an error in regard to his age, for in one of the Almanacs, printed by him, he expressly

states that he was born May 20, 1663. The notice of his death, which was printed by James Parker, who was the printer of the newspaper at that time, so closely resembles the inscription that it seems as if the latter must have been copied from it.

William Bradford left two sons, Andrew and William. The latter had a son who was also a printer. Nathaniel Bradford, who died in Chicago, November, 1906, was a lineal descendant.

John Peter Zenger, whose name must ever be connected with the great principle of "Freedom of the Press," was born in Germany in 1697. His mother with three children came to America about 1710, and in the same year her son became an apprentice to William Bradford, the printer. After the term of his apprenticeship was ended he went to Maryland, but came to New York in 1722 and was made a freeman the following year. In 1726 he established the second printing office in New York, and published a few small books in Dutch and English, one of the most important being an Arithmetic, printed in the Dutch language in 1730, for Jacob Goelet, being the first work on the subject printed in this city. In 1733, with the help of William Smith and others, he founded the second newspaper, and gave it the name of "The New York Weekly." Owing to its attacks made on Governor Cosby, it was ordered, November 2, 1734, to be "burned by the hands of the common hangman," and Zenger was arrested for libel. The trial that ensued was one of the most famous events in the history of the colony. As his counsel, William Smith and James Alexander, had been disbarred, it was necessary to obtain the services of Mr. Hamilton, a learned and brilliant lawyer from Philadelphia. Through his able efforts, Zenger was acquitted, and the freedom of the press fully vindicated. The account of the trial was printed by Zenger himself as a folio pamphlet. Five editions were printed in London, where it attracted as much attention as in America, and one edition was

printed in Boston. The finest specimen of his printed work was the "Charters of New York," in 1735. In 1737 he was made Public Printer, but did not hold that position very long. Among his books was "A vindication of James Alexander and William Smith," who had been his strongest supporters. He has been described as "an indifferent printer, and very ignorant of the English language," but we can find nothing to support such a statement. He died July 28, 1746, in his forty-ninth year, and is said to have been buried in Trinity church yard. He left a wife and six children. His newspaper was continued by his widow until December, 1748. It was then printed by his son until 1751, when it ceased entirely. In April, 1751, his widow was living in "the house of Mr. Brott, on Golden Hill," now John street. No descendants of the name are known to exist.

The successor of William Bradford as printer of the "New York Gazette" was Henry De Forrest, who was apprenticed to John Peter Zenger, August 23, 1725. He was the first native printer, and was born in New York, and baptized November 2, 1712. His father, Barent, and his grandfather, Hendrick, were both residents of the city. In 1744 he became the owner of the "Gazette," and on October 26th, changed the name to the "New York Evening Post." In 1750 he published an Almanac, prepared by the famous Roger Sherman. His newspaper was the first afternoon paper printed in America, and was continued till after March, 1752, when it ended. He died before August, 1766. He is mentioned as "living in Wall street, at the sign of the printing press." His successor was Samuel Brown, who married his daughter. In 1776 he had a printing office "at the foot of Potbaker's Hill, between the New Dutch church and the Fly market." This was probably on the point between

Liberty street and Maiden Lane. The paper had long since ceased.

For long years, no man was more prominent or better known in New York than "James Parker, printer." He was born at Woodbridge, New Jersey, in 1714. His father, Samuel Parker, was a resident of the same place for many years. On January 1, 1729, he was apprenticed to William Bradford, but ran away, the fact being announced by the following advertisement in the "New York Gazette:"

"May 28, 1733. Ran away on the 17th of this Instant May, from William Bradford, an Apprentice Lad named James Parker, by trade a Printer, aged about 19 years. He is of a fresh Complexion, with short yellowish Hair, having on a yellowish Bengall Coat. Jacket and Breeches lined with the same, and has taken with him a brown colored coarse Coat, with flat metal Buttons, Two Frocks, Two Shirts, one striped Ticken Jacket and Breeches. He has likewise—or taken away some other goods, as Linnen, of several sorts Silk and Worsted Stockings, Silk Handkerchiefs, Books, Knives, two Composing Sticks, and other Tools belonging to the Printing Trade. Whoever takes up and secures the said Apprentice so that his said Master may have him again, shall have Fifty Shillings as a Reward and all reasonable Charges Paid by William Bradford."

He returned and finished his term, and in due time commenced business on his own account. In 1742 he was made Printer to the Province as successor of William Bradford, and retained this position until 1761. His first production was the "Votes of Assembly," for 1742. On January 4, 1743, he started the third newspaper in New York, the "New York Weekly Post Boy." At first it was a small quarto, and enlarged in 1744, and in 1753 it was a folio, and was well printed and edited. In 1745, when the "New York Gazette" ended, he changed the name of his paper to "the New York Gazette, reviewed in the Weekly Post Boy." In 1754 he was postmaster in New Haven. While on a visit to a friend at Burlington he died, June 24, 1770, and

the next day was buried at Woodbridge, his native place. For many years his business was the most extensive in America. His will, recorded in the New York Surrogate's office, has a very peculiar commencement:

"I James Parker of New York, Printer, reflecting on the uncertainty of Life. * * My Soul, an immortal part, not so properly my own as another's, believing it to be purchased by the Lord Jesus Christ, I bequeath to Him, believing that he will fulfill His Promise and Right against all the Malice of the Evil one, who by his continual attacks on my poor intellectuals has caused me to be defiled from the Crown of my Head to the Soles of my Feet."

He left considerable property, and to his son Samuel he gave his printing materials. His printing office in New York was the northwest corner of Broad and Beaver streets.

William Weyman was the son of Rev. Robert Weyman, who was sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and had charge of churches in Pennsylvania, where he died in 1737, leaving a large family in poor circumstances. His son William was born in Philadelphia, and was an apprentice of William Bradford. In 1753 he became a partner of James Parker, and continued until 1759. In February of that year he opened a printing office of his own and started the fourth newspaper, and gave it the old name of "New York Gazette," and during the same year was made Printer to the Province. The commission of Captain Elias Pelletreau, of which a fac-simile is given, was printed by him. He died after a long illness, July 27, 1768. His newspaper was suspended in December, 1767. As public printer he was succeeded by the famous Hugh Goine, whose history belongs to more modern times. William Weyman printed in 1760 "The Evening Service of Rashashanoh, and Kippur." This was the first book of Hebrew prayers printed in America, and perhaps the first printed in the English language.

BY the Honourable

CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq;

His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America.

To Elias Pellebrou' Esq. - Greeting



Expressing Special Trust and Confidence, as well in the Care, Diligence, and Circumpection, as in the Loyalty, Courage, and Readiness of you, to do His Majesty good and faithful Service; HAVE nominated, constituted, and appointed, and I Do, by Virtue of the Powers and Authorities to Me given by His Majesty, HEREBY Nominate, Constitute, and appoint you the said Elias Pellebrou' to be Captain of the first Company of Militia Foot for the Township of Southampton, in the last Battalion of the Regiment of Militia for the County of Suffolk, whereof Richard Floyd Esq. is Captain —

You are therefore to take the said Company into your Charge and Care, as Captain thereof, and duly to exercise both the Officers and Soldiers of that Company in Arms. And as they are hereby commanded to obey you as their Captain — so are you likewise to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from Time to Time, as you shall receive from Me or any other your superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in Pursuance of the Trust reposed in you; and for so doing this shall be your Commission.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in New-York, the twenty second Day of May — in the Fifth — Year of His Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty five



By His Honour's Command,

John Jay

Cadwallader Colden

CHAPTER IV.

THE FIRST NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper printed in New York was the "New York Gazette," by William Bradford, the first number appearing October 16, 1725. No complete file of this paper is known to exist. The earliest known number is No. 18, a copy of which is in the Public Library in Philadelphia. The oldest number in New York is No. 21, in the New York Society Library. The latest is No. 993, dated November 19, 1744. No. 21, mentioned above, is from March 21 to Monday, March 28, 1726. All the news is foreign, and two-thirds of the paper (of one sheet only) is occupied by "The Remonstrance and Representation made to the States General, of the Dutch West India Company, against the Treaty of Commerce between the Emperor and the King of Spain." Then follows news from London, of November 13 preceding: "They write from Derby that last week several persons of distinction came to see the machine erected there by Mr. Lamb for working Italian Orgazine silk. It contains 26586 wheels and 97746 movements which work 73728 yards of silk every time the water wheel goes around, which is three a minute." All the domestic news is included in two advertisements, one announcing that "a Plantation called Dobies Plantation, of 400 acres, on the banks of the Raritan river," is to be sold; and the other stated that a dwelling house is for sale at Amboy. A line at the bottom of the page is: "New York. Printed and Sold by William Bradford, also by Ri. Nicholls, Post Master." Such are the contents of this, the old-

est paper in the city. The following extracts are from the meagre file in the New York Historical Society:

“October 9, 1727. Those that incline to take the votes of the Assembly as they come forth, may have them for 2d per sheet.”

“Very good Press Paper for the Fulling Mills to be sold by the Printer hereof.”

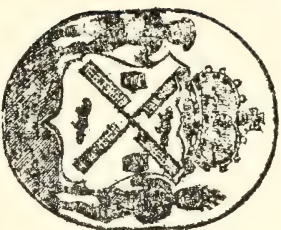
The following is the first advertisement of real estate that ever appeared in a New York newspaper: “March 23, 1726. A Lot of Ground at the further end of the Smith’s Fly in the City of New York, being twenty-three feet wide in Front and Rear, and ninety-two Feet long, to be sold on Reasonable Terms. Enquire at the Post Office and know further.”

This lot was on Pearl street near Beekman.

“May 18, 1730. Ran away from Nicholas Mathison of the City of New York, Brewer, one Servant man, named Henry Fincher, about 26 years of age. He is by Trade a House Carpenter, a Mason and a Pump maker. Some time past he lived with Mr. Hold, in this city, Brewer. He had on when he went away, a sute of Broad Cloth Clothes, of a Chockalet Colour, and wears a speckled Cap. He is a West Country man, speaks pretty good English, and went away about the 28th of April last. He is of middle Stature. Whoever can take up said Servant man and bring him to his Master, or secure him and give Notice so that his Master can have him again shall have Five Pounds Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid, by Nicholas Mathison.”

The above is a fair example of the advertisements for run-away servants, which occupy a large part of each number.

“To be SOLD. A Plantation called Mount Pinhorn, lying in the County of Bergen in New Jersey, near Snake Hill, and is about six miles distant from New York, Containing about six hundred Acres of upland, and one thousand Acres of Fresh and Salt meadow Land. Whereon is a New House and Barn, and about 200 Acres of said land cleared, Two Orchards containing 1200 good bearing Apple Trees, A good Cedar Swamp, and a Navigable Creek for a Sloop to come up nigh the House.



New-York Gazette.

Numb. 22

From March 28. to Monday April 4. 1726.



*His MAJESTY'S most Gracious SPEECH
to both Houses of Parliament, on Thurs-
day the Twentieth Day of January,
1725.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have had such frequent Experience of the
Wisdom and Zeal of this Parliament on
many important Occasions, that it is with

to have a Strong Fleet at Sea early in the Spring:
If the Posture of Affairs shall at any Time make
it necessary to augment Our Maritime Force,
I Confide so entirely in the Zeal and Affection
of My Parliament, that I assure My Self you
will enable Me to make such an Addition to the
Number of Seamen, as shall be found Requiste.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is not to be doubted but the Enemies to

Whoever inclines to purchase the same may apply to Captain Timothy Bagley in the City of New York, or to Mr. Richard Warman of the County of Bergen. The Title is good and a good Warrantee will also be given."

The above continued for several weeks, and was then offered to hire "with a good stock of Cattle."

"July 20, 1730. Ran away on Sunday the 12th instant July. Two Irish Servants. The one named Michael Highland, the other named John Whilen." (Here follows a full description.) Reward £3 each.

"July 27, 1730. These are to give Notice that the Real Estate whereof Cornelia De Peyster died seized is to be publickly sold to the highest Bidders on Tuesday the first Day of September next. The said Estate consists of the Particulars following viz. 1. A House and Lot in Broad street joining to the House now building by Mr. Scott. 2. A house and Lot joining to the former, in which Mr. Annis lives. 3. A House and Lot joining thereto wherein Mrs. De Peyster lives. 4. A House and Lot adjoining wherein John Anthony lives. 5. A Lot in Mill Street near the Jews synagogue. 6. A House and Lot in Beaver street which reaches back to Petticoat Lane. 7. A Lot in Queen street."

The above lands are at the north corner of Broad and South William streets.

"August 17, 1730. Publick Notice is hereby given. That Nicholas Bayard of the City of New York has erected a refining House for Refining all sorts of Sugar and Sugar Candy, and has procured from Europe an experienced Artist in that Mystery. At which Refining House all Persons in City or Country may be supplied by Wholesale or Retail, with both double and single Refined Loaf Sugar, as also Powder and Shop Sugars and Sugar Candy, at Reasonable Rates."

The above is the first mention of this business, which was introduced in this city by the Bayards. The sugar house was on the north side of Wall street, half way between Nassau and William streets. On March 8, 1731, the prices of sugar are given: Double refined loaf sugar, 18 pence a pound; middling, 15d; single refined, 12d.

“September 7, 1730. A very good Still, containing Ninety Gallons, with a Worm and Tub, and a Book, showing the whole Art of Distilling and making all Sorts of fine Waters, as also Rum and Brandy, are to be sold by Nathaniel Hazzard living near the Old Slip in New York, who will dispose of the same on Reasonable Terms.”

Nathaniel Hazzard lived at what is now No. 129 Pearl street.

“A certain House and Lot of Ground situate lying and being in Hanover Square in the East Ward, of the City of New York, now in occupation of Mr. John Aubeneau. Front 28 feet, Rear 35. Reaching from Hanover Square to the Lane formerly called the Drain Ditch and now called the Sloat. Apply on Premises to Jeremiah Tathill.”

The above lot is now No. 119 Pearl street. The old Sloat Lane is now a part of Beaver street, which was extended to Wall street and obliterated the old lane after the great fire of 1835.

“September 21, 1730. To be sold at Benjamin D’Harriettes House, a Negro man named Scipio, a cooper, about 22 years old, and one ditto named Mustee, a House Carpenter and Ploughman and fit for all Country work, about 26 years old. And very good Pitch to be sold and Rosin at 10s per Hundred by the Barrel.”

The house of Benjamin D’Harriette was about the middle part of the Custom House on Wall street.

On Monday, December 5, 1730, it is announced that “the Boston and Philadelphia Posts will perform their Stages once a Fortnight during the three Winter Months. And this Gazette will be Published every Tuesday morning during that Time.”

“May 11, 1730. James Foddy, Citizen and Glass seller of London, who arrived here the latter part of June and brought with him a Parcel of very fine Looking Glasses of all Sorts, and likewise offered several times in this Paper to acquaint the Publick that he undertook to alter and amend Old Looking Glasses, but he not meeting with suitable Encouragement is

shortly determined for the West Indies. All Persons therefore who are inclined to have their Glasses repaired or buy new, may apply to the said James Foddy at Mr. Ver Plancks in New York."

The above is the first notice of looking glasses for sale.

On July 1, 1731, Governor John Montgomerie died, but no attention was called to the event as an item of news. In short, local events were not considered as requiring any notice, but on July 29th the following advertisement appears:

"On Thursday the Fifth day of August next, will be exposed for sale by way of Publick Vendue. Four Negro men, and Four Negro women. The time of two Men and one Woman servants. Also several Sorts of Fashionable wrought Plate. Most sorts of very good Household Furniture. And after the sale of the above goods, will be Sold several fine Saddle Horses, Breeding Mares and Colts, Coach Horses and Harness, and several other things, belonging to the estate of his late Excellency Governor Montgomerie. Those Persons who incline to buy any of the above Goods may view the same at Fort George in New York. The Sale will begin at two in the Afternoon and to be continued daily till sold. All Persons having any Demands on the estate of his late Excellency are desired to bring in their Accompts."

The paper of August 23, 1731, gives as foreign news a long account of the monument erected to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, with its Latin inscription.

The following is the first financial advertisement that ever appeared in New York:

"Whereas many Persons have often Occasion to borrow Money at Interest, and others have sums of money lying by them, which they want to put out. Some want to Purchase Houses, Lands or other things, and others frequently want to sell, but for want of knowing where to apply on these occasions, are often disappointed in their Designs, to their very great Prejudice. Wherefore in order that all Persons may know where to apply, Publick Notice is hereby given, That Richard Nicholls Attorney at Law, near the Fort in New York, (at the Request of several Persons of Note) negotiates all such Affairs,

for such Persons as desire the same, for a reasonable Reward, and with the greatest Secrecy and Integrity.”

“N. B. He Advertises, if desired, (not otherwise) without charge unless successful.

“A Person has Four Hundred Pounds to put at Interest.

“Another has Forty Pounds to put out on good Personal Security.”

Richard Nicholls, who was the first broker in New York, was of a good Welsh family, and was an attorney here for sixty years, and for many years postmaster.

In 1731 there was no public burying grounds, and persons dying were buried in yards of the churches with which they were connected. “During the week, ending October 11th, the burials were as follows: Church of England, 22; Dutch church, 44; French church, 3; Presbyterian, 1; in all, 70 whites, whereof 61 died of the smallpox, most of them children. Blacks, 9, whereof 8 died of the smallpox.” The foregoing shows a frightful mortality in proportion to the population. The epidemic began in August, and from August 23 to November 15, the following number were buried in the various burying grounds: Church of England, 229; Dutch church, 212; French church, 15; Lutheran, 1; Presbyterian, 16; Quaker, 2; Baptist, 1; Jews, 2; Blacks, 71; or a total of 549.

The following is the first notice of a drug store:

“February 25, 1732. Very good Cinamon, Nutmegs and Cloves, by wholesale or retail. Also all sorts of Drugs and Medicines at reasonable Rates, by John Briggs Apothecary, at the corner shop on the south side of the Meal Market.”

This drug store, perhaps the first in the city, was on the southeast corner of Pearl and Wall streets.

The first book auction with catalogues, that ever occurred in this city is the following:

“May 8, 1732. On Thursday, June 1, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will begin to be sold at Publick Auction, a Collection

of Valuable Books, belonging to the Library of His Excellency John Montgomerie, Esq., late Governor of New York, etc, deceased. A Catalogue of the Books may be seen at the Coffee House in New York, with the Conditions of Sale."

The above is also the first instance in which the term "Auction" is used, "Vendue" being always used.

The first notice of the sale of a vessel is this:

"October 16, 1732. A Small Sloop of 25 Foot Keel, 11 Foot broad, and 4 and a half foot deep. She was launched last March and is now just Trimmed. Her Sails and Rigging are new. Anchor, Two Cables, Binnacle, Two Hen Coops, a good Cabin that will lodge 5 or 6 men. A Forecastle with a Fire Place in it, which can lodge 3 or 4 men, and other necessary Things fit for the Sea. Enquire of Samuel Lovridge, Ship Wright in New York, and know further."

On February 5, 1733, appears the longest advertisement that has ever yet appeared, and occupies two and a half pages, in relation to fifty thousand acres of land in the "Oblong," granted to Hawley & Company. With this there is a small rude map, which is the first illustration that ever appeared in a New York paper. A very important sale of real estate occurred in 1731:

"On Wednesday the 24th of March next, at ten in the morning at the Exchange Coffee House in the City of New York, will be exposed for sale at Publick Vendue, several lots of land fronting to Queen Street and King Street, in the East Ward, which ground did formerly belong to George Heathcote deceased, the sole power for selling them being now vested in David Jamison. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee House."

The above lots are now the northwest corner of Pearl and Pine streets. These lots are held under a thousand years' lease from that time. The "Exchange Coffee House" was on the northeast corner of Broad and Water streets.

Inoculation for smallpox had been introduced in Philadelphia, and like most improvements, met with great opposition.

It was reported from that city that "the practice is growing among us." The "first patient of note" that tried it was F. Growdon, Esq., and it was successful.

"May 3, 1731. The Post Office will be removed to morrow to the uppermost of the two new Houses, in the Broadway opposite to the end of Beaver street."

"A Parcel of Choice Negro men and Women to be sold by Enoch Stephenson, merchant in New York."

The following announces the sale of the house in which formerly lived the famous but ill fated Jacob Leisler, whose career is one of the most important episodes in the history of the province. His estate was confiscated, but afterwards restored to his family.

"July 30, 1733. To be Sold. Two Houses in the City of New York, next to the Place called the White Hall, all belonging to the estate of Mr. Jacob Leisler, deceased. Enquire of Abraham Gouverneur, or John Walters of the City of New York."

Abraham Gouverneur married Mary Milbourne, daughter of Jacob Leisler. These houses were on the west side of Whitehall street, the second house south of Pearl street.

It is a question of some interest where the first printing press in New York was established. No. 81 Pearl street has been designated, and a tablet marks the spot, but upon what evidence, we do not know. In 1726 the corner house, bounded west by Smith street (now William), and fronting south to the Market or Old Slip, and north by the house of Gessie Lewis, and east by the house of Hendricus Vanderspiegel, is mentioned as "now in the occupation of William Bradford, Printer." This marks plainly the place where the first New York newspaper was printed. When William street was widened, about half of the house or lot was taken. The remainder is the south corner of the Cotton Exchange, and a tablet marks the place. On April 8, 1734, the following notice occurs:

“The Printer hereof Removes next Week to the House where the Brasier lately dwelt, in Hanover Square, over against Capt. Waltons.”

As Captain Walton owned and lived on the lot, No. 130 Pearl street, it is not difficult to locate the place to which the printer removed, now 131 Pearl street.

The first bookbinder in the city gives notice:

“September 30, 1734. Joseph Johnson of the City of New York, Book Binder, is now set up Book Binding for himself as formerly and lives in Duke street (commonly called Bayards street) near the Old Slip Market, where all Persons in Town or Country may have their Books carefully and neatly new Bound either plain or Gilt reasonable.”

The “Printer” did not long remain at the house “opposite Capt. Walton’s,” for on April 25, 1737, the notice appears that: “William Bradford the Printer hereof is now Removing to the Sign of the Bible near the Fly Market, next door but one to the Treasurers.” The “Treasurer” was Abraham De Peyster, who lived on the south side of Pearl street, directly opposite Cedar street, and the house to which Mr. Bradford removed is now No. 158 Pearl street.

The first musical concert is thus advertised:

“January 13, 1735. On Wednesday the 21st of Jany, instant, there will be a Consort of Musick, Vocal and Instrumental for the Benefit of Mr. Pachelbell. The Harpsichord part performed by himself. The Songs, Violins and German Flutes by private Hands. The Consort will begin precisely at 6 o’clock in the House of Robert Todd, vintner. Tickets to be had at the Coffee House and at Mr. Todds at 4 Shillings.”

The first real estate advertisement of land in Brooklyn is as follows:

“May 31, 1736. The two Dwelling Houses and Hatter’s Shop, at Brookland near the Ferry, which did belong to Cornelius Ewitse (and where he lived) are to be SOLD at Publick Vendue at the said Houses on the Ninth Day of June next.”

The printer's lot, even in those days, was not always a happy one, and he had his troubles:

"June 21, 1736. Whereas many of our Customers for the Gazette are in arrears for the same, some 3-4-5-6 or 7 years, they will please pay to enable the Publisher to continue the same."

This appears to be the first time that the name "Publisher" appears.

"March 18, 1735. The Schooner, Judith and Rebecca, John Clark master bound for Philadelphia."

To this is prefixed a picture of a schooner, the first illustration of the kind that occurs.

The first number of the second paper in New York appears to have been issued November 6, 1733, and was called the "New York Weekly Journal," "containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick." It would seem from perusing its columns that its principal object was to criticize the governor and his government, and to find fault with Bradford's "Gazette." The earliest number we have seen is No. 7, December 17, 1733. After the death of its founder in 1749, it was continued by his widow and by his son John until 1751, when it ceased entirely. When the paper was started the price of subscription was "3 shillings per quarter." Advertisements were "3 shillings for the first week and 1 shilling for every week after." There were four pages. The opening of Number 7 finds fault with the "Gazette." Then follows affidavits of William Ligget, of Boston, aged 22, and John Gardener, aged 28, in relation to an attack on Louisburgh. A brief advertisement announces: "To be Sold, a lot of Land between Mr. Gomez and Mr. John Blake. Inquire of Christopher Bancker."

The issue of December 24, 1733, has a small map of the harbor of Louisburgh. This, we believe, is the second illustra-

Numb. XVII.

THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY JOURNAL

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign, and Domestic.

MUNDAY February 25, 1733.

Mr. Zenger's, no Complement; he who is affronted at the
As Libeling seems at Present the Topic, reading of the Ten Commandments would
but is cancelled both at Court and a- make the Decalogue a Libel, if he durst,

tion that ever appeared in a New York paper. There is also an advertisement for "A Lost Monkey," evidently satirical and meaning something very different from what appears on the face.

"March 11, 1733-4. This is to give Notice that George Brownell continues his School at the House where he now lives, in Broad Street."

The locality where this newspaper first started was probably on the south side of Stone street, a little east of Whitehall. On March 11, 1733-4 appears: "The Printer hereof intends to remove to Broad street near the upper end of the Long Bridge."

"July 22, 1734. To be Sold by Peter Lynch, near Mr. Rutgers Brew House, very good Orange Butter, it is excellent for Gentlewomen to comb up their hair with, it also cures Childrens Sore Heads."

Mr. "Rutgers Brew House" was on the corner of Maiden Lane and Cliff street. It would seem as if "very good Orange Butter" might be used for better purposes than those mentioned.

"To be Sold, the House and Lot of John Symense in the Broadway, in New York. The House is as good as new, and has very good stone walls, there is a fine Kitchen, a grass plot, Wood yard and several Fruit trees and other Conveniences."

The following is the first dental advertisement that occurs:

"Jany 16, 1735. Teeth drawn, and old broken Stumps taken out very safely and with much Ease, by James Mills, who was instructed in the Art by the late James Reading, deceased, so famed for the drawing of Teeth. He is to be spoke with at his Shop in the House of the deceased near the Old Slip Market."

"May 13, 1734. The Printer hereof is removed to Broad street near the upper end of the Long Bridge."

On February 4, 1750-1, the paper appears as "Printed and

Sold by John Zenger, at the Printing Office in Stone Street near Fort George."

On July 15, 1751, the following advertisement appeared in the "Post Boy:"

"Mr. John Zenger, Printer in this city, being lately deceased and leaving no Person qualified to carry on his Business, This is to give Notice that the Printing Press and Materials lately occupied by him, will be exposed to Sale at publick Vendue, on Tuesday the 30th of this Instant July, at the Dwelling House of the Deceased. The Press is esteemed a good one, and much of the large Letter in good order."

Such was the end of the second newspaper in New York.

The "New York Weekly Post Boy" was a great improvement in comparison with its predecessors. The first number appeared January 4, 1742-3. It was at first four pages, but was enlarged at a later date. The first number in the collection of the New York Historical Society is No. 30, and dated July 25, 1743. It contains "News from London and different Countries of Europe." The interesting information is given that "The whole number of vessels that entered and cleared from New York during the past week were 1 ship to Fial [Fayall], 2 brigs and 11 sloops."

The following is the first advertisement of a book that we have noticed:

"Just Published and to be sold by the Printer hereof, "THE SINCERE CONVERT, discovering the small number of True Believers--By Thomas Shephard."

"The New Printing Office is removed from Hanover Square to Hunter's Key about midway between the Old Slip and Meal Market. Also to be sold at the same Place, Bibles, Testaments, Psalters and Primers. Mason's Hymns or Penitential Cries, Watts Hymns and Psalms, Aliens Alarm, Choice English Parchment Writing Paper, Ink and Pens."

The above is the first advertisement of Bibles and religious books that ever appeared in New York. "Hunter's Key" is

Front street, between Old Slip and Wall street, where the Meal Market stood.

“August 8, 1743. To be Sold by Thomas Duncan very cheap for ready money or short credit, the following Goods, viz.” (Then follows the longest list of dry goods that has ever appeared.)

The following advertisement is very characteristic of the times when privateering was a popular and profitable business:

“October 17, 1743. To all Gentlemen, Sailors and others who have a mind to try their Fortunes on a cruizing Voyage against the Enemy. That the Brig Hester and Sloop Polly are now fitting out at New York in the best manner, under command of Captain Francis Rosewell and Captain Stephen Bayard. The Brig is 150 Tons, 32 Guns, to be manned with 120 men. The Sloop is new, 100 Tons, 26 guns, 80 men, and to go in Company. Whoever inclines may see the Articles at the House of Mr. Benjamin Richards, Tavern keeper on the New Dock.”

The following is the first advertisement of the kind:

“By Desire of several Gentlemen and Ladies, the Solar or Camera Obscura, MICROSCOPE, which has given such general Satisfaction, and so get a Concourse of Gentlemen and Ladies continually attend to see it, is now removed to the House of Mr. John Kip on Broad street where the Sun will shine all the Day long. Magnifies objects to a most surprising degree. Shows the circulation of blood in a Frog’s Foot, etc.”

The first New York magazine is thus announced:

“January 2, 1744. Just Published. The American Magazine And Historical Chronicle, for October, 1743. To be continued. Price 3s 6d per Quarter.”

“April 30, 1744. The New Printing Office is now removing from Hunter’s Key to the Corner House next door to Mrs. Parmyter’s, where all Persons may have Printing done as usual by Their Humble Servant JAMES PARKER.

“I should take it very kindly if such of my Readers who are above six Months in arrears for the Post Boy would be pleased to remember the Printer.”

This removal was to the north corner of Broad and Beaver streets, where the printer remained until his death. Advertisements continually increased, and with James Parker began, in fact, the modern newspaper.

CHAPTER V.

THE BATTERY AND BOWLING GREEN.

The lower end of Manhattan Island, below the Fort, was a narrow point of land terminating in a ledge of rocks, called Capskie or Little Cape. This name was afterwards corrupted into Copsie. It was in the earliest days known as Schreyers Hoek, or Shouters Point.

The existence of a war between England and Spain was the cause of the erection of a battery at the end of the point, and it gave a name to the locality which still remains, although the fortification has been gone for more than a hundred years.

The battery was built during the governorship of William Cosby, and was finished in July, 1735. This was the subject of a grand celebration, which ended with a most mournful accident. The full account is given in the "New York Gazette" of July 21 of that year:

"The foundation and Ground Works of the new Battery on Whitehall rocks being finished on Wednesday the 16th instant, that day was appointed for the laying of the first stone of the Platform and the giving it a name. Accordingly his Excellency the Governor, attended by the Gentlemen of his Majesties Council, with the principal Gentlemen and merchants of the City performed the ceremony under the general discharge of the cannon planted for the occasion, and was pleased to call it George Augustus Royal Battery. Afterward his Excellency repaired to the booth erected on the Battery, where an elegant entertainment was prepared for him and the Company. After dinner, his Majesty's and the several Royal Health were drank, amid several discharges of the cannon, together with success to George's Battery. His Excellency gave an ox roasted whole upon it. to the workmen, Soldiers and people, with several barrels of Punch and Beer."

“It is remarkable that there was the greatest concourse of people on this occasion that was ever known here, and the joy and satisfaction that was universally expressed might have deserved to be enlarged upon, had it not been succeeded by as universal a sadness occasioned by a most melancholy and unfortunate accident upon the conclusion of the whole solemnity. When his Excellency was returning in the manner in which he went, and the last round was firing, the very last piece of the cannon (being very much honey combed, as it afterward appeared by the pieces) burst and threw fragments of it flying different ways, and killed three persons, viz. John Symes Esq., high Sheriff for the city and County of New York, Miss Van Cortlandt, only daughter of the Hon. Col. Van Cortlandt, a member of his Majestys Council, in this Province, and a son in law of Alderman Rower. As they were carried home thousands crowded to see them, and a mixture of grief, compassion and terror appeared in the faces of all, at so dismal a sight. The next day the Coroner’s inquest sat on the bodies, and brought in their verdict, Accidental Death, and in the evening they were decently interred. Men, women and children assisting at the funeral solemnities, every one being officious to pay the last duties to the corpse of persons so unfortunately killed before their eyes.”

By this occurrence the Battery was stained with the blood of the people that it was erected to defend. The maps of the time show that it was nearly semi-circular in its form, beginning on the west side at the water’s edge, opposite State street, and ending at a point opposite on Whitehall slip. Some years later the prospect of a war with France called attention to the condition of the battery. On July 30, 1744, Governor Clinton made the following report to the General Assembly.

“In my speech delivered to you on the 18th I spoke how much it imported to us to use the utmost diligence and dispatch for putting the Province in the best posture for defence. First, as to my directions already given concerning the fortifications in the city.

“I have ordered the brass cannon on the flag mount in Fort George to be repaired and rendered fit for service. Ninety-five shot boxes (one for each gun) four more centinel boxes, a new

Flag staff, and a platform on the southeast bastion in Fort George to be forthwith made. Leaden aprons to be made for the cannon on Copsey Battery, and a fence from the east to the west side thereof. Eight cannon to be removed to Wm. Rutgers wharf, on the North river and eight to Burnets Key, on the East river, for sand batteries in case of an invasion. The magazine in Fort George near the southeast bastion, to be sufficiently repaired for the reception and safe custody of gunpowder to be forthwith provided, that all the garison may have a sufficiency. The rest of the barracks in Fort George should be rebuilt for the accommodation of the Independent companies, which cannot be lodged there without them. A Banquette or Foot Bank should be raised along the inside of the parapet on Copsey, and the Flat Rock batteries, to a proper height for the musketeers to fire over. The Berm on Copsey battery to be fitted up with sod work, to prevent the enemy's landing there. It is also advised to take up every other gun on Copsey, and fill up each other embrasure with sod work. Tompkins and leaden apron should be made for all the cannon. Provision should be made for sorting all the shot and placing them in boxes, next to the proper guns."

On July 1st the governor advises: "It would likewise be proper to raise another Battery in front of the Great Dock of the city, in order to flank the east side of Copsey battery, as the Flat Rock battery does the westward."

The Flat Rock battery seems to have been at the west end of Pearl street.

On August 24, 1744, the General Assembly voted funds for all these improvements. Among other things there was voted: "For altering Copsey Battery and reducing the same to a 32 gun Battery, which we conceive to be more serviceable, £450."

From this it would seem that the original number of guns must have been 64.

There was also "a sufficient fence made for Copsey battery, from Whitehall slip to the east corner of the Red House, and from the west corner of said house to the wharf on the North river, with gates at each end of the Red House for carts to pass

and repass, and Turnpikes at the east and west ports of the said Red House."

The fence thus made stood on the south side of State street.

There was also a flag staff made for the flag mount or southwest bastion of the fort. This was of red cedar, 35 feet high, and a top mast of pine 30 feet high with a cap on top; and on the lower mast were nailed cross pieces to serve as a ladder. For this ten pounds were allowed. The barracks were to be rebuilt at the northwest part of the fort.

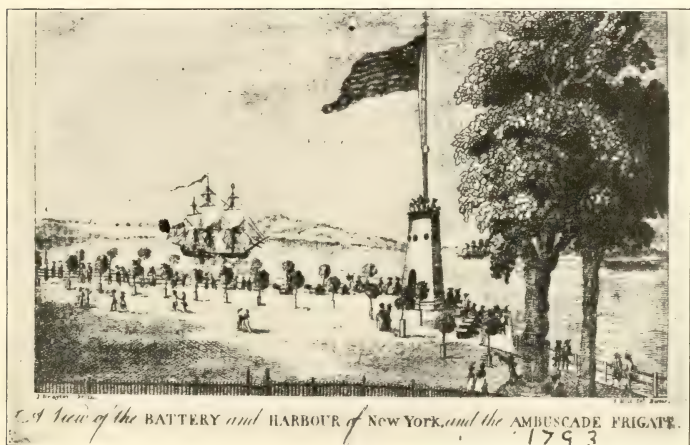
The energy of the English government in thus making ready for an invasion, which never took place, was in marked contrast to the supineness of the Dutch West India Company, which caused the loss of New Netherland.

Prior to the revolution the Battery was extended to the north along the river. In 1774 Governor Tryon gave to the city a piece of land "which had been laid into a street." This piece of land was bounded north by the south side of Pearl street and extended south along the water side, about 70 feet. The north fort is mentioned as "near a drain which ran under the Battery."

In 1793 a traveler about to make a tour through the northern states arrived in the harbor of New York, and writes: "We came opposite the Battery, which is at the extreme part of the town. It has no mortars or embrasures, but the guns (which are 13 in number) are placed upon carriages, on a stone platform some four feet above the level of the water. Between the guns and the water is a public walk made by a gentle decline from the platform, and going round the ground upon which the battery is placed. Some little distance behind the guns two rows of elm trees are planted which in a short time will afford an agreeable shade. The flag staff rises from the midst of a stone tower, and is decorated on the top with a golden ball; and the back part of

the ground is laid out in smaller walks, terraces and a bowling green. Immediately behind this and overlooking it is the Government House, built at the expense of the State."

Attached to this description, which is contained in a rare pamphlet, in the library of the New York Historical Society, is a view of the battery as it then appeared. This view is from the south side of State street. Prior to 1790 a bulkhead had been



made some ways into the river, on the west side, and the interval filled in, thus increasing the area of land. In that year, when Fort George was given to the city, it was ordered that it should be leveled, and a new bulkhead made and extended "from the end of the bulkhead lately made by them and continuing to the southwest bastion of the Battery." This extended the "made ground" to the west nearly opposite Greenwich street. Trees were set out and a neat fence made on the south side of that part of the old Marketfield street, west of Broadway, and it took the

name of Battery Place. This was the condition of things when the sketch of the battery was made.

The fortification called Castle Garden was erected in 1807, and the land under water on which it stood was granted to the United States at the same time. It was to revert to the city when it ceased to be used as a fortification "or for such other purposes as the public may be immediately interested in." When built it was a long distance in the river and was connected with the mainland by a long bridge. In 1822 it was ceded to the city and used as a place of amusement. It was here that the famous singer Jenny Lind charmed immense audiences. Some years later George Law started a plan to fill up the whole water space including Castle Garden, and thus greatly increase the area of the Battery. This work took a long time and was considered a money making job for the contractor.

Up to the time when Central Park was established the Battery was the fashionable resort for promenades, and was daily visited by the best class of citizens. Chancellor Kent, who lived at 68 Greenwich street, speaks with pleasure of his morning walks on the Battery, and he was only one of thousands who could do the same. When the present King of England was Prince of Wales, he visited this country in 1860, and the grand review in his honor was on the Battery, and this was perhaps the last great public ceremony in that famous place.

THE BOWLING GREEN.

The place which has borne that name for so long a period was in the days of New Amsterdam the Mark Velt, or market field, of the infant city, and the road in front of it which extended from the North river to Broad street, was called the "Mark Velt Stege," or Market field street.

In March, 1733, "a resolution was passed that the corpora-

tion will lease a piece of ground lying at the lower end of Broadway, fronting to the fort, to some of the inhabitants of said Broadway, in order to be enclosed to make a Bowling Green thereof, with walks therein, for the beauty and ornament of said street, as well as for the recreation and delight of the inhabitants of the city. Leaving the streets on each side thereof 50 feet in breadth, under such covenants and restrictions as to the court shall seem expedient."

The next month the mayor and Alderman Van Gelder, Philipse and De Peyster were appointed a committee to lay out the ground, and the same was leased to Mr. John Chambers, Mr. Peter Bayard and Mr. Peter Jay for the abovesaid use, for the term of eleven years, at a rent of one peppercorn. The place was in use for the same purpose for a long period.

In 1770 a magnificent equestrian statue of King George III was erected here. This was done on August 16 of that year. For a few years it stood as the crowning ornament of the place, but the opening scenes of the Revolution caused its destruction. On the evening of July 9, 1776, the statue was pulled down by the American soldiery. This act of vandalism was sternly rebuked by General Washington. The next morning the Declaration of Independence was read to an assembled multitude.

The fragments of the statue have a curious history. Captain John Montrossor, Chief Engineer of the British army, states that he rescued the head of the King and sent it to Lord Townshend "in order to convince them at home of the ungrateful people of this distressed country." The greater part of the statue and the horse was sent to Litchfield, Connecticut, and moulded into bullets. Some fragments are now in the library of the New York Historical Society. The stone slab on which the statute rested was carried to Paulus Hook (Jersey City) in 1783, and was afterwards a memorial stone at the grave of Ma-

jor John Smith of the 42d Regiment of Highlanders. At a later date it was used as a door step for the house of Mr. Cornelius Van Vorst. It is now in possession of the New York Historical Society. The white marble pedestal, 15 feet high, was removed from the Green in 1818.

When the Produce Exchange was erected a portion of the old Marketfield street was discontinued, and the place covered by the building. East of this, however, a portion of the old street yet remains.

LATITUDE OF THE FORT.

In 1769 the Chamber of Commerce of New York employed the famous David Rittenhouse of Philadelphia, and Captain John Montessor, Chief Engineer of the British army to find the exact latitude of the southwest bastion of Fort George. They had the use of the sector of six feet radius, belonging to the Province of Pennsylvania. They made two observations, of each of the stars, Capella and Castor, and found the position to be North Latitude, 40 degrees, 42 minutes 8 seconds.

In 1858 the U. S. Coast Survey, after many observations, found the latitude of Rutherford Observatory, No. 175 2nd avenue, to be, 40 degrees, 43 minutes, 48 seconds. This place is about two miles north of the fort.

When the latitude of the fort was taken in 1760 a stone with an inscription stating the fact was placed on the spot. When the fort was leveled, this monument was, with the earth around it, thrown into the river. When the subway was being excavated in 1906, this interesting monument was discovered and is now in the possession of the New York Historical Society. The southwest bastion of the fort was at the junction of Bridge and State streets.

BEEKMAN FAMILY.

There are some families whose history is so closely interwoven with that of New York City that any attempt to write the annals of the city without giving them a prominent position would be an utter failure, and leave a blank that nothing else could supply. Among these are the Beekmans, who for more than two centuries and a half have furnished men whose names are closely connected with the affairs of both city and state. The genealogy of that honored family is traced back to a remote period in Germany.

The first of the name of which we have any knowledge is Cornelius Beekman, who flourished in the fifteenth century. His son Gerard (or Gerardus in its Latinized form) was born in Cologne, May 17, 1558, and studied divinity at Frankendoel, 1576-78. He was conversant, not only with the classic, but also with modern languages. He was one of the delegates chosen to visit the Duke of New Berg, the Elector of Brandenburg and King James of England to obtain assistance in behalf of the Reformed Religion. This they executed with such credit to themselves that King James caused the coat-of-arms of the Beekmans to be remodelled to "a rose on either side of a running brook." The Catholics expelled the Protestants from Cologne in 1618. They returned and built churches, which were again destroyed. They then repaired to Mulheim, about three miles from Cologne, and built a church, of which Gerard Beekman was one of the superintendents. The half finished church was demolished, and some of its members placed in prison. Mr. Beekman escaped and took refuge with the landgrave of Nas-

sau, after losing much property. His wife died at Mulheim, March 10, 1614. He was secretary of the Electoral Chamber at Cleves, and died at Emeric, January 31, 1625, at the age of sixty-six. His great attachment to the Protestant religion continued undiminished till his death. His eldest son Hendrick (or Henry) settled at Berge, where he purchased lands.

His second wife, whom he married January 24, 1621, was Mary, born 1600, died September 17, 1630, daughter of Wilhelmus Banditius, a minister at Zutphen, who fled from persecution to Zutphen, and died there March 10, 1654 (or as stated by other authorities, December 2, 1642), aged sixty-nine. He had a brother Harman, who traveled in foreign countries, and visited Constantinople, where he spent some time with M. Gogha. In 1634 he was lieutenant-colonel in the army of the Prince of Muscovy. He married the widow of his colonel, and in 1654 went to London, where he died the same year. He also had a brother John, who was married September 13, 1635, and was a minister of the gospel at Mourich and Lower Betowe.

Henry and Mary (Banditius) Beekman were the parents of seven children.

William Beekman, the youngest child, was the ancestor of the American family. He was born at Statselt Overysse, April 28, 1623, died September 21, 1707. In 1647 he was a magistrate and officer of the Reformed church in Holland. At the age of twenty-four he embarked with Peter Stuyvesant, who had been appointed governor of New Netherland. He came with three ships, the "Great Gerrit," the "Swal," and the "Raid." After a boisterous voyage and having lost sixteen or eighteen men, he arrived at New Amsterdam, May, 1647. Some time after his arrival he purchased the tract of land now a very important part of the city, and which has ever borne the name of "The Beekman Farm." Of this a more extended notice will

be given. He married Catharine, daughter of Hendrich De Boog, September 5, 1649. Their children were:

1. Maria, baptized June 26, 1650. She married Nicholas William Stuyvesant, son of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, January 5, 1672. She died March 20, 1679.

2. Henry, baptized March 9, 1652, died 1716. He married Johanna, widow of Joris Davidson, and daughter of Captain Jacob Loper and his wife, Cornelia Molyn.

3. Gerardus, baptized August 17, 1653, died October 10, 1723. He married, October 25, 1677, Magdalene, daughter of Stofel Janse Abeel. She was born in 1657, died September 14, 1730.

4. Cornelia, baptized April, 1655. She married Isaac Van-vleck, September 19, 1674. She died April 1, 1679, leaving one daughter, Helena, who married Alexander Baird, of Newtown, who was sheriff of Queens county. They had three sons, William, Robert and Isaac.

5. Johaness, baptized November 22, 1656, died at Kingston, July 21, 1751. He married Aeltje Thomas Poppinga.

6. Jacobus, baptized August 21, 1658, died 1679.

7. Wilhelmus, born 1661, died unmarried in 1702.

8. Martin, baptized July 19, 1665.

9. Catherine, baptized March 25, 1668. Probably died before her father.

Colonel Henry Beekman (son of William I) had three children:

1. Henry, born 1668, died January 3, 1776. He married (first) Janet Livingston; (second) Gertrude Van Cortlandt. He left no male heirs.

2. Catharine, married (first) John Rutsen; (second) Albert Pawling.

3. Cornelia, married Guisbert (or Gilbert) Livingston.

The male line of this branch is extinct, but the daughters had many descendants.

Dr. Gerardus (or Gerard) Beekman (son of William I) had children:

1. William, died young.
 2. Christopher, born January 14, 1681, married Mary, daughter of Abraham De la Noy, January 28, 1704.
 3. Adrian, born August 22, 1682, was killed in a negro insurrection, April 6, 1712. He married Aeltie Lispanaer; no issue.
 4. William, born August 8, 1684, died April 29, 1770. He married Catharine Peterse De la Noy, daughter of Abraham De la Noy, October 11, 1707. She was born September 20, 1691, died December 14, 1765.
 5. Jacobus (or James), born August 7, 1687, married Ann De Peyster. Had sons, Gerardus and John.
 6. Catharine, born May 25, 1689, married Charles Le Roux.
 7. Gerardus, born June 9, 1693, married (first) Anna Maria Van Horne; (second) Catharine Provoost.
 8. Johanes (John), born June 8, 1696, died November 24, 1698.
 9. Cornelia, born December 23, 1698, married Richard Van Dam.
 10. Henry, born December 11, 1701, died unmarried September 4, 1773.
 11. Maria, born January 10, 1704, married Jacob Walton. (For names of her children see sketch of Walton Family.)
- Johanes (or John) Beekman, son of William I, married Aeltje Thomas, daughter of Thomas Laurenzen Poppinga. Their children were: Mary, wife of Arnout Schermerhorn; Catharine; Rachel, wife of John Denmark (she died June 27, 1792, aged eighty-four); and Thomas, of Kingston.

Christopher Beekman, son of Dr. Gerardus, had a son Gerardus, who married Catharine Van Dyck. Their children were: Mary, wife of Thomas Skillman. Christopher, married Martha Voght. Gerardus, married Altie Grigg (no issue). Anne, wife of Gerritt Voorhees. Abraham, married Anne Voorhees. Catharine, married Joseph Vanderveer, and for her second husband Jacques Johnson; Magdalene, wife of John Van Dyck; Cornelia, wife of Abraham Stryker.

Dr. William Beekman (son of Dr. Gerardus) married Catharine Peterse De la Noy, daughter of Abraham De la Noy. Their children were:

1. Cornelia, born October 4, 1708, died May 10, 1786; she married William Walton, January 27, 1731.

2. Magdalene, born January 5, 1711, died June 30, 1711.

3. Adrian, born July 2, 1712, died same day.

4. Catharine, born February 28, 1717, died unmarried January 7, 1793.

5. Gerardus (known as Dr. Gerard William Beekman), born December 18, 1718, died in Philadelphia, October, 1781; he married Mary Duyckinck.

6. Maria, born February 7, 1723, died unmarried February 20, 1793.

7. William, born April 13, 1725, died October 8, 1795, unmarried. "He was buried on the 9th in the Old Dutch Churchyard, against the easterly side of the church, not being permitted to be interred in the family vault (in the New Dutch Church) as he died of the fatal epidemic which carried off great numbers."

8. Elizabeth, born April 16, 1727, married Robert Rutgers. September 23, 1755.

9. Abraham, born August 4, 1729, died unmarried October 19, 1789.

10. James, born March 5, 1732, married Jane Keteltas, October 8, 1752.

11. Adrian, born July 30, 1734, died September 24, 1747.

James Beekman, son of Dr. William Beekman, son of Dr. Gerardus, married Jane, daughter of Abraham and Jane Keteltas, October 8, 1752. She was born October 8, 1734, died February 7, 1817. James Beekman died April 9, 1807, aged seventy-five. Their children were: 1. William, born July 12, 1754, died August 8, 1808. 2. Abraham Keteltas, born February 29, 1756, died November 15, 1816. 3. James, born April 16, 1758, died April 8, 1837. 4. Jane, born April 16, 1760, married Stephen Van Cortlandt. 5. Catharine, born May 30, 1762, married Elisha Boudinot. 6. Mary, born September 6, 1765, married Stephen N. Bayard. 7. John, born March 2, 1767, died May 4, 1767. 8. John, born April 29, 1768, died December 8, 1843. 9. Cornelia, born August 8, 1770, married Isaac B. Cox. 10. Elizabeth, born January 2, 1773, died September 5, 1773. 11. Gerard, born December 17, 1774, died July 15, 1833. 12. Samuel, born September 18, 1776, died April, 1816.

Of the above family, John Beekman married Mary E. G. Bedlow, and had children: 1. John C. (who died at his residence, Rural Cove, East River, April 17, 1863). 2. Mary, married William Axtell De Peyster. 3. Catharine, wife of A. K. Fish. 4. Jane, wife of Dr. J. H. Borrows. 5. Lydia, wife of Joseph Foulke, Jr. 6. William F., married Catharine A. Neilson, June 1, 1841, and has children: William B., John N., Henry R., James H., Neilson Herman and Fanny.

Gerard Beekman (son of James, above) married Catharine Sanders, of Schenectady, April, 1810. She was born October 10, 1785, and died October 15, 1835. They had a son, James William Beekman, born November 22, 1815, died June 15, 1877. He married Abian S. Milledoller, March 8, 1840. She was

born August 19, 1819. Their children were: Catharine, born March 10, 1841; Gerard, born August 27, 1842; Philip M., born June 12, 1845; died August 15, 1846; James William, born November 4, 1847; and Cornelia, born November 24, 1849.

Dr. Gerard William Beekman, son of Dr. William Beekman, was born December 13, 1718, and died in Philadelphia, October 6, 1781. He married Mary Duyckinck, 1751. She died June 4, 1791, aged sixty-three. Their children were: Catharine, who married Isaac Cox, of Philadelphia, February 28, 1781; Johanna, who married Abraham K. Beekman, son of James Beekman; Margaret, Magdalene and Elizabeth. The residence of Dr. Gerard William Beekman was the east corner of Pearl street and Sloat Lane, now Hanover street, New York.

It may be mentioned here as an historical fact that the name of Mauntius Beekman appears as a member of the government of Ghent, in 1300. Johan Beekman was alderman of the "second bench" at Ghent, in 1352.

On September 24, 1670, "Anna Hall, widow of Thomas Hall, by virtue of a deed dated August 27, 1654, and confirmation of Governor Richard Nicolls, April 15, 1667, sells to William Beekman a parcel of land with a house, brew house, brew kettle and other brewing instruments, and a mill house with a horse mill and other buildings, together with an orchard lying at the easternmost end of the Smiths Valley. Bounded west southwest by land heretofore of Cornelius Van Tienhoven, east southeast by David Provoost. Stretching in length from the land of said Tienhoven to Bestaver's Swamp, forty rods at twelve feet a rod. In length along the strand, west southwest, and east northeast, sixty-eight rods. Northwest and southeast to the land of said Provoost. In length along the strand on the Smiths Valley to the fence of the said David Provoost, forty-eight rods, deducting out of said land for the use of the said Anna Hall, for her

life, one half of the orchard, the easternmost part thereof, as also three hundred and seventy-five rods more for the highway, and for a lot of ground which is sold out of said lot unto Isaac Allerton."

Two days later we find William Beekman "inhabitant of the village of Kingstown in the Esopus," giving a mortgage to the widow Anna Hall for the same lands to secure the sum of fifteen thousand guilders. This was paid in 1683. The description of this farm as given above might be an enigma to one not acquainted with geography of the early city. The south bounds was the road along the side of the river, and now Pearl street. The east line was a few feet west of the present Ferry street; on the west it was bounded by the middle line of the block between Fulton and Ann streets. The "Bestaver's Swamp," still called "the swamp," was divided among its owners in later years, and Jacob street (named from Jacobus Roosevelt) runs through it. The southeast corner of the farm is at the junction of Pearl and Fulton streets. A person standing at Fulton street and looking east will perceive a slight elevation of land. This is all that now remains of what was called in ancient deeds "The Hill by William Beekmans." The whole of it was known as "Beekman's Orchard and Pasture."

The previous owner of the Beekman farm was Philip de Truy, who sold to Isaac Allerton a lot on the river side, in April, 1647. This lot is between Fulton street and Peck Slip, and upon it Allerton erected a warehouse and dock, which was the first dock on the East river, north of the "Great Dock" at what is now Moore street. Where Isaac Allerton's boats lay at anchor is now the block between Water and Front streets. At that point was the ferry to Long Island. At No. 8 Peck Slip is a tablet erected by the "Society of Mayflower Descendants" to the memory of Isaac Allerton.



James W. Beckman

About 1710 the heirs of William Beekman decided to lay out this farm "in streets and blocks for the enlargement of the city."

Nearly a hundred years later a descendant of William Beekman purchased a tract then far out of the city and was for long years the country seat of the Beekmans. Governor Edmond Andross, in 1676, granted a patent to Jacobus Fabritius "a tract of land on the Island Manhattan, bounded east by the river, northeast by land of Cornelius Mattys, southwest by a certain Lot No. 4 and north by Commons." It was eighty rods wide and one hundred and twenty rods long, and contained sixty acres. Jacobus Fabritius sold it on July 10, 1677, to William Wouterse, who sold the west half to Peter Buckhart, February 28, 1687, and he conveyed it to Jan Van Leur. He left it to his daughter, Annake, who married Nicholas Dyckman. They sold to David De Vore, Jr., and he and his wife Maritie sold the same to William Beekman, Jr., and Abraham Beekman, April 30, 1760, for £820. This was for long years the country seat of the Beekman family. It was near the "5 mile stone" from New York, and was at first called "Rural Cove" and afterwards "Mount Pleasant." It had a frontage on East river extending from Sixty-first street to Sixty-third street and went back to Fourth Avenue.

BEEKMAN FAMILY.

The name of this distinguished family has ever been connected with public and official affairs of New York.

The ancestor, William Beekman, was "Schepen" (an office corresponding to our sheriff) in 1654, orphan master in 1658, one of the "Nine Men" to regulate public affairs in 1652, burgo-master in 1674, delegate in 1653 and member of Leisler's As-

sembly in 1690. He was lieutenant-governor of Dutch territories on the South River, 1658.

Gerardus Beekman was captain of militia at Flatbush, 1681; major of all the "horse and foot," 1689; member of Governor Leisler's Council, 1690; lieutenant-colonel Kings County, 1698-1700; Colonel, 1701; Member of Council, 1702-1723; President of Council, 1709-10; Acting Governor from September 17, 1709, to June 14, 1710; Justice of Kings County, 1685; and Judge of County, 1700.

Colonel Henry Beekman was Judge of Ulster County, 1695, and Sheriff in 1728.

John Beekman was Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1752.

James Beekman was member of Provincial Congress, 1775-76.

David Beekman was member of the Committee of One Hundred at the beginning of the Revolution.

James W. Beekman was member of Assembly, 1849, and State Senator, 1852-53.

James Beekman, who is worthy of an extended notice, was a member of the General Committee of One Hundred, chosen to take control of the city until a Provincial Congress shall be chosen. When the British took possession of New York, he retired to Esopus, where he hired a farm and devoted much of his time to the education of his children. His country seat in New York was occupied by the officers of the Royal army. From an account kept by his gardener it appears that General Howe was there for seven months. General Clinton for three years six months. General Robertson occupied it in 1782, and General Carleton was there for five months. The Baroness Reidesel made it her home in the summer of 1780, and while there was visited by General Clinton and the ill-fated Major John Andre, who the next day began the fatal journey which ended on the

hillside at Tappan. In September, 1776, in the greenhouse of the estate, then emptied of its flowers, sat the court martial of officers which tried and condemned Nathan Hale, who died lamenting that he had but one life to give for his country.

On April 20, 1777, James Beekman was a member of the convention at Kingston which framed the Constitution of the State of New York. After the war he returned to New York and engaged in commerce, ably assisted by his wife. His place of business was on Hanover Square, at what was then No. 241 Queen street. From this place he frequently walked to "Mount Pleasant," his country seat.

James William Beekman was born in the house built by his father, Gerard Beekman, No. 553 Broadway. He graduated from Columbia College, and studied law, but did not practice. He was elected member of assembly, and state senate. He was not engaged in business, and his life was principally devoted to charitable and philanthropic work. He was president of Women's Hospital, governor of New York Hospital, vice-president of New York Dispensary, vice-president of New York Historical Society, trustee of Columbia College, president of St. Nicholas Society. He was connected with the Dutch Reformed Church of his ancestors at Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street.

His son, Gerard Beekman, was born at the country seat "Mount Pleasant." Graduated from Columbia College, 1864, and from the Law School, 1867. After an extended tour in Europe he began the practice of law, but most of his time is devoted to care of the ancestral estate. He is trustee of Columbia University, elder of Collegiate Church at Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, trustee of Bible Society, member of Century Club, University Club, New York Yacht Club, Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and member of New York Historical Society.

James William Beekman was born at No. 553 Broadway. The first school he attended was at Vevay, Switzerland, while his parents were in Europe. Upon returning to America he attended the Grammar School, kept by the famous Professor Charles Anthon, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. He entered the scientific department of Columbia College, and also law department, graduating in 1871. He is well known and prominent in the social life of New York, and is president of St. Nicholas Society, and of the Holland Society. He received from the Queen Regent of Holland the decoration of Knight of the Order of Orange Nassau. He is governor of Society of Colonial Wars, governor of Union Club, member of Knickerbocker Club, Metropolitan and Country Clubs. Also a member of New York Historical Society, Genealogical Society, governor of New York Hospital, and member of Metropolitan Museum of Art, and is also a member of New York Yacht Club and Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

An elegant portrait of his honored father, James William Beekman, presented by him, graces the walls of the New York Historical Society.

John Beekman, who married Elizabeth Goad Bedlow, had, among other children, a son William Fenwick Beekman, born August 4, 1809, died December 17, 1872. He married Catharine Alexander Neilson, born December 31, 1814, died 1892. He had the following issue: William Bedlow, John N., Henry R., James Hude, Neilson, died young; Herman, and also a daughter, Fanny Neilson Beekman.

All of these children of William F. Beekman are now deceased, with the exception of Dr. John N. Beekman, who was born at Oyster Bay, August 29, 1843, and who married Annie L. Dawson, daughter of Benjamin F. Dawson, and who is without issue. Dr. Beekman graduated from Columbia College in

the class of 1864, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1868. After practicing his profession for several years, he retired from active practice.

The aforesaid William Bedlow Beekman, son of William F. Beekman, was born February 4, 1842, and died March 8, 1898. He was engaged in the banking and brokerage business, and was a member of the New York Stock Exchange at the time of his death. His first wife was Alice Keller, daughter of Charles M. Keller, of New York. She died in 1873. Their children were: Charles Keller, born September 23, 1868 (unmarried). Catharine Alexander, born December 18, 1870, married John W. Huger. The said Charles K. Beekman graduated from Columbia College in 1889, was admitted to the bar in 1891, graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1892, and has since then been practicing law in the city of New York. He is a member of the New York Bar Association, Union and other well known clubs.

The said William Bedlow Beekman's second wife was Katherine Morris Parker, who survives him. There was the following issue of this marriage: Heloise, born July 18, 1879, married D. Leavitt Hough. Fenwick, born June 1, 1882. Cortlandt, born March 31, 1886. Gertruydt Van Cortlandt, born July, 1890. Margaretta Rutgers, born February 11, 1892.

The above mentioned Henry R. Beekman died December 17, 1900. He married Isabella Lawrence, who survives him. He had the following issue, who are also now surviving: Josephine L., born April 8, 1872. William Fenwick, born July 2, 1873. Mary E., born August 10, 1877. Henry Rutgers, born November 18, 1880.

Fanny Neilson Beekman married Robert Adrain, and left her surviving a daughter, Fanny Neilson Beekman Adrain.

None of the other children of said William Fenwick Beekman left issue.

James Hude Beekman married Florence Delaplaine; died February 22, 1902. No issue.

Herman Beekman, unmarried, died August 10, 1897.

BAYLIES AND RAY FAMILIES.

Thomas Baylies, the ancestor of the family in America, came from Worcester, England, in the early part of the eighteenth century.

He was the son of Nicholas Baylies, of the parish of Alve Church, county of Worcester. He married, June 5, 1706, Esther Sargent, daughter of Thomas Sargent, of Flullford Heath, in the parish of Soly Hull, in the county of Warwick, at that place. They were Quakers. There were eight children of this marriage. Of them, the following came to America: Thomas, born 1715, died 1756; Esther, born 1716, married Robert Holmes; Nicholas, born May 19, 1719 (O. S.); Mary, married Ezra Richmond, of Dighton, Massachusetts; Sally, married Matthew Baker, of Poughkeepsie; Helen, married (first) Peter Walker, of Taunton, Massachusetts, and (second) Rev. John Lyon, of Maryland.

Thomas Baylies, with his son Nicholas and daughter Esther, arrived in Boston in 1737. He returned to England, and in 1738 came back with his wife Esther and daughters Mary and Helen. His son Thomas came over later.

Nicholas Baylies married Elizabeth Parks, of Newton, Massachusetts, in 1738. He died July 26, 1807. Their children were: Nicholas, born November 15, 1739, died January 19, 1831; Frederick, born July 19, 1741; William, born November 24, 1743, died June 17, 1826; Adolphus, born March, 1745, Thomas Sargent, born October 16, 1748, died October 30, 1835;

Gustavus, born June 20, 1752; and Hodijah, born September 17, 1756, died April 26, 1842.

Hodijah Baylies married Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, famous in the War of the Revolution. She was born December 6, 1759, and died July 17, 1823. Their children were: William, who died unmarried; Amelia, who married Dr. Alfred Wood (no descendants); Benjamin Lincoln, who died unmarried; and Edmund.

Edmund Baylies was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, September 22, 1787. He married Elizabeth Ann Payson, of Boston, and died at Taunton, May 16, 1878, at the advanced age of ninety-one. Their children were: Elizabeth, who married Wickham Hoffman; Ruth, wife of Maturin Livingston; and Edmund Lincoln.

Edmund Lincoln Baylies was born in Boston, May 18, 1829, and died in Geneva, Switzerland, November 28, 1869. He married Nathalie Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Ray, November 27, 1856. Their children were: Edmund Lincoln, born December 2, 1857; Cornelia Prime, who married Judge Francis C. Lowell, of Boston; and Walter Cabot, who married Charlotte Upham of Boston.

Edmund Lincoln Baylies married Louisa, daughter of Alexander Van Rensselaer.

Thomas Baylies, the American ancestor, settled in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and established iron works. This business he had formerly conducted in England, at Colebrookdale. The enterprise at Uxbridge was not successful. His son Nicholas was interested in the same business at Taunton, to which place he removed from Uxbridge, probably about 1756. During the Revolution, Nicholas Baylies was a noted patriot. His two sons, William and Hodijah, were educated at Harvard, the former graduating in 1760, the latter in 1777. William Baylies

was distinguished for eminent talent, not only as a physician, but in other departments of learning.

Upon leaving college, Hodijah Baylies obtained a commission as lieutenant of infantry, and enlisted a company in 1777. When General Lincoln was appointed to the command of the Southern Department, Lieutenant Baylies was selected by him as one of his aides. In the campaigns that followed he took part in much hard fighting at Savannah, Charleston and elsewhere, acquitting himself creditably in whatever situation he was placed. He was in the city of Charleston during the memorable siege by the British, and when Lincoln finally surrendered to Clinton, on May 12, 1780, he was included among the prisoners of war. He rejoined the army as soon as his exchange was effected; was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; and, having been selected by Washington as one of his aides, remained in that position until the end of the war. He stayed for some time with Washington at Mount Vernon after peace was concluded, receiving a brevet as major in the army. He returned to the north in 1784, and married Elizabeth Lincoln, daughter of General Lincoln, who resided in Hingham. After residing for a time in Hingham he removed to Taunton and engaged in the manufacture of iron. The anchors of the frigate "Constitution" were made at the Baylies forge. As soon as the Constitution of the United States had been ratified in 1789, he was appointed Collector of Customs at Dighton, and at once removed to that town with his family. He held this office until 1809. In 1810 he was appointed Judge of Probate for Bristol county, and held that office until 1834. During the latter part of his life he was known as Judge Baylies. He occupied a fine farm.

His son Edmund, as a young man, was engaged in trade with Russia, and made one or more voyages to Archangel as

supercargo. After spending some years in business in Boston, he purchased a considerable tract of land at Taunton, and there established his permanent home, where he resided until his death.

Edmund Lincoln Baylies (son of Edmund) was engaged in the Russia and Manila trade. After his marriage he took up his residence in New York. In 1868 he went with his family to Europe for his health. He died at Geneva, Switzerland, November 28, 1869.

His son, Edmund L. Baylies, was born at the family residence, No. 32 West Twenty-fourth street, New York. He received his early education at Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, graduating in 1875. He then entered Harvard University and was graduated in 1879. In 1882 he attended the lectures at Columbia Law School, New York, taking the degree of LL. B., and was a student in the law office of Benjamin D. Silliman. Returning to Harvard, he was graduated from its Law School in 1883, and was admitted to the bar. He then took an extended trip around the world, visiting Japan, China, Java, India, Egypt, Palestine, and the various countries of Europe, returning to New York in September, 1883. Thereupon he entered the law office of Scudder and Carter, at No. 66 Wall street, New York. Later the firm name became Carter & Ledyard, and he was admitted as a partner. At the present time the firm name is Carter, Ledyard & Milburn. His law practice is chiefly devoted to admiralty cases, real estate, and the management of estates. He was secretary to the special embassy sent to the Court of St. James in 1902, upon the coronation of King Edward VII.

By his descent from General Benjamin Lincoln, Mr. Baylies is justly entitled to his membership in the Order of the Cincinnati. He is also a member of the Knickerbocker Club,

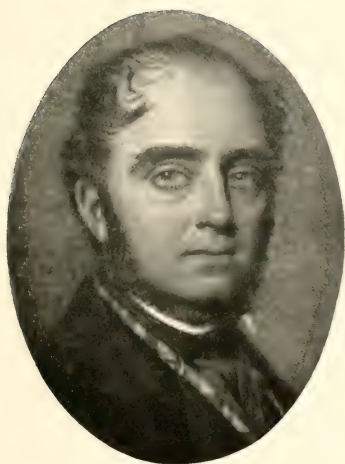
the New York Historical Society, the University Club, and the New York Yacht Club. He is one of the trustees of Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Baylies was married, at St. Thomas Church, New York, January 18, 1886, to Louisa, daughter of Alexander Van Rensselaer, who was the son of the last Patroon of the Manor of Rensselaer Wyck.

RAY FAMILY.

John Ray, the ancestor of this family, came from Exeter, England, to New York, in the seventeenth century. His son, Richard Ray, married Elsey Saunders, March 22, 1705. Their children were: Elsey, born February 17, 1708, died June 1, 1798, at the age of ninety years and three months; John, born August 13, 1710; Robert, born March 26, 1713, died August 9, 1788, and was buried in the family vault in the New Dutch churchyard on Nassau street; Nicholas, born June 2, 1716, died in Chelsea, England, September 22, 1788, and was buried in the church there; Richard, born January 12, 1717, died March 21, 1763, and was buried in New Dutch churchyard. Richard Ray, the father, died August 16, 1737, aged fifty-two. His wife, Elsey Ray, died July 13, 1746, aged sixty.

Richard Ray, the youngest son, married Sarah, daughter of Cornelius Bogart, April 24, 1748. She was born June 10, 1728, and died September 12, 1781. Their children were: Elsey, born January 14, 1750, died October 25, 1752; Richard, born January 15, 1753, died October 25, 1783; Cornelius, born April 25, 1755, died January 18, 1827; Cornelia, born August 1, 1857; died January 24, 1834; Robert, born September 18, 1759, died May 28, 1782. The greater number of the family died in Albany, and at a later date their remains were brought to New York and buried in the family vault in the New Dutch churchyard on Nassau street.



Robert Ray.



Cornelius Ray.

Cornelius Ray, the third child, married, July 29, 1784, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Edmund Elmendorph, of Kingston, Ulster county, a representative of one of the oldest Dutch families of that region. They were married in Albany by Rev. Dr. Westerlo. She was born January 24, 1757, and died March 7, 1823, aged sixty-six. By this marriage there were nine children, but only three arrived at maturity, viz.: 1. Mary, born September 17, 1790, died at Jamaica, Long Island, August, 1873; she married John Alsop King (son of Hon. Rufus King), who died July 7, 1867, at the age of eighty. 2. Richard, born June 17, 1792, died March 21, 1836. 3. Robert, born July 14, 1794, died March 11, 1879.

Richard Ray died in Paris, March 21, 1836. His remains were brought to his native land and laid to rest in Greenwood. He married, October 17, 1832, Mary Rebecca Lloyd, daughter of James Boggs.

Robert Ray married, November 25, 1819, Cornelia, daughter of Nathaniel and Cornelia Prime. She was born January 4, 1800. Their children were: Robert (died unmarried); Nathalie Elizabeth, wife of Edmund L. Baylies; Richard C. (died unmarried); and Cornelia, wife of Schuyler Hamilton.

For long years the Ray family was most prominently connected with business and social life. Nathaniel Prime presented to his daughter, Cornelia Ray, the three-story house, with the lot then No. 3 Marketfield street, and this was their home for some years. Their house has long since disappeared, and with several others was "swallowed up" in the great Washington building. In 1829 Robert Ray purchased from Dr. Alexander H. Stevens the house and lot No. 17-19 Broadway, the price being \$19,500. This in earlier days had been the house and office of John Chambers, a noted lawyer in his day, and Judge of the Supreme Court. Upon these lots Robert Ray erected a mansion,

which still remains, and which in its day was considered one of the finest in the city, and was for long years the center of social life. We cannot do better than to quote from the diary of Philip Hone, the "Gentleman Mayor," of New York. This relates to



Ray Mansion, 17-19 Broadway.

an entertainment given by Richard Ray, at his house, No. 2 University Place:

"January 23, 1834. This was the most brilliant affair we have seen in a long time. 'Mr. Ray at home Thursday, 23rd instant. Quadrilles at nine o'clock.' The very cards gave promise of *quelque chose distinguée*. The fashionable world rushed with excited expectation to the gay scene, and none were

disappointed. Mr. Ray has the finest house in New York, and it is furnished and fitted up in a style of the utmost magnificence—painted ceilings, gilded moulding, rich satin ottomans; curtains in the latest Parisian taste, and splendid mirrors which reflect and multiply all the *rays* great and small. On this occasion the services of all the accomplished *artistes* were put in requisition; decorators, cooks and confectioners vied with each other, and each in his vocation seemed to have produced the *ne plus ultra*; and unlike other entertainments of the kind, the spirit of jealousy and emulation cannot be excited to an inconvenient degree, for as no person possesses such a house, and very few the means to show it off in the same style, it will not be considered incumbent upon others to attempt to rival this splendid *fete*, and it will be no disgrace to play second fiddle to such a leader.”

In the Diary of Philip Hone, constant allusion is made to Robert Ray as one of the gentlemen most frequently met at the dinner parties which were a prominent feature in the social life of those days. Among other things he is mentioned as one of the subscribers to the Marine Pavilion at Rockaway, in 1833, and he was the owner of a box in the Italian Opera. We quote again: “Feb. 9, 1842. I went to Mrs. (Richard) Ray’s fancy ball, by special favor, as nobody. It was a beautiful affair. The house and furniture and everything therewith appertaining is new and splendid, the greatest thing by common consent in this city. The party consisted of about ninety, all (with one or two exceptions) in fancy characters, some of which were magnificent, and others highly characteristic. The scene was extremely brilliant.” It will be noted that ninety persons were considered a very large gathering. It doubtless included all the *elite* of the city.

In what was then the distant suburbs of the city was a tract which in Revolutionary times was the property of John Morin Scott, noted as a patriot and citizen. This tract was bounded east by the “Fitz Roy road,” which ran a little east of

Eighth Avenue, and extended to the river between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first streets. It was sold in 1792 to Samuel Franklin and William F. Robinson, and they conveyed the south part of it to Cornelius Ray, who by will left it to his three grandchildren—Mrs. Mary King and Richard and Robert Ray. His heirs gave a large lot on the southeast corner of Twenty-



Ray Mansion, 9th Ave. and 28th St.

eighth street and Ninth Avenue, and upon it was erected in 1846 the Church of the Holy Apostles. Upon the opposite corner Robert Ray built, in 1846, a family mansion, which was extremely magnificent in its time. We quote again from the Diary of Philip Hone:

“Jan. 28, 1847. My children called to take Mr. Russell and me from Mr. Spofford’s dinner to a party at Mr. Robert

Ray's, away up at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Ninth Avenue. The house is one of those places which have lately sprung up in places where a few years since cattle grazed and orchards dropped their ripened fruit. This magnificent abode of earthly luxury, now the town residence of my good friend Mr. Ray, stands on the very spot where his father's garden, *away out of town*, flourished, long since my hair turned gray. This was the party of the season. Every luxury was supplied in abundance, and with good taste, to all the elegant women and fashionable gentlemen about town. Every room was filled, and even I (somewhat antiquated and not much given of late to party going) partook largely of the general enjoyment of Mr. and Mrs. Ray's first party in their new house in *Fitz Ray place*."

A person who recollects the time says: "I remember well when the Ray family used to ride into the city to attend Grace Church. They came in a coach which was then exceedingly stylish, but would now be considered lumbering and antiquated. It was furnished with iron steps which folded up. It was the duty of the footman to step down and unfold, or let down the iron steps and assist the family to alight." The family mansion and surrounding grounds were known as "Strawberry Hill." This hill was subsequently cut down, and the material used in filling up the water lots, below the high water line, which was about two hundred and fifty feet west of Tenth Avenue. The mansion itself gave way to the march of progress, and was torn down in 1893, and a business building far larger and more expensive now stands in its place.

The Ray Mansion, No. 17-19 Broadway, was built about 1830. The two lions on each side of the entrance are a conspicuous feature, and give it the popular name of "The House of the Lions." A picture of the house made in 1848 shows the building precisely as at present, excepting that it was originally four stories in height; two more were added in later years.

Among the property given by Nathaniel Prime to his daughter, Cornelia Ray, was the northwest corner of Broadway and

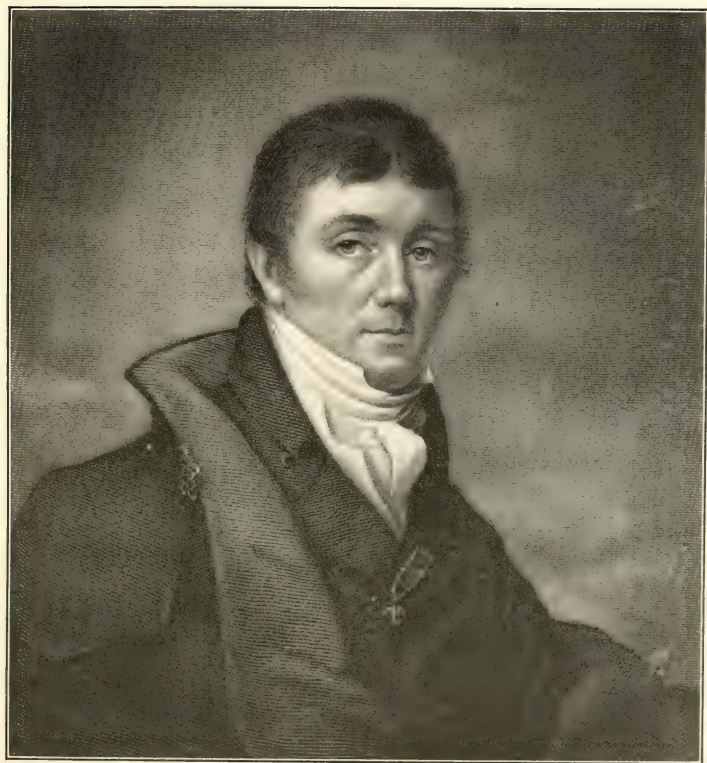
Spring street. In 1853 was erected on this lot the Prescott House, named in honor of the famous historian, who was an intimate friend of Robert Ray. This was for many years one of the most noted hotels in the city. In 1888 it was changed into an office building, though the external appearance remains unchanged.

FISH FAMILY.

Few families have been more prominent in the history of the state and nation than the one which bears this honored name. It is of Saxon origin and in the tables of German nobility dates from a remote era. At what date they removed to England is unknown. Among the early settlers in New England were Nathaniel, John and Jonathan Fish, who at first resided at Lynn, Massachusetts, the same place which in 1640 sent out a colony that founded Southampton, the oldest English town in the State of New York. In 1637 they removed to Sandwich, on Cape Cod, where some of the family remained.

As early as 1659 Jonathan Fish joined in the settlement of Middleburg, or Newtown, Long Island. He was evidently a man of character and influence, and for several years he served in the magistracy. His name very frequently occurs in the records of the town in an official capacity. He was also the owner of a twenty shilling right in the town lands, which gave him many acres in the various divisions of the undivided lands. This right descended to his sons Nathan and Samuel. He died in or about 1663, leaving a widow, Mary, and three sons—John, Samuel and Nathan—who were all patentees of Newtown in 1686. Of these sons, Samuel died in 1700 without issue. John appears to have emigrated to New Jersey, while Nathan remained in Newtown and was the progenitor of all the families of the name.

The life of Nathan Fish was that of an honest and respectable yeoman, and an honored citizen of the town and county.



Vicars Fish

He died of dropsy at an advanced age, August 1, 1734. He left a family of fourteen children: 1. Jonathan, born October 11, 1680. 2. Nathan, born September 13, 1686; died without issue, January 11, 1732. 3. Mary, born September 4, 1687; married Daniel Betts. 4. Samuel, born April 15, 1689. 5. John, born February 25, 1691. 6. Thomas, born May 28, 1693. 7. Susannah, born December 28, 1695; married Edward Howard. 8-9. Ambrose and Benjamin, twins, born May 12, 1697. 10. Sarah, born March 28, 1699; married Abraham Kip. 11. Nathaniel, born December 18, 1700. 12. Hannah, born January 18, 1703; died unmarried, October 13, 1744. 13. Temperance, born November 30, 1705; married Joseph Woodward. 14. Elnathan, born July 27, 1708.

Of these sons, John married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hallett. He had two daughters: Sarah, who married Lieutenant Samuel Moore (the grandfather of Clement Clarke Moore, the famous author of the "Night Before Christmas"); and Elizabeth, who married John Greenoak. Thomas married Elizabeth Kip, in 1717. Ambrose married Elizabeth Lawrence, 1728. Benjamin married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Moore, and removed to New Jersey, where he has many descendants. Elnathan settled in Flatbush, and was the progenitor of a long line of descendants. Nathaniel remained in Newtown, and died in 1769, leaving a large family.

Samuel Fish (son of Nathan) married, in 1712, Ruth, widow of John Berrien. She died February 28, 1763. He then married Mercy Bailey, who survived him. He was the owner of an extensive farm and a mill in Newtown. For twenty-three years he was the supervisor of the town, and was also a magistrate and elder in the Presbyterian church. He died July 9, 1767, at the age of seventy-eight. His children were: Ruth,

Elizabeth and John. The last had a son, Samuel, born May 11, 1752, and died unmarried in 1834.

The branch of the family which claims our especial attention is descended from Jonathan Fish, the eldest son of Nathan. Jonathan Fish became the owner of the ancestral homestead and considerable land in Newtown. His house was in after years a noted inn, and is often mentioned as the "corner house." The ground on which the Presbyterian Church stands was presented by him. For fifteen years he was town clerk. He died in November, 1723, aged forty-three. His wife, Mary, survived him. He had seven children, but only two appear to have arrived at maturity. Samuel, born November 24, 1704, and Jane, born May 26, 1721. She married Charles Palmer.

Samuel Fish, generally known as "Captain," inherited the paternal mansion, the "corner house," where he kept an inn during his life, and was a useful public man. He married, June 21, 1727, Agnes, daughter of John Berrien. After her decease he married, April 22, 1748, Abigail, daughter of Edward Howard. He married a third time, Anna Betts, who survived him. He died August 27, 1767. He was the father of fifteen children, of whom eight reached maturity. They were: 1. Jonathan, born May 11, 1728. 2. Ruth, born May 7, 1730; married Richard Betts. 3. Samuel, born April 13, 1734. 4. Mary, born July 19, 1736; married Samuel Renne. 5. Sarah, born February 24, 1739; married William Sackett. 6. Richard, born August 9, 1743. 7. Abigail, born August 27, 1749; married Johannes Lott. 8. Elizabeth, born August 24, 1753; married James Bonney.

Of these children, Richard commanded a merchant vessel, and was captured by the British at the beginning of the Revolution, and was sent as a prisoner to England. He was finally liberated, but died on his return voyage. His children were:

Whitehead Fish, who was cashier of the Manhattan and Mechanics Banks; and Sarah B., who married Thomas Cadle, a New York merchant.

Jonathan Fish, the oldest child of this family, married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Sackett. She died April 9, 1778, in her forty-ninth year. He then married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Whitehead. Although he was a land owner in Newtown, with a residence in the village, he was for a portion of his life a merchant in New York. He died December 26, 1779, in his fifty-third year. His widow died October 26, 1798, aged seventy-two. He left two children: Sarah, who married Terrence Riley, October 22, 1755; and Nicholas.

Colonel Nicholas Fish was one of the most distinguished officers of the Revolution. At the beginning of the war he was studying law under the distinguished John Morin Scott. He entered the army with the grade of major, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was in the battle of Long Island, was wounded at Monmouth, and participated in many other engagements, and shared in the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He enjoyed the confidence of General Washington. After the restoration of peace he continued for a few years in the army, and was subsequently Adjutant General of the State of New York, and held many civil offices. He died June 30, 1833, after an honored and useful life.

Colonel Fish married, April 30, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of Petrus Stuyvesant, a descendant of the famous Governor of New Amsterdam. Their children were: Susan Elizabeth, born July 25, 1805, married Daniel Le Roy; Margaret Ann, born February 11, 1807, married John Neilson, Jr.; Hamilton, born August 3, 1808; Elizabeth Sarah, born May 25, 1810, mar-

ried Dr. Richard E. Morris; and Petrus Stuyvesant, born May 13, 1813, died November 7, 1834.

Hamilton Fish, famous in the annals of the country, enjoyed from his earliest childhood all the advantages that wealth, social position and education could bestow. Entering Columbia University, he was graduated in 1827, being then in his nineteenth year. Adopting the profession of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1830; his life, however, was devoted to politics rather than to law.

Attached to the Whig party he received their nomination as member of Assembly, but the strong Democratic majority in his district caused his defeat. In 1842 he was elected to Congress from the Sixth New York District. In 1846 he was nominated for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State, with Hon. John Young as candidate for Governor. Although Mr. Young was elected, Mr. Fish was defeated, owing to the opposition of the Anti-Renters, whose plans he most emphatically condemned. His competitor, Addison Gardner, soon resigned his office to accept the position of Judge of the Court of Appeals and Mr. Fish was elected in his room. In 1848 he was elected Governor by a plurality of one hundred thousand. Joining the Republican party, his best efforts were devoted to its interests and advancement, and in 1851 he was chosen United States Senator. At the conclusion of his term in 1857 he made an extended tour of Europe.

The outbreak of the Civil War found him one of the strongest supporters of the Union cause, and his labors were as unsparing as his influence was commanding. In 1862 he was appointed one of a commission to visit the Union prisoners confined in Richmond, with a view to obtaining an exchange, which was eventually successful. He was also chairman of the Union Defence Committee. In 1869 he was selected by President

Grant to hold the high position of Secretary of State, and held this office till the accession of President Hayes, in 1877. It was through his skillful and untiring efforts that a peaceful settlement was made of the Alabama Claims, and war averted between two of the greatest nations on the globe. The Revolutionary services of his distinguished father made him worthy of the office of president of the Order of the Cincinnati, to which he was elected in 1854. He was also president of the New York Historical Society and of the Union League. After a long and extremely active and useful life, Mr. Fish passed away from earthly cares on September 7, 1893, leaving behind him the memory of a patriotic citizen and an upright and honorable man.

The city residence of Mr. Fish was an elegant mansion on the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Seventeenth street. This was destroyed several years since, and the Maternity Hospital now stands in its place. His country residence was at Garrison, in Putnam county. A part of his estate there embraced the famous Beverly House, which was occupied by Benedict Arnold at the time of the detection of his nefarious plans, and from which he made an ignominious and hasty retreat, never to return.

It remains to add a few words concerning the distinguished children of Hamilton Fish:

Hamilton Fish, Jr., was born in Albany, April 17, 1849, and with his honored father made a tour of Europe in 1857. In 1869 he was graduated from Columbia University, and acted as private secretary to his father till 1871. Entering the Law School, he graduated in 1873, and for one year served as aide-de-camp to Governor John A. Dix. Elected as member of the Legislature in 1874, he served until 1879 as representative from Putnam county, and for a portion of the time was Speaker of the Assembly. In 1906 he was appointed by President Roose-

velt, Assistant United States Treasurer in the City of New York, and stills holds that responsible position.

Of Stuyvesant Fish it may be said that his business life is the history of the Illinois Central Railroad. Although a graduate of Columbia, he adopted no profession, but his whole time has been devoted to the interests and advancement of the railroad company, of which he has been president for many years, and to him is justly due its remarkable success. It may be said in few words that he is an example of what a man can accomplish who bends his time and energies and talents to one particular thing. Mr. Fish was president of the American Railway Association, 1904-6, and chairman at the Seventh Session of the International Railway Congress, held at Washington, D. C., May, 1905.

Beverly House, a part of the country seat of Hon. Hamilton Fish, at Garrison, New York, may justly be considered as one of the historic homes of the State. It was built about 1750 by Colonel Beverly Robinson, who married Susannah Philipse, daughter of Frederick Philipse, Lord of the Manor of Phillipsburgh, and owner of the great Patent in the Highlands, granted to Adolph Philipse, and which fell to his brother Frederick. In the division of this vast estate, which includes almost the whole of Putnam county, Lot No. 1 (which is a tract four miles square in the southwest corner of the county) fell to Mrs. Susannah Robinson. After the Revolution it was confiscated and sold. Colonel Robinson was an officer in the British army, and fought under Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, and during the Revolution he was one of the most active of loyalists. When he abandoned this residence it was used for a while as a military hospital. When Arnold was in command of West Point he made this house his headquarters, and it is closely connected with one of the most important episodes of our Revolutionary

history. From this house a footpath, crossing a small brook, led down to a landing known as "Beverly Dock," on the river shore. It was down this footpath that the traitor made his flight to the barge which bore him beyond the chance of capture. After this it was for some time the headquarters of General Putnam, also of General Samuel Holden Parsons, and for a while it was the home of Dr. Dwight, then a chaplain in the Continental Army, and afterwards the President of Yale College. It was here that Colonel Humphreys, a brave soldier, and appointed by Washington to carry to Congress the standards captured at Yorktown, composed his famous hymn,

"Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise,
The queen of the world and the child of the skies."

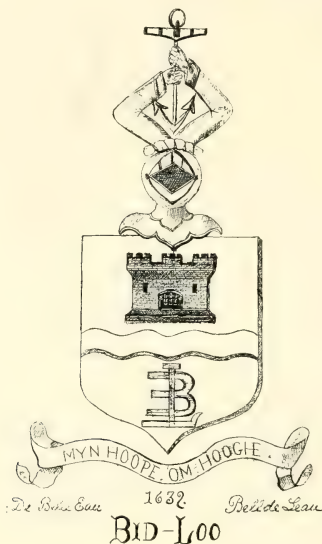
The place remained until very recent years, and was the home of Richard D. Arden and his son, Lieutenant Thomas Arden. It was purchased by Hon. Hamilton Fish, and was destroyed by fire in 1870.

THE FAMILY OF BEDLOW.

It is a somewhat curious fact that this family, one of the oldest of the "Knickerbocker race," has never had more than two representatives in "the male line at any period in the history of the city."

The American ancestor of this family was Isaac Bedloo (as the name is spelled in our earliest records). The first mention of him is in the year 1653, at which time he had a controversy with Joost Goderus, though it is possible that he was here a few years previous. From the first he seems to have been a prominent citizen, and his position in the society of that time and the respect paid to his judgment is shown by the fact that he was frequently appointed referee to decide upon the merits of complaints made to the courts of that time. In

a record of 1660 he is mentioned as "Sieur Isaac Bedloo." The family appears to have been of French origin, and one branch went to Holland and another to Ireland at a very early date. They were doubtless among the French Huguenots who left their native country long before the great migration that followed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The arms of



the family, of which a representation is here given, are: Argent, a fess wavy, azure, between a castle sable in chief, and the letters B. L. is base of the first. Crest, a pair of arms embowed habited purpure holding in pale an anchor, or.

Isaac Bedloo was alderman in 1668-70-71, and was nominated for captain of the Third Militia Company, January 23, 1672, and the same year was appointed overseer of the road to Harlem. That he was a man of some means is shown by

his various purchases of houses and lots at an early date. We give the following abstracts as illustrating our early records: "Nov. 12, 1661, Rutger Jacobsen sells to Johanen Without, a house and lot north of Hoogh Straat, at present occupied by Mrs. Isaac Bedloo. Bounded west by a certain little lane, and east by the house and lot of Thomas Wandell." This is on the north side of Stone street, next east of "Jews Alley."

In 1669 he owned two houses "on the Strand next the great house of Cornelius Van Thienhoven." This is now No. 31-33 Pearl street. On March 7, 1670, he purchased from Johanen Van Brugh and Asser Levy "a house and lot east of the Marckvelt, south of Anthony De Milt, west of Claas Van Elslandt, and north of the Marckvelt Steegh." The north corner of the Produce Exchange stands on this lot. On April 7, 1668, he purchased of Jacob Leendrse Vandergrist, one-fifth of "a tract of land on the Island Manhattan north of the Great Kreek, or Kill." This is now in the vicinity of Forty-seventh street, next Hudson river. On June 17, 1669, he purchased of Augustine Hermans, "a certain house lot on the west side of Smith street and on the north side of Princess street." This lot was about sixty feet wide, and is now on the northwest corner of William and Beaver streets. On August 15, 1669, he bought from David Anderson three-fourth of "the frigate heretofore called the 'Expedition,' but now the 'Jaen.'" Isaac Bedloo died intestate, February, 1673. For many years he had acted as factor or confidential agent for Governor Francis Lovelace, and had been intrusted by him "with great sums of money and considerable quantities of goods." His wife was Elizabeth De Potter, who afterwards married Peter DeLancy, April 22, 1680. He left five children: Isaac, baptized January 11, 1662; Pieter, baptized January 31, 1667; Sara, married Jan Sackerly, and after his death married Claas Burger; Maria, married Joseph

Smith; and Catherine, wife of Thomas Hawarden, who was afterward the second wife of Dr. Samuel Staats. A part of the estate of Isaac Bedloo was the island known until very recent years as "Bedlow's Island," and now conspicuous as bearing the famous "Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World." At what time he became the owner is unknown, but probably about 1665. On March 10, 1708-09, the rest of the heirs sold their shares of the Island to their sister, Maria Smith. Her assigns sold it to Archibald Kennedy in 1746. In the former deed it is described as "lying South west from Fort Anne."

The dwelling house of Isaac Bedloo at the time of his death was on the north side of Pearl street, opposite Moore street. His widow sold it to Peter De Lanoy in 1675. It is described as "at the water side near the weigh house and Great Bridge of this city."

Pieter Bedloo, the second son, married Maria Nazereth, and left two children: William, baptized December 12, 1722, and Maria.

William Bedlow, who was among the first to spell the name in its present form, was a man of importance in his day, and was postmaster in New York in 1784. He married Catharine, daughter of Hendrick Rutgers, August 12, 1749. He had children: Petrus, William and Henry.

Henry Bedlow married Julia Halsey, a member of one of the oldest Long Island families. Their children were: Catharine R., married Luke Lincoln; Julia B., died young; Maria T., married William A. Beecher (a cousin of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher); Theresa T., wife of De Ferrier; Edward, died unmarried; Henry, Alfred, and Harriette, married Frederick Armstrong.

Henry Bedlow, the present representative of this ancient family, was born December 21, 1821, and his childhood years

were passed in the paternal residence at No. 198 Harman street (now East Broadway). His earliest education was obtained at a woman's school nearby. His next experience on the road to learning was under the tuition of a schoolmaster named Patrick Shea, a noted character and a very strict disciplinarian. Under his care he remained two or three years, when the school was removed to Murray street. When thirteen years of age he was sent to a school at Fishkill kept by Mr. Charles Bartlett. About 1835 he went to live at New Haven, and received instruction from tutors in Yale. His father died in that city, and shortly after he went to Utica and entered the law office of a Mr. Hunt, who was the successor of the learned Judge Denio. Soon after this he went to Harvard and graduated from the Law School in 1842 and was admitted to the bar. In 1847 Mr. Bedlow went on a voyage to Cadiz in a small vessel of eighty-two tons, named "Taney," after the famous chief justice. This vessel was commanded by Captain "Alvarado" Hunter. The object of this voyage was to retake an American vessel which had been captured by Mexicans. On this voyage Mr. Bedlow was a passenger on the invitation of the captain, who was equally noted for his bravery and his addiction to the use of ardent spirits, and he was under their influence during the greater part of the voyage. While stopping at the island of Minorca he met with the expedition which had been sent out by the United States government, under Lieutenant Lynch, to explore the Dead sea and river Jordan. Upon the invitation of Captain Lynch and Lieutenant Dale, Mr. Bedlow joined the expedition as physician and draughtsman. To the great grief of all his associates Lieutenant Dale died at Beyrout. While here Mr. Bedlow's skill as a physician was fully demonstrated. One of the members of the expedition having received a severe wound from a shotgun was under his skill and care entirely cured, con-

trary to all expectations. We may remark here that his medical knowledge was obtained from a brief course of study while in France. For a while he was an attachee to the diplomatic corps at Naples, having for a companion a brother of President James K. Polk.

Mr. Bedlow was connected with the Dead Sea Expedition until the work was fully accomplished, and returned to New York in 1849. A very large part of the printed account of the expedition was derived from the journals and notes made by him, and to his efficiency and assistance Captain Lynch, the commander, bears the fullest testimony. A fac simile of Mr. Bedlow's bill for services to the expedition, in the handwriting of Captain Lynch, the commander, is here given:

U. S. Navy Department

To Henry Bedlow, Physician,

to the Dead Sea Expedition

Dr.

For services rendered on the said expedition from June 1st to Sept. 12, 1848, inclusive—one hundred and four days, at two dollars per diem, being the rate of compensation agreed upon when my attendance was engaged

\$208.00—

Received payment.

Mr. Bedlow, who is the fortunate possessor of inherited wealth, frequently alludes to this as "the only money he ever earned in his life." It is an indisputable fact that the \$208 was practically what Mr. Bedlow asserts the only money he ever earned, and it should be said in justice to him that he never made any charge to his government for services rendered during his diplomatic career, a fact which is in broad contrast with the customs of the service in this year of grace. It can also be stated that while Mr. Bedlow is possessed of an ample competence, he has given liberally and without ostentation of his substance to persons in need of help, as well as to other worthy and charitable purposes, and in fact has proved himself

Mr. J. Henry DeGraham

To Henry DeGraham Physician

to the Beane Expedition - Dr

For services rendered on the Beane Expedition from
June 15th Sept. 12, 1848 inclusive, - one hundred and
five days, at two dollars per diem, being the rate of Com:
: Gratification given when my attendance was ~~engaged~~.
engaged

= \$208.00

Received Payment
in

a benefactor to his race. While serving as attachee to the American Legation at Naples, his familiarity with the court language and its etiquette enabled him to be of the utmost service to the charge d' affaires at this, the most ceremonious court in Europe.

For many years Mr. Bedlow resided during the summer and autumn at Newport, and has been actively connected with the affairs of the city. In 1875 he was elected mayor, overwhelmingly outdistancing his opponent, and after serving three consecutive terms declined a renomination, thanking his fellow citizens for the trust and confidence reposed in him.

Mr. Bedlow married, March 2, 1850, Miss Josephine Maria Homer, daughter of Fitzhenry De Wolf Homer, of Boston. She was an adopted niece of the famous lawyer, Prescott Hall, and lived with him as an adopted daughter. They were the parents of two daughters: Harriett Hall, wife of Francis Morris, a representative of a family famed in our country's annals, and Alice Prescott, wife of William H. Mayer. The former has a son, Lewis G. Morris (named from his paternal grandfather), and a daughter Alice, wife of ——— Chestman.

With a mind improved by foreign travel and extensive study and reading, possessing scholarly tastes and deeply interested in the events of the day, his declining days are passed in elegant leisure, richly merited by a useful life. As a writer he deserves particular mention for his poems, which, published from time to time anonymously, are finally collected and issued in a volume entitled, "The White Tsar, and Other Poems." Some passages in this collection are rarely poetic, and some even worthy the name of grand. The last of the poetical productions by Mr. Bedlow is a very extended poem of over seven hundred stanzas, an epic of the rhythm in In Memoriam of Tennyson. This portentous work and epic poem has received the unequal-



1871. March 1. 1871. 1871.

1871. March 1. 1871. 1871.

W. H. Lloyd

ified criticism of such critics as Parke Goodwin, of the "New York Evening Post." The subject treated being philosophic as well as rhythmic has been restricted by its author which, however, has caused some regrets, proving no misgivings as to its ultimate worth. Mr. Bedlow is well known in society. He is one of the founders of the greatest of New York clubs, the Union League, and is also a member of the "Players," Reading Room, Casino, Golf and Harvard Clubs of Newport.

The comfort of his age is the ceaseless care and devoted attention of an adopted niece, in the person of Miss Elizabeth Bayliss, who has been his companion in foreign travel, and whose filial love and affection make declining years pass peacefully away.

WILLIAM FLOYD.

The life of the late William Floyd, who for almost half a century was actively and prominently identified with the commercial interests of New York city, affords a conspicuous example of a noble character self-made and an honorable and useful career self-wrought. He was born January 9, 1821, on the paternal estate in Setauket, Long Island, a son of Gilbert and Sarah (Dewick) Floyd.

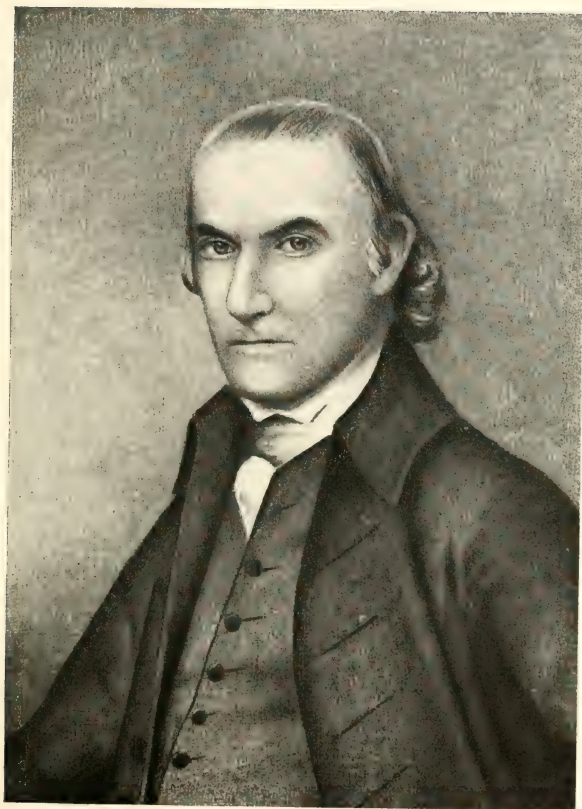
The pioneer ancestor of the American branch of the family who located on Long Island was Richard Floyd, a native of Wales, who in 1656 took up his abode in Setauket and became an active factor in the public affairs of the little colony. Being a man of considerable wealth he purchased several shares in the proprietorship of the town, and it was probably he who introduced the first slaves in the town in 1672, these being sold to John Hurd, of Stratford, March 9, 1674. Having acquired a fair education in his younger days, he was considered fully competent to serve in public office, and was honored by his fellow

citizens by election to the positions of collector, supervisor of taxes and president of the board of trustees. His death is supposed to have occurred soon after the year 1704, and his remains were interred in the old burying ground at Setauket, Long Island.

Richard Floyd, son of Richard Floyd, the immigrant, was born May 12, 1665, at Setauket, Long Island. He acquired an excellent education in the district school, and his active career was devoted to commercial pursuits. He was a man of sterling integrity, and exercised a potent influence in the social affairs of the town. He was elected colonel of the militia of the county, was a judge of the court of common pleas, and for many years served as supervisor of the town, discharging all these duties with efficiency and credit. He married Margaret Nicolls, daughter of Colonel Matthias Nicolls, and seven children were born to them. His death occurred February 28, 1728.

Richard Floyd, son of Richard and Margaret (Nicolls) Floyd, was born December 29, 1703, at Setauket, Long Island. Being the eldest son he inherited the paternal estate at Setauket, whereon he resided throughout his lifetime. He advanced to a position of prominence in the community, serving in the capacity of colonel of the county, judge of the court of common pleas, supervisor of the town, being elected in 1724 and serving until 1762, a period of thirty-eight years, and during most of this time acting as president of the board of trustees. He married, June 4, 1730, Elizabeth Hutchinson, daughter of Benjamin Hutchinson, and nine children were born to them. Richard Floyd died April 21, 1771.

Benjamin Floyd, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Floyd, was born at Setauket, Long Island. He was reared on his father's homestead, was educated in the schools of the town, and it was largely through his instrumentality that the



William Floyd

business of shipbuilding was established at Setauket, this becoming later one of the principal industries. He was prominent in the affairs of the town during the revolutionary period, serving as colonel of the militia, and for several years filling the office of supervisor, in which he rendered efficient service. His wife, Ann (Cornell) Floyd, daughter of Samuel Cornell, of Flushing, Long Island, bore him three children.

Gilbert Floyd, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Floyd, and brother of Benjamin Floyd, was born on the paternal estate at Setauket, Long Island, December 4, 1740. He attended the district school, where he received an excellent training. During his early years he became possessed of a desire to lead a seafaring life, and accordingly spent some years in that line of work. About 1796, in connection with others, he built the ship "Boyne," the largest ever constructed at Setauket up to that time, and he commanded this vessel as captain on voyages chiefly confined to European ports. After his marriage he abandoned the sea and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, conducting his extensive operations in his native town, where he resided all his life. He bore a full share in the promotion of community interests, and was liberal and gracious in his gifts to the Episcopal church in Setauket, of which he was a member, to the worthy causes in which he was interested, and to the poor and needy. He was married three times. His first wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Dewick, was the mother of William Floyd, whose name heads this sketch. She died when William was about a year old, and Mr. Floyd placed him in the care of a neighbor, Mrs. Anna S. Jayne. This excellent lady cared for the boy in such a motherly and devoted manner that he had no wish to return to his father's family, although invited to do so. Mr. Floyd died July 27, 1832. He left his family in very comfortable circumstances, and he also

left to them an unsullied and exceptional record for strictest integrity and uprightness.

William Floyd, son of Gilbert and Sarah (Dewick) Floyd, enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the district schools of his native town, Setauket, and at the age of seventeen years accepted a position in a grocery store owned by Charles Sweezey, on Grand street, New York, who proved in every way a kind employer, taking great pains to instruct him in all the departments of his extensive business, and also placing enough confidence in him to entrust him with the purchasing of the goods for the establishment. Under this competent preceptorship Mr. Floyd made rapid progress, and during his clerkship practiced the strictest economy, thereby being enabled to lay aside half of his wages, and with this and some money furnished by Mrs. Newins, the mother of his future partner and the daughter of his foster mother, Mrs. Jayne, he established a small grocery business, in the spring of 1839. Later Mrs. Newins disposed of her interest in the business to William Floyd and Eliphalet S. Newins, her son, and the business was then conducted under the style of Floyd & Newins. In the spring of 1856 they rented a store No. 177 South street, New York, and by their honorable and conscientious dealings their patronage increased rapidly, and eventually they assumed place among the leading merchants of the city. In 1850 they devoted some attention to property in ships, and slowly but surely this enterprise assumed large proportions and returned to them a large income for labor expended. They purchased an interest in some vessels, and others they built or helped to build, as their means would permit. In 1861 they suffered some severe losses by shipwreck of property not insured, but nothing daunted by this catastrophe they continued to invest in shipping, which thereafter proved exceedingly remunerative. The credit of the firm

was never impaired by any mismanagement, but was strengthened year by year by the honorable actions of both partners, who were men of resource, courage, self-reliance, common sense and uprightness of character, which traits inspired confidence in all with whom they came in contact. In addition to their regular business they dealt extensively in real estate, a large amount of which they owned. This firm was among the first to handle the oil and other products of the Menhaden fisheries, in which they were largely interested.

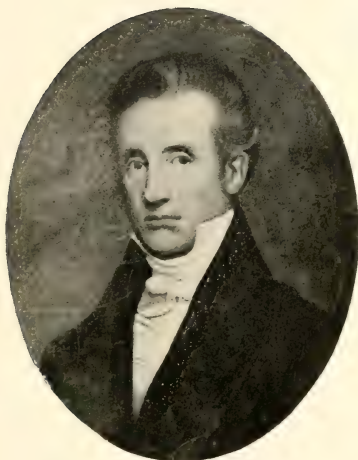
Mr. Floyd labored efficiently to develop industrial and commercial enterprises, and for the promotion of educational and moral interests. On January 20, 1887, he was elected a trustee of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, principally engaged in insuring vessels and cargoes, and though they controlled a large business it was decided best, on account of the competition of large amounts of foreign capital in the same line, to close out in order to save what was already made. Five of the trustees, including Mr. Floyd, were appointed to attend to the liquidation, in which satisfactory progress was made after a vast amount of litigation pro and con. For many years he was one of the trustees of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution of New York City, and with Ira W. Gregory was appointed a special committee to examine the condition of the institution in July, 1874. His report and testimony as a witness before the senate committee led to the removal of Mr. Ellis as superintendent of the banking department at Albany, New York. For a number of years he was connected with the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which was organized in 1843. He was a member of the New York City Temperance Alliance, in whose interest he expended much time and money. From 1850 to 1860 Mr. Floyd was quite active in politics, and was twice elected to the city council of New York.

Preferring the quiet routine of business life to the turmoils of political life, he withdrew from active participation in public affairs, and for a number of years prior to his death contented himself with casting his vote for the candidate who in his opinion was best qualified for office. Although in religious matters Mr. Floyd's views were never strictly orthodox, yet he always felt an abiding trust in a divine providence as extending over all the affairs of life, which was a constant source of courage and cheer in every trial and vicissitude. In his home was a large, well-stocked library, in which he took great pleasure, and many happy hours were spent therein, this being his chief relaxation from the absorbing cares of business.

Mr. Floyd married, December 6, 1863, Julia A. Hallock, born June 27, 1831, died December 27, 1872, daughter of Captain Charles D. and Penelope (Smith) Hallock, of Stony Brook. Three children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy, and the surviving child, Mrs. Julia F. Rogers, was born April 9, 1866. William Floyd died July 11, 1903, at his late residence, 214 Rodney street, Brooklyn, of paralysis and the ailments of old age, following a sickness of about two years. The interment was in the Floyd burying ground at Setauket, Long Island, whither the remains of his wife were also taken. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. William N. Pile, pastor of the Household of Faith, of which the deceased was long a prominent and faithful member.

SANDFORD FAMILY.

“The ancient family of Sontford, Sonforde, Sanford or Sandford came to England with William the Conqueror, and the name of its founder occurs in every known copy of the ‘Battle Abbey Roll.’” [See “Burke’s Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland.”]



Hon. Nathan Sandford.

Robert Sandford, who was the ancestor of this family in America, was the second son of Hugh Sandford, of England, who died in 1530. Robert Sandford died in 1598. His children were: Arthur, Francis, and Thomas, who was a captain of ordnance, and was killed January 22, 1643, while attempting to storm Nantwich. The estate of Thomas was sequestered by Parliament and Cromwell, and his children came to America. One of these was Robert Sandford, of Hartford, Connecticut. He married Ann, daughter of Jeremy Adams. He died in June, 1676. His wife died in 1682. Their children were Zachariah, Elizabeth, Ezekiel, Hannah and Abigail.

Ezekiel Sandford, born March 17, 1648, came to Southampton, Long Island, in 1670. The town gave him fifteen acres of land on condition that he would settle there and carry on his trade of making cart wheels. On that site he built his house, and the house and land remained in possession of his descendants in Bridgehampton till very recent years. He died in 1714. He had among other children a son Thomas, born August 9, 1684, died in 1761. He was the father of Thomas Sandford, Esq., who was a Justice of the Peace, and a man of standing and importance in his native town. In a small burying ground near his homestead in the northern part of Bridgehampton, is a tombstone bearing the inscription: "Here lies the Body of Thomas Sandford, Esq., Who died February 23, 1787, in the 73 year of his Age." The house in which he lived and died, and in which his son, the famous Chancellor of New York, was born, is still standing, an interesting relic of the early times.

Thomas Sandford, Esq., married Phebe Baker, probably the daughter of Daniel and Abigail Baker, members of an old East Hampton family. At the time of this marriage she was the widow of Dr. Theophilus Cook. After the death of Mr.

Sandford she became the second wife of Hon. David Hedges, familiarly known as "Deacon Hedges." She died January 22, 1796, at the age of fifty-five. Thomas Sandford, Esq., left an only child, Nathan Sandford, a man of whom his native town, his native county, and his native state may well be proud.

Nathan Sandford was born on the ancient homestead at Bridgehampton, November 5, 1777. He was early deprived of his father's care, but was carefully brought up by his mother and his near relative. He received his elementary education at Clinton Academy, East Hampton, then a very prominent institution. In 1793 he entered Yale College, but did not graduate. He studied law in New York under the elder Samuel Jones, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. By his genius and application he soon obtained a handsome and profitable practice. In 1800 he was one of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy of the United States. In 1803 United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, which position he held for twelve years. In 1811, he was elected a member of the Assembly, and was subsequently chosen Speaker, being the last who presided in a cocked hat. The following year he was elected to the State Senate.

In 1815 Mr. Sandford was elected to the United States Senate, and soon afterwards relinquished his profession, devoting himself in his legislative capacity to the interests of his country. After the expiration of his term of office in 1821, he was chosen a member of the convention for framing a new constitution for the State of New York. In 1823, he was appointed to succeed the Hon. James Kent as Chancellor of the State, which position he filled with honor until 1825, when he was again elected to the United States Senate in place of Rufus King, by a unanimous vote of both branches of the legislature.

He was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations—the most prominent of all the Senate committees. He made an elaborate report on coinage, a subject then engaging the attention of Congress, and upon his recommendations its subsequent legislation was principally based.

In the presidential election in 1824, there were four candidates for the office—William H. Crawford, Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and Henry Clay. Mr. Sandford was a



Sandford Hall.

candidate for Vice-President with Mr. Clay. None of these candidates received a majority, and Mr. Adams was elected by the House of Representatives, while Calhoun became Vice-President.

Among the many eminent men to whom Long Island has given birth, there is no one who, during an equal period, served the public in so many varied and important positions. His career as Chancellor was not surpassed by either of his dis-

tinguished predecessors. He was a finished scholar, familiar with the ancient languages, and with French, Spanish, and Italian. In the latter part of his life he took up his residence at Flushing, Long Island, and here he erected a beautiful mansion known as "Sandford Hall." The walls, pillars and stairways were of polished marble, imported from Italy, and the doors were of solid mahogany, and at the time of its erection, it was the most magnificent private residence in the state.

Chancellor Sandford was married three times, first to Mary Isaacs, by which marriage there were three children: Mary, wife of General Peter Gansevoort; Edward, a State Senator; Eliza, wife of John Le Breton; and Charles, who died unmarried. His second wife was Eliza Van Horn, of an old Knickerbocker family. They had one son, Henry, who died at the age of twenty-one. His third wife was Mary Buchanan, daughter of Andrew and Anne (McKean) Buchanan, both members of ancient and honorable families of Pennsylvania. The only child of this marriage is Robert Sandford, born in Albany, December 10, 1831.

In the Episcopal churchyard at Flushing, Long Island, is a monument with this inscription:

In Memory of
Nathan Sandford,
Born at Bridgehampton, L. I.,
5th November, 1777,
Died at Flushing, L. I.,
17th October, 1838.

Late Chancellor of the State of New York, and Senator in the Congress of the United States.

Robert Sanford studied at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1855. While in college he was a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity. In 1857 he located in Poughkeepsie. He began the study of law at the New York City and National

Law School, from which he graduated at the close of 1858. Mr. Sanford has resided continuously in Poughkeepsie since 1857, except for about four years spent abroad. He has been identified with much of the charitable work of Poughkeepsie, but he has not mingled actively in business affairs. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York City, the Aztec Society, Church Club of New York, and trustee of the Church of Holy Communion of Poughkeepsie, and for thirty years a delegate to the Diocesan Convention.

While abroad Mr. Sanford was presented at the Court of Napoleon III and at the Court of St. James. For a number of years he was active in the affairs of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. While a member of the Board of Education of Poughkeepsie, he instituted important sanitary reforms in the public schools of that city.

Mr. Sanford was married, at "Ridgewood," Hyde Park, Dutchess county, May 23, 1867, to Helen Mary Hooker Stuyvesant, a lineal descendant of the famous Governor of New Amsterdam. Their children are: Mary Buchanan, born February 17, 1869; Henry Gansevoort, born August 29, 1871; Helen Stuyvesant, born October 29, 1873, married Wilnot N. Edmonds; Stuyvesant, born January 26, 1876 (deceased); and Desire McKean, born March 1, 1884.

It may be remarked here that Chancellor Nathan Sanford changed his name from the ancient and proper form to "Sanford," the reason given being that "it saved time in writing his name." This has been followed by his descendants.

Henry Gansevoort Sanford married, May 29, 1900, Mary Mott Low, daughter of Joseph T. Low, and great-granddaughter of the eminent surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott. They had two children, Henry Gansevoort, Jr., and Louise Mott.

Henry Gansevoort Sanford, was born at Poughkeepsie,

and received his early education at the military school at Tivoli. He then entered Philips Academy at Andover. Entering Williams College, he graduated in the class of 1895. Thereafter he studied law at Columbia University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1898, while in the office of Hornblower & Byrne, Taylor G. Miller. He commenced general practice, and in 1904 he became associated with Edward D. O'Brien, a son of Judge Dennis O'Brien, of the New York Court of Appeals, and the firm of O'Brien & Sanford was formed. He has been for four years counsel to and a director of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Sanford is a member of the University Club, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars (of which he has been secretary for two years), New York Historical Society, St. Nicholas Society, Ardsley Country Club, and Association of the Bar of New York, and the Association of ex-Members of Squadron A, National Guard of the State of New York.

The following shows the lines of descent from some of the oldest and most famous families:

Frederick Philipse, a famous resident of New Amsterdam, and first Lord of the Manor of Philipseburgh in Westchester county. His daughter Anna married Philip French. Their daughter Ann married Joseph Reade. Their son John Reade married Catharine Livingston, daughter of Gilbert Livingston. Their daughter, Catharine Livingston Reade, married Nicholas William Stuyvesant. Their son, John R. Stuyvesant, was the father of Helen M. H. Stuyvesant, who married Robert Sandford.

Mrs. Mary (Buchanan) Sandford, mother of Robert Sandford, was the daughter of Anne McKean, wife of Andrew Buchanan, who was the daughter of Thomas McKean, a name famous in the history of our country. He was Governor of Delaware,

Governor of Pennsylvania, and Chief Justice, and was one of the immortal band who signed the Declaration of American Independence.

DRESSER—LE ROY FAMILIES.

Among the earliest settlers in New England, that "nurse of noble men," was Rev. Ezekiel Rodgers who, with sixty families, founded the town of Rowley, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1639. Among these settlers was John Dresser and his wife Mary, who were the progenitors of a long line of honorable descendants. Their children were: John. Mary, born February 24, 1642. Samuel, born December 10, 1643, married Mary Lever. Jonathan, born November 8, 1646. Elizabeth, born October, 1656, married John Hopkins. Mary, born July 24, 1667, married Daniel Foster, December 4, 1696.

Of these children, John, the eldest son married Martha Thorld, November 21, 1662. Their children were: John, born November 4, 1663. Martha, born August 1, 1671. Jonathan, born January 7, 1673-74. Sarah, born April 27, 1678. Richard, born June 29, 1679. Nathaniel, born August 27, 1681. Lydia, born July 17, 1684. Elizabeth, born February 14, 1686.

Of these children, Jonathan Dresser married Sarah Lever, October 31, 1696. Their children were: Jonathan, Thomas, Sarah, Richard, Hannah and Nathan. The father of this family died March 20, 1744, at the age of seventy.

Jonathan Dresser, the oldest son, was born July 23, 1702. In later years he removed to Pomfret, Connecticut, and died there, January 17, 1790. He married Elizabeth Warren, of a well known New England family. They were the parents of four children: John, Samuel, Ebenezer and Elizabeth.

Of these children, John Dresser was born August 18, 1735, died June 24, 1814. He married Sarah,, daughter of Thomas

and Mary Chandler, September 24, 1759. Their children were: Jonathan, Alfred, Alanson, Sarah, John, Mary, Esther, Rowland and Samuel.

Samuel Dresser, the youngest child, born January 31, 1781, died April 18, 1843. He married Dorothy, daughter of Lemuel Ingalls, of Pomfret, November 30, 1806. Their children were: Dolly S., Samuel L., Emma A., George Andrew, Elizabeth S., Pamela L. and Sarah Ann.

Of this family, George Andrew Dresser was born February 25, 1814. He married Hannah W. Brown, August 12, 1835. After her death he married Frances A. Weitzel, September 1, 1856. His children by the first marriage were: George Warren, William Clark and Charles Andrew.

All of these generations have been distinguished for honor and integrity, and are worthy of the Puritan stock from which they sprung.

Samuel Dresser took an active part in the war of the Revolution, and was captain of a company raised in New London, and performed good and efficient service during the war.

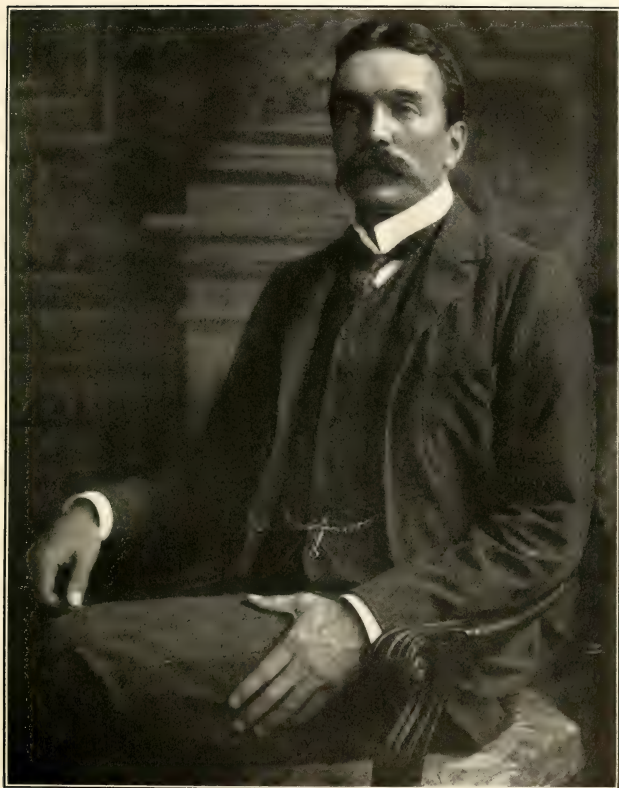
George Andrew Dresser removed to Brooklyn, Long Island, and was extensively engaged in the insurance business, being for many years manager of the Queens Insurance Company, located in Wall street. He was a man of strong religious feelings, and did much to promote the moral interests of the community.

George Warren Dresser, the principal representative of the eighth generation, was born in Abington, Connecticut, September 15, 1837. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and graduated in 1861, at the commencement of the Civil war. He received a commission as second lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, United States Artillery, and went into active service on May 6 of that year. Dur-

ing the months of May and June he was employed in drilling recruits; on September 1st he was engaged in the battle of Bull Run, and was in the Virginia Peninsula campaign, assigned to engineer duty at the siege of Yorktown. He was acting ordnance officer of the Third Army Corps. From September, 1862, to August, 1863, he was assistant instructor in artillery tactics at West Point. Soon after he was placed in command of a company at Chattanooga, Tennessee, under the command of General W. F. Smith, more famous as General "Baldy" Smith. At this time the enemy on the opposite side of a river were employed in cutting off provision trains from the Federal army. Lieutenant Dresser constructed a pontoon bridge, and led his force across it under a galling fire, and routed the Confederate force. In 1864 he was made inspector of the Fifth Army Corps, and retained the position until March, 1865, and was brevetted as captain in August, 1864, for gallant and efficient service. After this he was on the staff of General W. F. Smith, at New Orleans and New York. In March, 1865, he was regularly commissioned as major for gallant service. At the conclusion of the war, March 13, 1865, he resigned. From 1870 to 1873 he was engineer in charge of extensive improvements on the Croton Aqueduct, from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Thirteenth street. In 1876 he became a member and director of the American Society of Civil Engineers. While connected with the United States Engineering Corps, he built the breakwater at Block Island, and a new dock at Fort Adams, Newport. He was also the builder of the Wickford railroad. After this he became prominently connected with gas lighting interests, and was for some time the editor of the "American Gas Light Journal." In connection with this business, he visited Europe in 1878 and again in 1882. For many years he was one of the vestrymen of Trinity Church, representing St. John's Chapel.

Major Dresser married Susan Fish Le Roy, daughter of Daniel Le Roy, a representative of two famous families, April 21, 1863. They are the parents of five children: Susan Le Roy, who married Vicompte D' Osmay, and is now living in France. Daniel Le Roy. Natalie Bayard, who married John Nicholas Brown, and lives in Newport, Rhode Island. Edith Stuyvesant, wife of George W. Vanderbilt, of Biltmore, North Carolina; and Pauline, who married Rev. Grenville Merrill, of Buffalo, New York. After an active and useful life Major Dresser died in Newport, May 27, 1883, and is buried there.

Daniel Le Roy Dresser was born December 13, 1866, at the home of his maternal grandfather, Daniel Le Roy, No. 20 West Twenty-third street, New York. He was educated in private schools until fourteen years of age; then prepared himself for the School of Mines, Columbia University, which he entered in 1885 and graduated from in 1889, never having had any conditions while in college. While there he took an active part in all college activities, such as athletics and student organizations. His parents having died previous to his entering college, it was necessary for him to go at once into mercantile business, instead of following his profession of civil engineer, and he chose the dry-goods business, in which he became one of the leading commission merchants in ten years time, starting without any capital. In the meantime he was elected on the board of a number of large corporations, among them, American Brass Company, Waterbury Watch Company, American Pin Company, and the Benedict and Burnham Manufacturing Company. All of these are companies of more than a million dollars capital. At thirty-four years of age he was elected president of the Merchants' Association of New York, which, next to the Chamber of Commerce, is the most important body of merchants in the country. In 1902, at the age of thirty-five,



Daniel LeRoy Dresser.

he organized the Trust Company of the Republic, a large financial institution in the city of New York, and was elected president of the same. The object of this institution was to handle warehoused cotton in the southern states, on a large scale, the necessity for this having been brought to his attention by his position in the dry-goods trade. The conditions for financing and handling cotton being very crude, he conceived the idea that if warehouses could be established at different points throughout the south and a uniform certificate issued against the cotton deposited therein, that money could be loaned in the south, at a low rate of interest to the consumer or handler of cotton, and then this certificate could be re-handled through his trust company, to bankers in Europe, thus enabling the south to get their money at a low rate of interest, which would stop the rushing of the cotton to market as soon as it was grown, in order to avoid the exorbitant interest charges, and which rushing to market congested the railroads. The plan was admirably worked out and was in practical use, but had to be given up when his troubles came, at least for the time being.

In politics, he is a Republican, has never held office, but has taken active interest, locally, and has been president of the local Republican Club for eight years. He has been offered the position of delegate to several conventions, but has always declined any official office. He attended the Republican National Convention, in Philadelphia, when McKinley and Roosevelt were nominated, although not as a delegate. He is not much of a club man, but belongs to the New York Yacht Club and several others. At a public meeting in the town of Oyster Bay, Long Island (where he has made his residence for many years), which was held to take a proper notice of the untimely death of President McKinley, he was called upon to preside, and delivered an eloquent oration upon that sad event.

Like many men very prominent in financial affairs, Mr. Dresser has met with severe reverses of fortune. The sudden and disastrous collapse of the United States Shipbuilding Company, and the subsequent difficulties of the Trust Company of the Republic, of which Mr. Dresser was president, involved him in what appeared to be hopeless bankruptcy. Before his failure he had accumulated a fortune of more than two millions, all of which was swept away. Refusing all tenders of aid from wealthy relatives, he started to rehabilitate himself financially by his own efforts. In this he has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations, and was legally discharged from his small remaining obligations at the unanimous request of his creditors who stated in the most public manner that "we have, and always have had, every confidence in his integrity and honesty of purpose." His return to legal control of his very extensive business is connected with a full determination to pay to the last cent all remaining indebtedness, and to make an unrelenting effort to bring to condign punishment the men who, by their swindling operations, were the cause of his financial troubles.

In ancestry Mr. Dresser traces back to the Stuyvesant, Le Roy and Fish families, all famous in history, "being directly descended from Nicholas Fish, who was on the staff of George Washington, and from Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor of New Amsterdam."

Mr. Dresser married Miss Emma Burnham, and has two children, Susan Fish, and Daniel Le Roy Dresser, the latter born July 27, 1894.

LE ROY FAMILY.

This family, of French origin, can be traced back to a very remote antiquity, Robert Le Roy being "maire" of Poitiers, from 1279 to 1291. The direct ancestor was Pierre

Le Roy, who was born September 29, 1655. He married Marie Zevenhoven. Their son, Daniel Le Roy, was a native of La Rochelle, where he was born in 1691. He married Ingenatia Vandenberg, November 11, 1722. She was born in 1697 and died January 20, 1769. Her husband survived her, and died April 18, 1772, and they rest together in the Walloon church in Rotterdam. Their son, Jacob Le Roy, was born February 20, 1727, and died January 3, 1793. He married Cornelia Rutger, of a family famous in New York, October 15, 1755. She was baptized October 31, 1756, and died July 11, 1765. Their son, Herman Le Roy, was born January 16, 1758, and died March 13, 1891. He married, October 19, 1786, Hannah Cornell, "at the house of William Bayard in Queen street, New York," now No. 89 Pearl street. She was born 176—, and died December 25, 1818. They were the parents of Daniel Le Roy, born June 28, 1799, and died at an advanced age, August 19, 1885. He married Elizabeth Susan, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Fish, of Revolutionary fame. She was born July 25, 1805, and died July 20, 1892. They were married November 2, 1826. Both Herman Le Roy and his son Daniel were very prominent in the commercial and financial affairs of New York, and were numbered among the most distinguished citizens. Among other children Daniel Le Roy had a daughter Susan, born June 14, 1834. She married George Warren Dresser, April 21, 1863, and their son, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, was born at his grandfather's house, No. 20 West Twenty-third street, New York, December 13, 1866.

BOWNE FAMILY.

The branch of this famous family whose history is here recorded is descended from William Bowne, who came from Yorkshire, England, where it was said "He can trace his long line of ancestry far up the ages." He came to America with his wife Ann and son John, and settled at Salem, Massachu-

setts, in 1631. He was one of that class of men who helped lay the foundation of American freedom, and establish the principle which is the foundation of all true government—Liberty under Law. It seems, however, that he differed from his associates to some extent in religious matters, and leaving Salem, he, with a few others, founded a settlement called Rehoboth. This was within the limits of the Plymouth Colony, and they could not secure the religious freedom they so earnestly desired. Probably on this account, they removed to Gravesend, on Long Island, where he purchased a plantation November 12, 1646. His son John also purchased land there on September 20, 1647. William Bowne was one of the patentees of Gravesend, and was magistrate under the Dutch rule for six years between 1651 and 1662. He became the proprietor of a large tract of land in New Jersey in 1665, and he and his son John were among the patentees, and he appeared as a member of the General Assembly of Patentees and Deputies, held at Portland Point, December 28, 1669. He settled at Middletown, and it has been said with truth that no history of New Jersey could be complete without a full account of the Bownes, for no name is more frequently seen upon the records of those early times. The ancient Indian deeds bear their signature, and they were foremost among the families of the early pioneers, and the honored name has been transmitted to an honorable posterity.

Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States, was the great-grandson of John Lincoln, who migrated from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, and thence to West Virginia, about 1758; and great-great-grandson of Mordecai and Hannah Bowne (States) Lincoln; Mordecai Lincoln having removed from Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1714, to Monmouth county, New Jersey, and here the families of the Lincolns and Bownes became united by intermarriage.

William Bowne married (first) Ann ———, and their children were: 1. John, born in England. 2. James, baptized in Salem, Massachusetts, August 25, 1636. 3. Andrew, August 12, 1638. 4. Philip, December 7, 1640. He married (second) Mary Haverlads, in 1664. He is said to have had daughters, but their names do not appear. He died in 1677. He was doubtless advanced in years, and left a large landed estate. Letters of administration were granted to John as the eldest son, and he is described as "heretofore of Gravesend and late of Middletown." The partners who joined with him in the purchase of land in New Jersey were all from Gravesend, and their patent was granted by Governor Richard Nicolls, April 8, 1665, that is, the year after the conquest of the New Netherlands by the English. This grant included all of Monmouth county and part of Ocean and Middlesex counties. The new settlement was immediately begun, and the Bowne family were already there, having come the preceding year. In the division of the patent, William Bowne had lot No. 8, at Portland Point. At a meeting of the patentees, July 8, 1670, he was chosen as one of the first associates, or joint owners in the lands.

John Bowne, the eldest son, and one of the original patentees, was a leader in the purchase made from the Indians. He was undoubtedly the most prominent leader in the new settlement, and throughout his life was esteemed for his integrity and ability. He lived at Holmesdel, New Jersey (named in honor of his first wife, Lydia Holmes), this land having been bought by them from the Indians. The sympathy of the Bowne family with the Baptists was the cause of their leaving the Massachusetts Colony, and it is not surprising that he should have been one of the founders of the Baptist Church in Middletown. In political affairs he was deputy to the first assembly in the time of Governor Carteret,

which met May 26, 1668. The members of the lower house were styled burgesses. He was again a deputy in 1675, and was a member and the speaker of the first legislature under the twenty-four proprietors of East New Jersey. A commission was issued to him, March 12, 1677, as president of a court to be held at Middletown, and in December, 1683, he was appointed major of the militia of Monmouth county. The church at Middletown, of which he was one of the founders, was the first Baptist church in the State of New Jersey. "The first who preached at Middletown was Mr. John Bowne, and it was he who gave the lot on which the meeting house was built." His useful life terminated January 3, 1684, "and his universally recognized character was that of an upright, conscientious, Christian man." Captain John Bowne married Lydia Holmes, daughter of Rev. Obadiah Holmes, who was the second pastor of the Second Baptist Church in America, organized at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1644. He was the victim of severe persecutions for "undertaking to preach and baptize" in the Plymouth Colony. He was one of the patentees of the Monmouth grant, although he did not settle in the county. He died in 1682, having been pastor of the church in Newport for thirty years. The children of Captain John and Lydia (Holmes) Bowne were: 1. John, born April 1, 1664, died 1716. 2. Obadiah, July 18, 1666, died 1726. 3. Deborah, January 29, 1668. 4. Sarah, November 27, 1669. 5. Catherine.

Captain Andrew Bowne, third son of William Bowne, owned a farm of five hundred acres on the Raritan river, in Franklin township, Somerset county. He was appointed member of council by Governor Hamilton, September 14, 1682, and was deputy governor of New Jersey, May 15, 1699, and received his commission as governor of East Jersey, March 25, 1701. He was a member of the council of Governor Cornbury, August 10,

1703. He died in 1708, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Obadiah Bowne, son of Captain John Bowne.

James Bowne, the second son of William Bowne, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1636, and died at Middletown, New Jersey, in 1692. He married, in 1665, Mary Stout, daughter of Richard and Penelope (Van Princes) Stout. She was born in 1645. Her father was one of the twelve patentees, and was one of the committee appointed to lay out the town lots in Middletown. He was very prominent in public affairs, and is mentioned as "one of the most respectable and respected men of his day in the Monmouth settlement." Penelope Van Princes, the wife of Richard Stout, came from Amsterdam in 1620. Concerning her an interesting account is given. She and her first husband having been attacked by the Indians, while wandering in the woods endeavoring to reach New Amsterdam from Sandy Hook, where they had been shipwrecked, the husband was killed on the spot, and the wife, fearfully wounded, was left for dead. She revived, and other Indians brought her to New Amsterdam, where she married Richard Stout, "native of England, and of good family." The children of Richard Stout were: Jonathan, who founded Hopewell, New Jersey; John, Richard, James, Peter, David, Benjamin, Mary, Sarah and Alice. All these married and were progenitors of numerous and respected descendants. The mother, notwithstanding the frightful experience of her early life, attained the remarkable age of one hundred and ten years, having lived to see her offspring multiplied into five hundred and two persons in eighty-eight years. The children of James and Mary (Stout) Bowne, all of whom were born in Monmouth county, were: James, Andrew, John and William. The coat-of-arms of this branch of the Bowne

family is: Gules, three crescents argent. Crest, an eagle argent, with wings displayed.

Such were the first generations of this honored family, and the various branches will be taken in order. The Bownes certainly have every right to feel proud of their record in the War of Independence. It is a roll of courage without question; honor without stain; of patriots who have hallowed with their blood the soil of many glorious battlefields. The following list is taken from "New Jersey and New York in the Revolution, as Colony and State." In the records of "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution," we find: Peter Bowne, ensign, Fourth Battalion; pages 38, 39, 103. Peter Bowne, sergeant, Captain Kimsey's Company; page 103. Henry Bowne, corporal, Continental Army; page 126. John Bowne, private; pages 153, 484. Joseph Bowne, corporal; pages 153, 475. John Bowne, Continental Army; page 153. Obadiah Bowne, Captain Chandler's Company, First Regiment; pages 515, 859. John Bowne, Continental Army; page 515. Joseph Bowne, Captain Waddell's Company, First Regiment; page 515. Peter Bowne, Captain Waddell's Company, First Regiment, Monmouth; page 515. Samuel Bowne, Monmouth; page 515. William Bowne, Monmouth; page 515. David Bowne, Monmouth; page 515; Elias Bowne, Monmouth; page 515. James Bowne, Monmouth; page 515.

In "New York in the Revolution," we find the following: Gershom Bowne, Captain John Brinckerhoff's Company, New York Regiment. Benjamin Bowne, major, New York Regiment; page 270. Philip Bowne, lieutenant, Sixth Regiment. Rodman Bowne, Fourth Regiment.



Cyrus Horton Boone

SAMUEL W. BOWNE.

The line of descent of Mr. Samuel W. Bowne, according to the genealogical records of this ancient family, appears to be as follows: (I) William Bowne, the ancestor. (II) John Bowne, born in England, died 1684, married Lydia Holmes. (III) Obadiah Bowne, born 1666, died 1726; married (first) his cousin, Elizabeth Bowne; married (second) Elizabeth Longfield. (IV) Obadiah, born about 1721. (V) Gershom, great-grandfather of Samuel W. Bowne, born about 1745, had four sons: James, Samuel, Obadiah and Gershom. (VI) Obadiah, born about 1779. (VII) Cyrus Horton Bowne (fourth child of his parents) born December, 1809, in Dutchess county, New York, died December 9, 1858, married Hester Wood, in 1837.

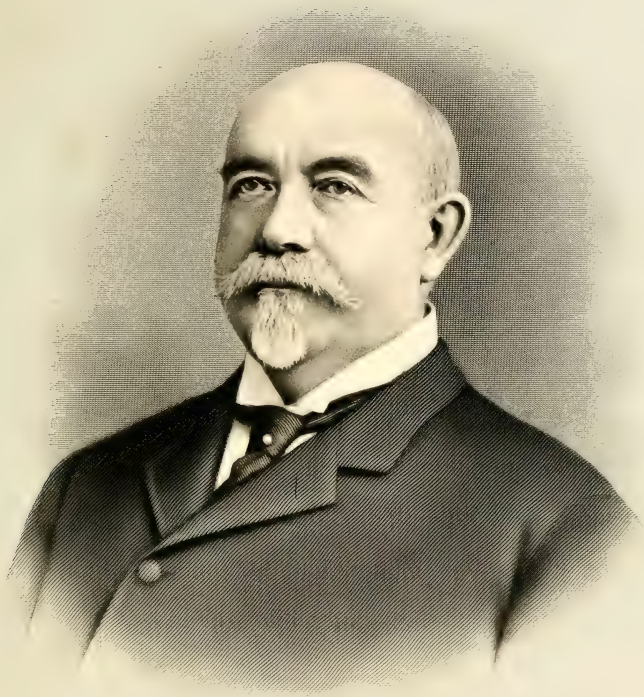
The children of Cyrus Horton and Hester (Wood) Bowne were: 1. Anna, born 1839. 2. Susan, born 1840; married William Deniston. 3. Samuel W., born January 3, 1842; married, May 13, 1875, Nettie Youngs. 4. James H., born 1844; married Elizabeth Williams. 5. Obadiah, born 1847; married, 1875, Louisa Van Piper. He had a family of seven children, and lived at Tenafly, New Jersey, and died April 29, 1906. 6. Agnes, born 1849; married Jonas Hawkins. 7. Emma, born 1851; married Smith Tompkins. 8. Kate, born 1853. 9. Cyrus Alfred, born 1857; married Corinne Miller, and now resides in Walden, New York.

Cyrus Horton Bowne, fourth child of Obadiah and —— (Rickey) Bowne, was born in Dutchess county, New York. He was reared and trained to the routine of farm life, and, as was customary among the sons of farmers in those days, acquired his educational advantages in the schools of the neighborhood. Upon attaining young manhood he engaged in farming, and continued in that line of occupation throughout the active years of his life. He was a man of great energy and force of char-

acter, progressive and enterprising in his views and ideas, and throughout the length and breadth of the community in which he resided was regarded as a useful and honorable citizen.

Cyrus Horton Bowne married, in 1837, Hester Wood, and their children are as follows: 1. Anna, born in 1839. 2. Susan, born 1840, married William Deniston. 3. Samuel W., of this review, born January 3, 1842. 4. James H., born 1844, married Elizabeth Williams. 5. Obadiah, born 1847, married Louisa Van Piper, 1875, who bore him seven children; Obadiah Bowne died April 29, 1906. 6. Agnes, born 1849, married Jonas Hawkins. 7. Emma, born 1851, married Smith Tompkins. 8. Kate, born 1854. 9. Cyrus Alfred, born 1857, married Corinne Miller, and resides at Walden, New York. The death of Cyrus Horton Bowne, which occurred December 9, 1858, was greatly deplored by a wide circle of friends, many of whom had often been benefited by his generosity and kindness. It has been justly said of him that in all his business transactions his word was as good as his bond. He not only left to his family a substantial competence, but also the proud heritage of an honorable name. His wife, Hester (Wood) Bowne, died September 1, 1891. She was a lady of the old-school type, and was possessed of many excellent qualities of mind and heart, which she generously bestowed on her husband and children. Her deeds of charity, which were numerous, were performed in an unostentatious manner.

Samuel W. Bowne, third child and eldest son of Cyrus Horton and Hester (Wood) Bowne, was born in the family homestead in Montgomery township, Orange county, New York. His elementary training was acquired in the district schools, and this knowledge was supplemented by a course in Montgomery Academy, preparatory to entering college. Being deprived by death of his father in the year 1858, and he being



S. W. Rowne

the eldest son, a greater portion of the work and care of the homestead devolved upon him, and he subsequently relinquished his studies and spent the following three years in the management of the homestead farm. Having decided to prepare himself for a commercial career, he attended a course in a business college, and later entered upon his business career at Newburg, Orange county, New York, remaining until 1865, when he decided to come to New York city. He secured employment in a broker's office on Wall street, New York, and, being tempted with a desire to succeed rapidly in life, as some men do in that line of business, invested his own capital as well as that of some of his friends, but was unfortunate in his investments and lost all. This did not, however, weaken his ambition nor determination to succeed, and he at once applied himself to the task of retrieving his losses and finally liquidated every dollar of his indebtedness. His next venture was in the capacity of a traveling salesman for a manufacturing concern in New York, this line of work affording him the experience he longed for, and he at once achieved a marked success. He next became engaged with the firm of Scott & Platt, manufacturing chemists of New York city, and in this line of enterprise formed and finally laid the foundation of his success in life. Mr. Bowne's varied and diversified experience served him, in addition to his careful study and close observation, in rendering valuable aid in the production of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, a compound which has become renowned for its health-giving properties in every civilized country on the globe. In 1874 Mr. Bowne entered into partnership with Alfred B. Scott under the firm name of Scott & Bowne, and they have since been engaged as manufacturing chemists. The firm have acquitted themselves in such a way as to gain a world-wide reputation, and the extent of their business has attained to an enormous magnitude. In

latter years it has been divided into two departments, known as the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, Mr. Scott's interest being confined to the Eastern, and the interests of Mr. Bowne to the Western.

In addition to his numerous and varied commercial interests, Mr. Bowne finds time to study the social and economic conditions of his fellowmen, and has from time to time dispensed unstintingly of his substance to deserving persons and institutions, and to all such enterprises as have for their object the upbuilding of the moral as well as the social interests of the city. It can be justly said that he is a true philanthropist, and the name of Samuel W. Bowne will go down to posterity as one of the noble benefactors of his race. Mr. Bowne is an active member of the Union League Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Downtown Hardware Club, the Knollwood Country Club, the City Club, and other leading organizations that have for their object the advancement of the moral and social interests of the community.

Samuel W. Bowne married, May 13, 1875, Henrietta Youngs, born March 17, 1850, daughter of Daniel S. and Maria (Mastin) Youngs.

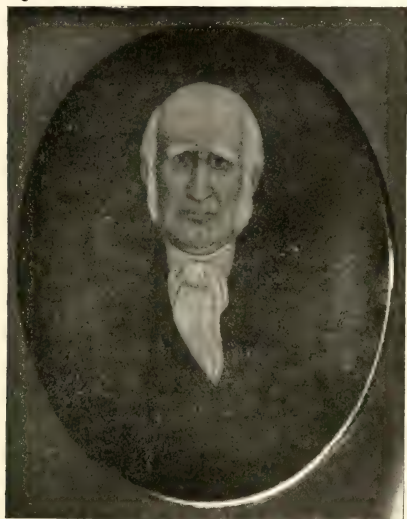
VAN BUREN FAMILY.

This family is one of the ancient Holland stock, and the ancestors came to this country early in the seventeenth century. The particular branch concerning which this sketch is written, settled on the east bank of the Hudson river, in the present Columbia county, the immediate location being at Kinderhook, and from them were descended Harmon Van Buren, the ancestor of this branch, and his cousin, Abraham Van Buren, who was the father of Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, and so famous in the political history of the country.

Harmon Van Buren left Kinderhook and settled in what

was then the "Western Country," near Johnstown, New York, about 1790. He took an active part in the war of the Revolution, and was a major in the Seventeenth New York Regiment. His family consisted of his wife Catharine, and six children: Maria, Francis, Peter, John and Barent, and Harmon.

Barent Van Buren was born May 29, 1764. He studied



Barent Van Buren.

law at Columbia College, and practiced his profession for several years. When a boy he met with an accident which made him a cripple for the remainder of his life. He was a man of considerable mental ability, and was respected and esteemed by the community in which he lived. Mr. Van Buren married Grace Dennison, in 1790. She was born in Connecticut, June 20, 1769, and died in Gouverneur, August 18, 1834. They were the parents of seven children: Harmon, born March 21, 1793.

Thomas Henry, born September 22, 1795. Angelica, born January 2, 1794. Samuel, born April 10, 1801. Peter, born November 19, 1813. Katharine Starr, born October 27, 1807. William, born February 4, 1812. Barent Van Buren lived near Johnstown until 1817, when he removed to the town of Gouverneur with his family, with the exception of his daughter Angelica, who married Jesse Foote, of Johnstown, where her descendants are still living. Mr. Van Buren died in Gouverneur, April 30, 1850. The sons took up land and built log cabins, as was the custom of those days, rendered necessary by circumstances. They were parents of families, and their descendants are numerous and respected.

Samuel Van Buren married Thankful Goodrich, of an ancient Connecticut family. Their children are: Ann M., Martin, Betty M., married M. W. Levings; Charles Goodrich, now living in Montfort, Wisconsin; and Jeannette. All of these were born in the town of Gouverneur. The father of this family was a farmer and for some years was the proprietor of a hotel in Canton, St. Lawrence county, noted as the home of Governor Silas Wright. Mr. Van Buren died in 1894.

Katharine Starr Van Buren, daughter of Barent Van Buren, married Milton Barney, November 6, 1833. He was born in Adams, New York, May 1, 1808, and died July 3, 1895. His parents, Sylvanus and Miriam (Kingsley) Barney were natives of Guilford, Vermont. They were the parents of four children: Florella Louise, Albert M., Sarah G., Morris Hart, lost at sea, 1862, and Bradley Laban.

Albert Milton Barney, the oldest son, studied law and was about to be admitted to the bar at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He was the first man to enlist in his native town. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the Sixteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, May 15, 1861. He was afterwards

captain in the same regiment. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, afterwards colonel, and before the close of the war was made brevet-brigadier-general, and was mustered out of service with his regiment, June 7, 1865. After the war he was made special agent of the United States treasury, and was later collector of customs at Brownsville, Texas. After that he was again made special agent, and held the position until his death. General Barney married (first) Leonora Chamberlin; (second) Lutie M. Smith, of Rochester.

Sarah Grace Barney married George Bigelow Winslow, a descendant of the Pilgrims. He was captain of Battery D, of First New York Light Artillery, and was distinguished for gallantry in action. He was born in Adams, New York, June 23, 1832, and died September 30, 1883, from the effects of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1863. After the war he was postmaster in Gouverneur for eighteen years. His children are: Albert B., Milton S., Grace and Katharine Mary, wife of Charles Stewart Fettis, who has one child, Miriam Winslow Fettis.

Myron W. Levings, who married Betty M. Van Buren, was a brave and efficient officer in the civil war. His son, Glenn Van Buren Levings, is a mining officer in Mexico.

Grace Louise Winslow, daughter of George Bigelow Winslow, was born at Gouverneur, New York, December 17, 1876. She married, May 26, 1896, Edwin S. Keen. He was born November 29, 1874, in Washington, D. C. They have one child, Dorothy Winslow Keen, born July 15, 1897.

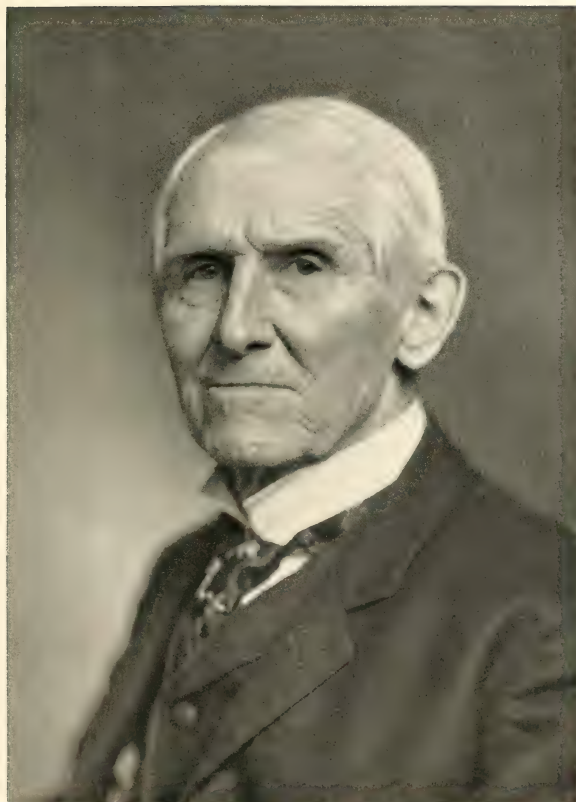
Jeannette Van Buren (daughter of Samuel) Van Buren, is a resident of New York, a professional teacher of vocal music, in which art she is recognized as a teacher of great skill and ability.

No sketch of this family can possibly be complete without an appropriate notice of Martin Van Buren, its most distinguished member.

Martin Van Buren, son of Abraham Van Buren, of Kinderhook, was born December 5, 1782. His early education was obtained at Kinderhook Academy, which he left at the age of fourteen, and studied law in the office of Francis Silvester, and later with William P. Van Ness, in New York. His first office was that of fence viewer in his native town. In 1803 he was admitted to the bar. In 1808 he was made surrogate of Columbia county. Elected to state senate 1812. From 1815 to 1819 he was attorney general of the state. In 1819 he was again state senator. He organized the Democratic party, and was the ruling spirit of a coterie of politicians called the Albany Regency, of which William L. Marey was one, which ruled the politics of the state for twenty years. In 1821 he was United States senator, and re-elected 1827. He resigned that position when elected governor. He resigned the governorship to take the position of sentry of state under President Jackson. In 1831 he was appointed minister to England, but the appointment was not confirmed by the senate. In 1835 he was elected president, and renominated in 1840, but was defeated by General William Henry Harrison. He made an extended tour in Europe in 1853-5. After a most eventful life, he died in his native town, July 24, 1862.

WYETH FAMILY.

In the year 1540 two navigators, Cobrillo and Ferrer, sailed under the Spanish flag along the Pacific coast as far north as Cape Blanco, latitude 43 north, a little north of the present California line. No landings were made nor any attempt at settlement, but the entire region was claimed by Spain. In 1774 another Spaniard, Ivan Perrez, sailed as far north as Noodka



Nathaniel J. Wyeth

Sound, latitude 54 north, and a year later his colleague, Bodega, went as far as latitude 58 north, or as far as Mount St. Elias. Previous to this Vitus Behring, a Dane in the employ of Russia, discovered the sea that bears his name, and in 1741 went south along the shores of Alaska as far down as Mount St. Elias. In 1778 Captain James Cook, the famous discoverer, coasted along the Pacific shores, and British vessels soon swarmed there for purposes of trade. In 1790 French navigators entered into competition, and in 1800 put in a claim to the entire regions by virtue of her purchase from Spain of that vast and indefinite territory known as Louisiana. In 1791 some American vessels found their way thither, and on May 11, 1792, Captain Grey discovered and sailed up the great river, which, from the name of his ship, he named "Columbia." He also landed and laid claim to the neighboring region.

In 1778 Martin Frobisher, a navigator, as agent for the Hudson Bay Company, established a trading post at Athabasca lake. In 1789 Sir Alexander Mackenzie discovered Great Slave Lake and the river that flows from it and which bears his name. In July, 1793, he reached the Pacific ocean, and was the first white man who crossed the American continent. In 1805 the celebrated expedition under Captains Lewis and Clark reached the Columbia river. In 1806 Simon Fraser, a Canadian, settled on Fraser river, and was the first white settler west of the Rocky Mountains. In 1810 Wilson Pierce Hunt, with sixty men, left St. Louis overland and in fifteen months reached the mouth of the Columbia, and built Astoria. They were driven off by the British in 1813, and the place was called Fort George. In 1818 it again fell into the hands of the Americans and its former name restored. In 1827 there was not a single settlement in possession of an American citizen in all that vast region, which had in turn been claimed by Spain, Russia, Great Britain.

France and the United States. France had sold all her claims to the latter country by the famous Louisiana Purchase. Russia claimed nothing but Alaska, and the struggle for the Oregon region was between the United States and Great Britain. About 1830 the excitement was high over Oregon, and the war-cry of a large and influential party was "54 40 or Fight." The treaty which settled the north boundary of the United States at latitude 49 north was not established till 1846, nor wholly settled until 1871.

In time of need, Providence always raises up the man for the hour, and in this instance the man for the hour was Nathaniel J. Wyeth, who was the first to organize an effort to colonize Oregon. Between 1831-36 he led two expeditions across the American continent in an effort to found a State in the great Northwest. He gave up a prosperous business and a happy home to tempt fate in a perilous journey of thousands of miles, exposed to every danger. Of him Washington Irving wrote: "His enterprise was prosecuted with a spirit of diligence and perseverance that merited success. All the details that we have must place him to be no ordinary man. He appears to have had the mind to conceive and the energy to execute the most extensive and startling plans. Though considered a visionary, he lived to see Oregon a Territory of the United States, and although he died before it became a State, in 1859, his last years must have been happier in the knowledge that he had done much to make the occupation of this region possible to his fellow citizens."

In 1831 he selected the site for Fort Hall, in the present State of Idaho. He unfurled a flag made from some unbleached sheeting, a little red flannel and a few blue patches, and saluted it with some damaged powder. Nine years later, in 1843, in the race for the occupation of Oregon, Dr. Marcus Whitman led his

great caravan of two hundred wagons and eight hundred persons, and his expedition turned the balance for Oregon, and Fort Hall was the pivotal point. The Hudson Bay Company had crowded Wyeth out, destroyed his business and killed many of his trappers and followers. At this point many immigrant companies had been broken up, but Fort Hall formed a cover for Oregon, just as a battery at the mouth of a river protects an inland city.

The expedition of Wyeth began in New England, and on March 11, 1832, with a company of twenty-one men fully armed, he sailed from Boston, and in fifteen days landed at Baltimore. From there they marched to the Monongahela river and took a steamboat for Pittsburg, and from thence down the Ohio and Mississippi to St. Louis, and then up the great river to Independence, the last white settlement on the Missouri river, and near the present Kansas City. At this place two of his men deserted. In May they started across the Plains, and reached the Black Hills on June 15. On July 2 they were attacked by the Blackfeet Indians, and on the 8th a severe battle was fought. Wyeth was foremost in the fight, in which the Indians were defeated. On October 13, 1832, they reached Fort Walla Walla, a trading station of the Hudson Bay Company, on their way having been compelled to kill their horses for food. On November 4 one of the seven men who were left of his company died. The few left became discouraged, and on the 15th he writes: "I have now no man, and am afloat without stay or support; but in good hands, i. e., myself and Providence."

He immediately set about to acquaint himself with the topography and resources of the country, and resolved to return and enlist a greater and better equipped company, and again make a settlement in the valley of the Columbia. On November 30, with two men, in a canoe, he started up the Willamette

river. He says: "I have never seen a country of equal beauty except the Kansas country, and I doubt not it will one day support a large population." Upon the place now stands the city of Portland. His description of the Indian tribes is curious and interesting. On August 15, 1833, with one white man and four Indians, he started on a perilous voyage. His starting point was the same place where in 1876 the gallant Custer perished with all his men. A thrilling description of his journey is given by Irving in "Bonneville." On the Big Horn river they floated into the Yellowstone, and thence to the Missouri and down to St. Louis. On the 28th he reached what was later Fort Leavenworth, from whence he went by steamboat to St. Louis, and on November 8, 1833, he was again in Boston.

In May, 1834, he started at the head of another expedition, and in July was half way across the continent. On August 21 his company numbered only seventeen. In the meantime the brig "Mary Dean" had been sent from Boston, and met the party on the Columbia river. On September 22 they settled upon a large prairie about fifty miles from the coast, and such was the first American settlement in Oregon. From one tree he hollowed out a canoe sixty feet long and large enough to hold twenty-five barrels. At length, after a fearful struggle worthy of a better fate, broken in health, deserted by his followers, and bankrupt, he gave up the fight. After five years of labor, having crossed the continent four times, he reached Cambridge, his home, "a visionary and a failure." He died in 1856. The "visionary" part of his nature was shown by undertaking a vast scheme without any adequate support and resources—the "failure" was the result.

GEORGE WYTHE.

A sketch of this ancient and honored family cannot be perfect without a notice of George Wythe, one of the immortal band who signed the Declaration of Independence.

George Wythe was born in Elizabeth City, Virginia, in 1726. His father was a wealthy planter, and his mother, who possessed unusual intelligence and learning, gave him his early education, and he became an accomplished Latin and Greek scholar and an expert mathematician. He obtained a more extended education at William and Mary's College. Both of his parents died before he reached manhood, and the uncontrolled possession of a large fortune led him into extravagance and dissipation. He reformed when about thirty, studied law, and rose to a high rank in the profession. Early in life he was a member of the House of Burgesses, and was a leader to the time of the Revolution. On November 14, 1769, he was appointed a member of a committee to prepare and report a petition to the King, a memorial to the House of Lords, and a remonstrance to the House of Commons, in regard to the Stamp Act. They were drawn up by him, but went so far as to be considered treasonable, and were only accepted after some modification. The whole weight of his influence was towards the Revolution, and in August, 1775, he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress from Virginia, and was one to sign the famous Declaration of Independence.

On November 5, 1776, he was appointed, with Jefferson and others, as a committee to revise the state laws and make others more conformable to the principles of the new republic. At a later date he was one of the three judges of the Chancery Court, and was sole chancellor for more than twenty years. In December, 1786, he was one of the convention to frame the Constitution of the United States, and was twice a presidential elec-

tor. He manumitted all his slaves and furnished them means of support.

In the eighty-first year of his age he was poisoned. A nephew was arrested for the crime, but upon trial was acquitted. Jefferson said of George Wythe, "No man ever left behind him a character more venerated than George Wythe. He was the Cato of his country."

NATHANIEL J. WYETH.*

Nathaniel Jarvis Wyeth, subject of this narrative, was descended from Jacob Wyeth, who was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, reared to manhood in his native city, entered Harvard and graduated from that institution about 1800. He was a man of high scholarly attainment and became prominent in literary circles. He died at the mature age of ninety-four years.

Jacob Wyeth married Elizabeth Jarvis, who was a descendant of a prominent English family. She also attained to the age of ninety-four years. They are both buried in the front cover of Mt. Auburn, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, which is still owned by their grandson, Nathaniel J. Wythe. Jacob Wyeth had born to him by his marriage, the following children: 1. Leonard Jarvis, who was an extensive lace manufacturer in Nottingham, England, he married Caroline Osgood, and lived for some time in Baltimore, Maryland; he spent the latter years of his life in New York city, where he died. 2. Charles, who became the father of Nathaniel J., of this review. 3. Jacob, who was a graduate of Harvard, became a physician, and settled at St. Louis, Missouri, where he spent the remaining years of his life; he married Mary Jarvis. 4. Nathaniel J., who married Elizabeth Stone, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

*The family name appears variously as Wythe and Wyeth. The explorer, Nathaniel J., and his namesake in the present generation, have the form of Wyeth, while George, signer of the Declaration of Independence, used the Wythe form.

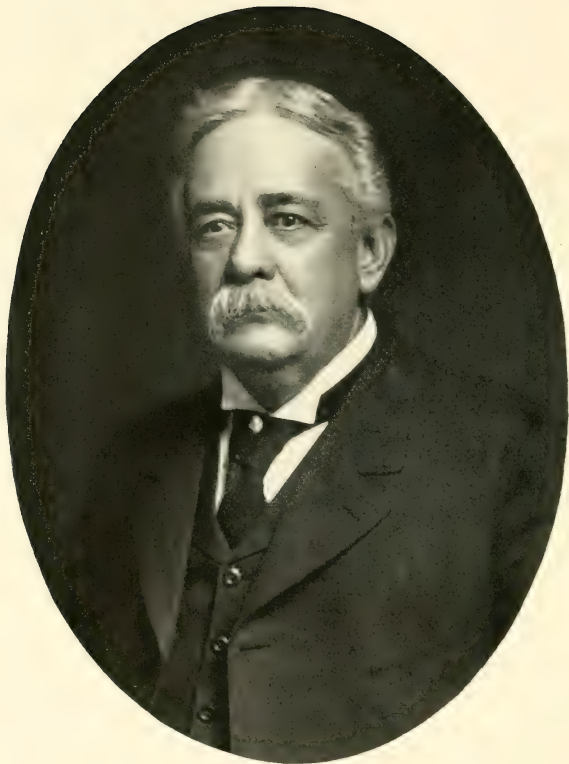
Charles Wyeth, second son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Jarvis) Wyeth, spent his early manhood years under the parental roof at Fresh Pond, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He next went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he became engaged with his brother, Leonard Jarvis, and spent the active years of his life engaged as an extensive silk merchant. He died at Baltimore, Maryland, January 27, 1891, aged ninety-three years. He married Elizabeth Norris, of Baltimore.

Nathaniel J. Wyeth, the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Norris) Wythe, was born in Maryland, in 1830. He was named after his great uncle, Nathaniel J. Wythe, of Cambridge, well known as a pioneer, hunter and trapper with Kit Carson, and who was a man of sterling mind, and invented many useful machines as is shown at the Patent Office at Washington, D. C. At the age of four years young Nathaniel was sent to the boarding school at Mt. Hope, where he remained until the death of his mother, which occurred when he was eleven years old. Soon after this bereavement he was placed in the Classical High School at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, where he received a careful course of mental training in mathematics, rhetoric and the classics. His instructors were bright scholars and experienced educators, and they soon initiated the pupil into a course of culture which laid the foundations of good scholarship. Mr. Wyeth's father, having a sound appreciation of the value of a liberal education, determined to give his son the most ample opportunities of a University course. To further this design he placed his boy Nathaniel under the tuition of the Unitarian divine, the Rev. E. Q. Sewell, when he was scarcely fifteen. In the summer of 1846 he was admitted to Harvard University, which was under the presidency of Edward Everett, of whom it may be said: "He put much of his soul into his act, that

his example had a magnet's course and all were prompt to follow whom all loved."

In the summer of 1850 Mr. Wyeth graduated, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the next spring entered the Law School at Harvard, where he exclusively devoted his time to the study of law and political science, except the few hours occasionally given to reading Dante's immortal poem under the supervision of the poet, Henry W. Longfellow. In a year and a half he received the degree of LL.D. Having arrived at manhood, he immediately went to the city of New York and opened an office for the practice of his profession. A few months subsequently he married and changed his residence to Staten Island, where his home overlooked the broad Bay of New York and commands a full view of the ocean. Mr. Wyeth still practices at the New York bar, and is in the very heart of commercial activities and industrial pursuits. He represented Richmond county in the Assembly, to which he was elected by the Democrats by a majority of eight hundred and twenty-nine, and during his term served as a member of the committee on colleges, academies and common schools, and the sub-committee of the whole.

Mr. Wyeth was married, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 4, 1854, to Annie Caroline Frost, born June 23, 1830, in New Orleans, Louisiana, daughter of William and Susan Ann (Hill) Frost, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. William Frost was a prominent and successful cotton broker of New Orleans, Louisiana. He spent the latter years of his life at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he became extensively engaged in building enterprises, and was part owner of the "Swallow," then the largest vessel afloat. He passed away at Cambridge in 1895, and his wife also died at Cambridge in 1892. Of this marriage Nathaniel J. Wyeth had born to him the



Hon. William G. Davies, L. L. D.

following children: 1. Annie Florence, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 14, 1855; she died at Richmond Hill, Borough of Richmond, November 12, 1864. 2. Charles Nathaniel, born at Richmond Hill, October 12, 1858. He was a student in the School of Mines of Columbus College, was for some time engaged at his profession at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and at the present time is with the Hydrographic Department at New York City. He married Mary Ruth Admy, daughter of Captain Admy, and has two children—Charles Nathaniel, born May 16, 1903, and George Hamlin, born January 11, 1905. 3. Helen Elizabeth, born at Richmond Hill, February 22, 1865. She is a graduate of the Art School of Cambridge, Massachusetts. She took up the study of art and some of her work has met with favorable comment. 4. Lucille, born at Richmond Hill, October 15, 1867. Mr. Wyeth and his family are regular attendants of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church at Richmond.

FAMILY OF DAVIES.

From the best information that can be obtained John Davies the first settler of the name in America, was the only son of Thomas Davies, who was the fourth son of Robert Davies, of Gwysany Castle, in the Parish of Mold, Flintshire, England. Thomas Davies was a merchant in London, and remained there till some time after the year 1680. He then removed to Kington, in Herefordshire, where he died, and his son John, with what estate he inherited, came to America.

As regards the earliest history of this honored race, it appears that they were among the first families in North Wales and the line of descent is unbroken from the founder, Cymric Efell, Lord of Eylwys, Eyle, who was living in 1200. The family was first known under the name of Davies in 1581, when

Robert of David, at Gwysany, assumed it, and obtained from the Heralds of England, a confirmation of the family arms, and a grant of crest and motto. At the time of the English Revolution they adhered to the Royal cause; Robert Davies fortified his mansion and held it in behalf of King Charles against the Parliamentary army. It was besieged by Sir William Brereton, and after a gallant resistance was compelled to yield, and the garrison of three officers and twenty-seven men were made prisoners April 12, 1645. Colonel Thomas Davies, an uncle of Robert, was Constable of Hawarden Castle in Cheshire, the late residence of William E. Gladstone. The ancient mansion stands on high ground, six hundred feet above the sea, and two miles north of the town of Mold, which was called by the Romans, Mons Albus, and by the Britains Yr Wydd Gryg, "a lofty and conspicuous hill." He was High Sheriff of Flintshire, and held the office again after the restoration of Charles II. It was the fourth son of this man, who was the father of John Davies, the settler.

John Davies was born in Kington Parish, Hereford, in 1680, and with his wife, Catharine Spencer, came to America in 1735. He made his home in the western part of Litchfield county, Connecticut, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, from Thomas Lee for £190. This is in what is now the town of Washington, and the neighborhood was known for more than a century as "Davies' Hollow," and is now Romford, a station on Shepaug Railroad. He is described as "a man past middle life, well educated, married, and having means beyond the average settler." He left behind him in England his only son, who subsequently joined him in his new home. His desire was to become the owner of a landed estate and to leave it to his heirs. His son became the owner of one thousand acres of land, at the cost of £1 per acre. He was attached to the

Church of England, and was the only Episcopalian in a neighborhood of Congregationalists, and in 1745 he, with eleven others, founded the first Episcopal church in Litchfield. Their first minister was Mr. Samuel Cole, a lay reader. A church was erected in 1747, to which Mr. Davies contributed liberally, and gave the services of a carpenter and the use of "a strong team of horses and a hired man." On April 4, 1747, he conveyed to Mrs. Samuel Cole, as trustee, fifty-two acres of land for the use of the church and minister. The lands were afterwards sold, but the proceeds as a fund still exists. The church was completed and the first service held April 23, 1749, and at the request of Mr. Davies it was named St. Michael's. After a useful life, he died November 22, 1758. His wife had died some years before, but the date is unknown.

His son, John Davies, was born in 1711. He came to this country with two sons by a former marriage, and a second wife with her children. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1731 married Elizabeth Brown, and had three sons: John, born in 1735. Thomas, born 1737, died in the early part of 1769. He was a graduate from Yale, in 1750, was ordained deacon by the Archbishop of Canterbury, August 23, and priest August 24, 1761, and at the time of his death was rector at New Milford, Connecticut. William, who died in infancy. His wife died in 1740, and he married Mary Powell, and by this marriage had children: William, born January 29, 1744. Walter, June 22, 1747. Catharine, July 20, 1751, married Nathaniel Bosworth. Elizabeth, July 3, 1753, married "a Mr. Howard, and died in the state of New York, 1831." Anna, November 18, 1755, married John Sperry. James John, December 31, 1757. David, March 14, 1759. Rachel, August 20, 1761, married James McDonald. George, February 12, 1764, who in the latter part of his life went to Landsdowne, Canada. Thomas, born May 31, 1766. He was

a physician at Redding, Connecticut, and died there July 11, 1831.

In 1757, John Davis, Jr., purchased a large tract of land at Saratoga, New York, but was driven off by hostile Indians and never acquired possession. He died May 19, 1797, and was buried at Davies' Hollow.

His son, John Davies the 3rd, married, in 1763, Eunice Hotchkiss, of New Haven. Their children are: Elizabeth, Thomas, John, Eunice and Esther. The Revolution brought disaster and ruin to the honored family. The fact they were not only Episcopalians, but also Loyalists, brought upon them jealousy and persecution and imprisonment for some of its members. After an honorable but troubled and unfortunate career, the father of the family died April 18, 1799, two years after the death of his father. His wife survived him, and died March 29, 1824, at the age of seventy-nine.

Thomas John Davies was born at Davies Hollow, November, 1767, and was too young to take any part in the Revolution. He took land and made his home at Davies' Hollow, and married Ruth, daughter of Captain John Foote, December 29, 1792. In 1798 he, with his father, engaged in a business enterprise, which proved disastrous through unlooked for circumstances. Collecting what little remained, he sought a new home and purchased six hundred acres of land on Black Lake, St. Lawrence county, New York, about nine miles southeast of Ogdensburg. He went there in the winter of 1800 with his wife and three children and household goods. It was then a journey of six weeks, but can now be made in twelve hours. Here he built a large log house, and the family fortune began to mend. Mr. Davies was an ardent Democrat, was made Sheriff of the county, and County Judge, and lived to see all his children established in comfortable circumstances. After a useful and active

life, during which he had met and conquered adversity, he died April 18, 1845, at the age of seventy-eight. His last resting place is marked with a lofty obelisk, erected by his son, General Thomas A. Davies. His wife survived him, dying September 21, 1852. Their children were Belvidere, wife of George Ranney. John Foote, remained on the ancestral heritage, living a quiet and uneventful life, and died May 1, 1888, at the great age of ninety-two. Charles Frederick, died unmarried, December 3, 1865, while in the service of his country. Henry E., see forward. Thomas Alfred and Eunice Ruth.

Henry Ebenezer Davies was born February 8, 1805, and at the age of fourteen entered the family of Judge Alfred Conkling, and under his direction pursued a course that was substantially that of the colleges of his day, and obtained a good education. He was admitted to the bar of Albany county, April, 1826. He settled in Buffalo, and one of his first law cases was one of great importance, involving a public right of way along the shore of Niagara river. His success in this case gave him a good standing in his profession, and led to his election as City Attorney. Seeking a wider field, he went to New York, in 1829, and formed a partnership with his uncle, Samuel A. Foote, which continued until 1848. While here he was counsel for the Erie Railroad Company, a position requiring the greatest ability. He then entered into partnership with William Kent, the son of the former Chancellor. This continued till 1853.

The law firm of Davies and Scudder was then formed, the junior member, Henry J. Scudder, a son-in-law of Professor Charles Davies. In that firm the late James C. Carter was chief clerk. Mr. Davies was a Whig in politics. In 1842 he was one of the Aldermen of the city, and was one of the committee appointed to celebrate the introduction of Croton water. He also compiled the statutes relating to New York City, with

its ancient and modern charters. In 1855 he received the well merited honor of being elected Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1859 he was elected as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and was Chief Judge. He also held the position of Dean of the law school of the University of New York, and received the degree of LL.D. from the University, and also from Amherst College. He was a close and intimate friend of President Fillmore, and did much to assist him to reach his high position. After a life of usefulness and honor, in which he gained the respect of his fellow citizens, Judge Davies departed this life in New York, December 17, 1881. Judge Davies married Rebecca Waldo, daughter of John Tappan, of Boston. Their children were Henry Eugene, William Gilbert, Julian Tappan, Francis Herbert, Helen, wife of Charles G. Tainter; and Lucy, wife of Samuel Swift.

William Gilbert Davies was born in New York, March 21, 1842. He entered Trinity College, Hartford, and was graduated in 1860, and going abroad he studied at the University of Leipsic. Upon his return he began the study of law. In the summer of 1863 he joined the Twenty-second Regiment, New York state militia, and took part in the campaign which ended in the great victory at Gettysburg. In 1863 he commenced practice, and was solicitor for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York until 1894. He received the well merited degree of LL.D. from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1906.

Mr. Davies married Lucie, daughter of Hon. Alexander H. Rice, of Boston, who was for many years member of Congress, and was chairman of committee on naval affairs during the Civil war. He was also Mayor of Boston and Governor of Massachusetts for three terms. They have one child, Augusta McKim, wife of Lewis Mansfield Ogden.

REV. DUNCAN J. McMILLAN, D.D.

Edward McMillan, the ancestor of this family, came from Scotland in 1773 and settled at Fayetteville, North Carolina. He belonged to the straightest sect of the Covenanters, was a pious elder in the church and a man of the deepest religious feeling, and although an heir to estates and title in his native land, he left all for the freedom of America. His family was descended from the Earl of Argyle, who died a martyr's death in the Castle of Edinburgh, and was also connected with the Dukes of Buccleugh, famous in Scottish history. Mr. McMillan lived a long and useful life and died at Fayetteville.

His son, Malcom McMillan, married Joanna Jacobs, daughter of Henry Jacobs, an English gentleman. In 1805 he removed to Tennessee, crossing the mountains in canvas covered wagons, and among the company of emigrants was the father of James K. Polk, afterwards president of the United States. Their families were at a later date connected in marriage. He was a very devout elder in the Presbyterian church, and was a major in the army of Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. It is an interesting fact that members of this family took part in every war in which the United States has been engaged from the Revolution to the late war with Spain.

Rev. Edward McMillan, son of Malcom McMillan, passed his youth and early manhood in Tennessee, upon his estate to which he gave the name of "Gemini Fontes," from the springs upon his land. He married Mary Ann Brown, whose brothers, Neill S. and John C. Brown, were both governors of Tennessee, and one was a lieutenant-general in the Confederate army.

Rev. Duncan J. McMillan, his son, was born at his father's home in Giles county. His father was a chaplain in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, and died in the service.

One of his brothers was a captain and won official distinction for bravery, while another brother with himself were privates in Sherman's army, and one of his nephews was a soldier in the Spanish war and took part in forty-one engagements and skirmishes. Upon one occasion an uncle of Dr. McMillan was taken prisoner by the Union army and by mistake was reported as a Confederate colonel, although he was a strong Union man and had never borne arms. Application was made by Senator Trumbull to President Lincoln for his release. Upon hearing it the president immediately seized his pen to sign the order, remarking, "If he is a brother of Edward McMillan, he must be all right, for Edward McMillan was one of the best men that God ever made." Although well knowing that their estate and every earthly advantage were at stake, this family freely offered everything upon the altar of their country. Though slaveholders inheriting slaves, they were ever opposed to slavery, and never sold a slave, and upon one occasion the father of Dr. McMillan purchased a woman and her child for the sole purpose of setting them free.

Dr. D. J. McMillan spent his early childhood in Gallatin, Tennessee, where his father was pastor of the Presbyterian church and president of the College for Young Ladies. The family removed to Carlinville, Illinois, where the six boys, of whom Duncan was the fifth, grew to manhood. The death of the father in the service of his country left the widow and her six boys dependent upon their own resources. Duncan, the youngest of the three soldier boys, served a few months during the last year of the war. Returning from the army penniless, feeling his share of responsibility for the support of his widowed mother and being ambitious for education, he worked at whatever offered, as farmhand, as a wool buyer, as a salesman, as a school teacher and finally as a tutor in college, until

he completed his collegiate and theological course. He graduated at Blackburn University in 1870, where he received the degrees of A.B. and S.T.B. He was superintendent of the city schools of Carlinville two years, which office he relinquished to accept the call to the Walnut Grove Presbyterian church, Carrollton, Illinois. After two and a half years of successful pastoral work, failing health compelled him to seek a change of climate. Resigning the charge of the church, he sought the Rocky Mountains where his health was completely restored. He then inaugurated a system of mission schools among the Mormons in Utah under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Thirty-seven primary schools and four academies were established, of which Dr. McMillan was general superintendent. Out of these mission schools, twenty-seven churches have been organized. The jurisdiction of Dr. McMillan was extended by the Board so as to include all the schools and missions in Utah, Idaho and Montana. After completing the organization of this work he accepted the presidency of the College of Montana. In six years he secured buildings, laboratories, a library, a splendid faculty and arranged four graduate courses. From the college he was called in 1890 to be Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in New York. While in this office he was invited to the presidency of one university and three colleges in as many states, but declined all these, devoting himself wholly to the cause of Home Missions. In 1897 the General Assembly ordered a re-organization of the Board of Home Missions, and in November of that year Dr. McMillan resigned, but, at the request of the Board, continued in office until July, 1898.

In February, 1899, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the New York Presbyterian Church, Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, New York, succeeding the

late Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson. For six years Dr. McMillan edited the Home Mission department of "*The Church at Home and Abroad*," the official publication of the Presbyterian church. He received the degree of A. M. from his *Alma Mater* in 1873, and of D. D. from Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1883. He is a member of the Quill Club, of Chi Alpha, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Victoria Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain.

Dr. McMillan married Emily Kent Johnston, daughter of Rev. Adam Johnston, a native of Glasgow. Her maternal grandfather was a cousin of Chancellor James Kent. Her mother was a passenger on the first railroad train that entered the city of Chicago. They are the parents of three children—Harran Haskell, who died at the age of eleven years. Clarence, who is now a practicing lawyer in New York and Florence, who is a professional musician.

It may be said in conclusion that among the Presbyterian clergy in New York, there are few who hold a higher position or whose talents command greater respect, and there is no truer or more faithful follower and defender of the "faith once delivered to the saints."

SIMONSON FAMILY.

This name, after the Dutch form, is found as early as 1631, but not as a family name. The first of the name on Staten Island was William Simonson, who came in the "Fox" in 1662. The early genealogy of the family is given in the following:

Robert Simonson married Appolonia Messeher, and had a daughter baptized 1701, a son John in 1702, and a son Aert in 1710. Aert Simonson (probably a brother of Barent) married Margaret Daniels, April 20, 1708. They had children: Hans, 1710; Aert, 1713; Christopher, 1714; Daniel, 1724; Barent, 1728;

and Simon. Simon Simonson married Sarah Van Pelt and had children: Van Pelt, Aert, John and Evert. Daniel Simonson (son of Aert) married Maria Deker and had son Abraham, born February 26, 1758, and two daughters. Isaac Simonson married Neeltje Cotelean, and had son Isaac, born December 17, 1732. He was the father of Joseph, who married Elizabeth Winant, and had children: John, Jacob, David Joseph and Abraham. Cornelius Simonson married Elizabeth Depew and had son Abraham, born June 24, 1759. Jacob Simonson married Andra Poillon, in 1790. He was born 1768, died October 27, 1844. Robert Simonson (probably son of Aert) married Abigail Crocheron, March 8, 1755, and had son, John, born 1758. From the above it may be possible to trace some of the present members of the family.

Isaac Simonson, grandfather of Charles H. Simonson, when he was a young man, lived in New York, on a farm which is now in Grand street. He and Deborah Pelton were married September 6, 1784. Their daughter Deborah was born September 28, 1785; Jacob was born October 15, 1787; Richard S. was born March 27, 1794; James B. Simonson was born March 20, 1804; Pelton A. was born May 14, 1808. Deborah Pelton's folks were leather merchants of New York.

James B. Simonson's parents were Methodists, and they named him after a minister of their denomination (Rev. Jacob Brush), a highly esteemed friend. The health of the lad became very poor, and the doctor advised a sea voyage, and he went to New London, Providence, Newport, Nantucket, and Sag Harbor, then took a sailing vessel around Cape Horn, and visited South America. He understood navigation, and could sail a ship. He returned from his travels with health improved, but his father and brother Pelton had a malignant fever, and he caught it from them, but recovered, while his brother and

father died, the former on May 9, 1812, aged four years, and the latter on May 17 following, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

James B. Simonson's health became poor again, and he took another sea voyage, and when he came back was better, and married Sarah Weeks MacVoy. Her mother was Margaret De Voe, daughter of John De Voe, of High Bridge, the place known as Woody Crest. Margaret De Voe was of French descent. She married an officer of the British army who was encamped near her father's place. Her mother did not like it because he came with the English at Revolutionary times. One evening he called to see her. Her mother answered the call. She said to him "I do not wish you to come to see my daughter." He said, "Madam, I will see the fair lady." They had an interview and went off and were married. At the close of the war he was a shipping merchant, with office at Bowling Green.

Smith W. De Voe was born and brought up at High Bridge, on a large farm. Charles De Voe, when a young man, married Mary Weeks. They lived on the farm. He was a gentleman of the old school. His family owned most of the place around High Bridge. It extended to MacComb's dam bridge, and was called De Voe's Point. He lived in a pleasant cottage known as Woodbine Bower, and had quite a large family. His son, Smith W., the youngest boy, when a young man was engaged in mercantile pursuits. His first marriage was with Miss A. Terry, Colonel Terry's daughter, of Long Island. His first child was a daughter Hannah; the second a son, Charles S. His first wife died when quite young. His second marriage was with Margaret King, and with this union he had the following children: Smith A., Andrew, Mary W., Frederick R., Edwin, Emma A., Hannah A. Hannah A. married Washington Gray Delancy, of New York. Smith A. married Jennie A. Thompson of West Farms. Emma A. married David A. McLeod, of High Bridge.

Mary W. married John B. Burton, of Lansingburgh, Troy. Frederick R. married Ida Lindmark, of Brooklyn. Their mother lived to see them all grow up.

Smith W. was an elder of the Dutch Reformed Church. He attended well to the charge reposed in him, brought up his family in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, attended to his church duties as long as he could in the absence of his pastor, and would lead the weekly prayer meetings. On his third marriage he resided at West Farms. Smith W. De Voe and Carrie Simonson were united in marriage by Rev. Willard Scott, at the Manse, March 1, 1881. She was the youngest daughter of the late James B. and Sarah W. Simonson, of the Presbyterian church of West Farms.

James B. Simonson purchased a piece of land at West Farms, three hundred and sixty-five feet deep, on the Bronx river, and running one hundred feet to the old Bronx road, a rural dell known as Rose Valley. He built a pretty cottage in the center of the place, with honeysuckle and creeping vines and roses trained over a cross when in bloom. It was greatly admired, and because of the flowering locust it was called Locust Grove. Boating was the chief business of the place. James B. Simonson had an extensive cooperage business. The first steamboats that came up to West Farms were docked at his place. William Fox, president of the gas house of New York, came down and brought the Tiffany boys to see the first steamboat that had come to West Farms. Mr. Simonson kept a small boat for pleasure; previous to this he had a sloop, rigged for pleasure. His work was large, and he did business with all the leading merchants of New York. It was all shipped to Cuba, and he superintended it. His work was to load the boats with timber.

James B. Simonson's mother's health became very poor, and she died, December 23, 1825, in the fifty-sixth year of her

age. She was buried by her son Richard, in the pretty old Eastchester churchyard, which she admired so much. Anna Maria Simonson was their oldest child, a great pet. Anna M. attended the private school of Miss Ann Elizabeth MacGragor, who had been a governess in one of the well known Morris families of Morrisania, and was one of the founders of the quaint little Presbyterian church at West Farms. Miss MacGragor's father was a Scotch gentleman, and her mother was an American lady. Her father was very talented and kept a high school in Broadway, New York, and had a class to study astronomy on top of the house on clear nights.

Daniel Pelton was a leather merchant of New York. He owned the old Pelton House at Greenwich and Franklin streets. It will soon disappear, an interesting landmark. It has stood for one hundred and fifty years, and has been in the possession of the Pelton family for almost a century. Daniel Pelton was something of a poet. He bought the house when he was a young man. His children were born there—Daniel, Cordelia, Angeline and Mary A. Mr. Pelton moved to Staten Island. His son Daniel, called the "Poet of Staten Island," died some time ago. Cordelia Pelton, the oldest living member of the family, was reported to be dying at the Pelton homestead at Staten Island, but is living with her sisters, Miss Angeline Pelton and Mrs. Mary A. Duffie, a widow. The Pelton house is occupied by a stationer. He has been there for thirty years, and has a feeling of the utmost loyalty to the Pelton family.

In regard to the New Harlem patents: All lands on Manhattan Island, east and north of the line between New York and Harlem, and certain other lands on side of said Island, were given, granted and conveyed by said patent to the twenty-three grantees named above, and to their heirs, successors and as-

signs forever. Mrs. Sarah W. Simonson's children are the heirs to the New York Harlem lands.

James B. Simonson, after quite a long life of usefulness, died April 5, 1866, and the Rev. George Nixon, of the Presbyterian Church of West Farms, officiated at the funeral. Mrs. Sarah W. Simonson lived two years after her husband. Her health became very poor, and she died, October 9, 1868.

When Mrs. Sarah Simonson was a young lady she spent some of the winter months in Brooklyn, with her friends. She visited the prison with Judge Osborn, and attended parties at the house of Lawyer Barnard, in Brooklyn. Her friends were related to the Bells of Bayside, Long Island, also the Watsons of West Chester county, and the Richardsons, who lived in the south part of West Farms, known as Rocklands; James Rutherford of the Customs House of New York; Andrew Jackson Todd, a friend of hers in Brooklyn, whom she traveled with; Dr. George H. Rowlinson and his son Thomas; a cousin, Mr. Lockwood, who resided at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Harlem; and a cousin, Mrs. James Hamilton. Her father was a clergyman. They resided at Jersey. Also James Simonson, a cousin of her father's who lived retired, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, New York City, and the firm of Waydell and Company, shipping merchants of New York. Anna M. Simonson was rather unfortunate and met with several accidents, and was confined to the house at one time for one year. She bore it with Christian fortitude and resignation, her Bible was her chart. In later years she was troubled with rheumatism. She could not attend the church, yet she was cheerful, and through it all religion was a great comfort to her at the close of her life.

CHARLES H. SIMONSON.

Charles H. Simonson, of West Farms, Borough of Bronx, New York, traces his paternal ancestry to natives of Holland, who upon their emigration to the new world located on Staten Island and were among the early settlers of what is now Richmond county, New York. Isaac Simonson, grandfather of Charles H. Simonson, was a native of Staten Island, married Deborah Pelton, and among their children was a son, James B. Simonson, father of Charles H. Simonson.

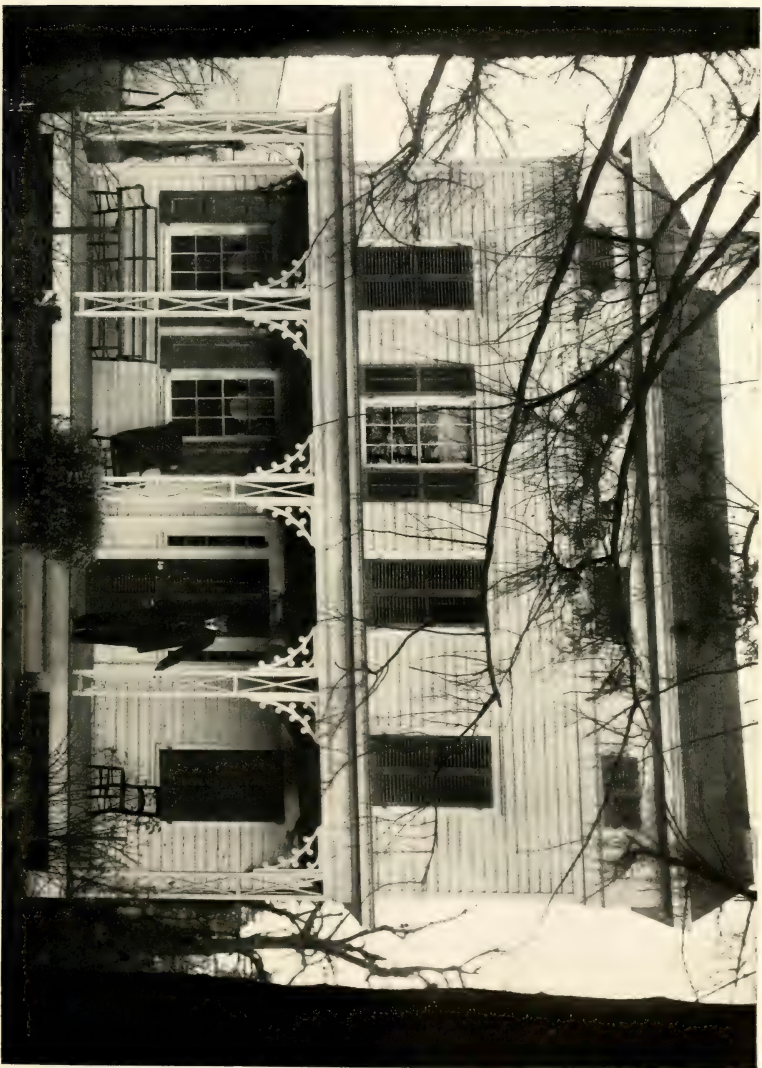
James B. Simonson was born on Staten Island, February 22, 1796. He was a cooper by trade and occupation. August 16, 1825, he came to West Farms and purchased lands of Thomas Hedger, who was a member of an old English family, and in 1835 he erected the buildings and cooperage which are still standing on the premises where the old Simonson home stands, along the banks of the Bronx river. Here Mr. Simonson successfully carried on the manufacture of casks and barrels for the Cuban export trade for many years, during this period becoming well and favorably known to many of the leading merchants and commercial men of New York City, and gaining an enviable reputation as a man of large business capability and efficiency. He married Sarah Weeks Mac Voy, daughter of Martin and Margaret (De Voe) Mac Voy, the former an officer in the British army during the Revolution, and the latter a daughter of John De Voe. Mr. De Voe and his family were bitterly opposed to the attention shown by the British officer to their daughter, but the young couple were finally united in marriage and received the blessings of the parents. Mr. Simonson and wife were the parents of six children, as follows: Anna Maria, born 1831, died August 11, 1901, aged seventy years; she was unmarried. Sarah Matilda, died in infancy. William Henry, died in infancy. Sarah Jane, born 1835, died in 1849. Charles



Charles H. Senlonsen



Old Pelton Homestead



Simonson Homestead, Facing the Bronx River

Henry, whose name heads this sketch. Caroline Matilda, born December 23, 1837, married Smith W. De Voe, of Highbridge, New York City, March 1, 1881, no issue; Mr. De Voe died January 22, 1901. Mr. Simonson died April 5, 1866. His wife survived him about three years, passing away October 9, 1868, in the seventy-third year of her age.

Charles Henry Simonson, second son of James B. and Sarah W. (Mac Voy) Simonson, was born in East Broadway, New York, April 16, 1834. He was educated in the school of West Farms, and after attaining to man's estate engaged with his father in the cooperage business established by him, and under his capable tuition and supervision learned the trade and all its various details, and continued thus employed until the demise of his father. His labors and responsibilities were discharged with the greatest efficiency, testifying to his splendid capabilities as a man of affairs. The Simonson homestead is still occupied by his two children: Caroline Matilda (Mrs. Smith W. De Voe) and Charles H. Simonson.

GILBERT LAFAYETTE CROWELL.

The name borne by the subject of this sketch figures among the oldest of the founders not only of Essex and Middlesex counties, New Jersey, but also throughout the state of New Jersey, with which the members have been identified for several generations past, a number of whom took an active part in the revolutionary struggle for Independence.

The first ancestor of this family who settled in New Jersey was Edward Crowell or Cromwell, born in 1680, and his son, Samuel Crowell, settled upon land that he purchased about 1728 in South Orange, Essex county, a part of which is still held by one branch of the family.

Joseph Crowell was the first of this branch of the family

that settled in New York City. He was born at Woodbridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey, and was the son of Edward Crowell. Joseph Crowell learned the saddle and harness making trade, but did not pursue his calling for any length of time. About 1825 he came to New York City, and here engaged in the grocery trade on Whitehall street, later becoming a licensed weigher of the city, with office on Duane street, and for this privilege and franchise in those days a licensee paid the fee of three thousand dollars for the privilege. During his career as public weigher Mr. Crowell had among his patrons many of the farmers of Staten Island and nearby places, and it may also be added that among his patrons was Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was at that time one of the successful farmers of Staten Island. He became well and favorably known as a man of business integrity and worth, and was regarded as a useful citizen in the community where he resided. Mr. Crowell married Ursula Fitz-Randolph in September, 1807, and in April, 1857, celebrated his golden wedding anniversary. The following children were the issue of this marriage: Asenath, married John Gore, and they lived together for over sixty-five years; she died in the eighty-sixth year of her age. Edward, married Sarah Van Sicklen; he died at the age of fifty-six or fifty-seven years. Asher F. R., married Catharine Stuyvesant. Theodore, died in early life. Martin Luther, married Eliza Wildey. Theodore (2). Catharine R., unmarried. Gilbert Lafayette, mentioned as the subject of this sketch. Euphemia B., married Calvin G. Lippincott. Sarah M., married James B. Mills. Mary A., married John B. McKenzie. Joseph Crowell, the father of these children, died November 8th, 1859, and the mother, Ursula (Fitz-Randolph) Crowell, died April 28, 1870.

Theodore Crowell, sixth child of Joseph and Ursula (Fitz-Randolph) Crowell, was born in New York City, and received

his education in the old Dominick street school and under private tuition. Upon attaining to man's estate he engaged in the mercantile trade in New York City, and for some time thereafter was employed in the auction house of Wilmerding & Mount. During the years 1851-52-53 he was engaged in the book business. Later he became identified with the trucking, hauling and storage warehouse business, becoming a member of the firm of Rich & Crowell, No. 48 South street, New York City, and continued in that line of pursuit under the same style up to 1868-69. During that year Mr. Rich retired from the firm, and Mr. Crowell continued the business alone up to 1885, in which year his son Joseph succeeded him and has continued the business up to the present time (1906). During the many years of his connection with this line of business Theodore Crowell built up a large and profitable trade, and established warehouses at Nos. 48, 54-55, 21 and 185 South street, New York City. Theodore Crowell married Abigail S. Whitney, of Boston, Massachusetts, a daughter of Daniel Whitney, and of this marriage were born the following children: Joseph, mentioned hereinafter, September 15, 1846. Fanny, married George E. Hobson. Lucy, died in childhood. Whitney, married Etta Powles. Lulu, died in childhood. Fitz-Randolph, married Annie Henry. Theodore, married Annie Irvine. Alice, married Frederick Van Holland. George.

Joseph Crowell, eldest son of Theodore Crowell, born September 15, 1846, married, October 12, 1869, Ellen Fletcher, daughter of William and Catharine (Pagan) Fletcher and their children were: Theodore, born October 13, 1872, died in childhood. Fletcher, died in infancy. Joseph, Jr., born March 25, 1875. Abby Whitney, born August 2, 1880. Florence, died in infancy. Dwight H. and Doris, twins, born April 25, 1885. Joseph Crowell is a member of Copestone Lodge, No. 641, Free

and Accepted Masons in New York City, New York Council, No. 348, Royal Arcanum, and of the Metropolis Royal Edition.

Gilbert Lafayette Crowell, eighth child of Joseph and Ursula (Fitz-Randolph) Crowell, was born at the old homestead in Franklin street, New York City, April 23, 1827. He was educated in the private school situated on Dominick street, near Varick street. At the age of fifteen he entered into the mercantile trade and for a short period of time was engaged with his father in a clerical position. Later he held the position of cashier in the old People's Bank, New York City, becoming connected therewith in 1885, and subsequently he became identified with his brother's storage warehouse business and has continued along this line of enterprise up to the present time (1906). He was married October 21, 1851, to Matilda Durie Allaire, born October 21, 1832, daughter of Anthony M. and Margaret C. Allaire, and the following children were the issue of this union: Mima D., married Joseph Parker, Jr. Joseph Franklin, married Ida McArthur. Marguirite M., married Frederick A. Nichols. Caroline M., married Sidney F. Beech. Anthony Allaire, married Ethel Worden. Gilbert L., Jr., married Anna Woodruff. Gilbert L. and Matilda D. (Allaire) Crowell celebrated their golden wedding anniversary October 21, 1901. The mother of these children, who was a most estimable woman of the old school type, possessed of many excellencies of character, and esteemed by all who knew her, died March 5, 1903.

HORTON FAMILY.

The controversy as to whether Southampton or Southold, Long Island, is the older town, is one that has long been a source of keen dispute between local historians. The difference is at most only a few weeks, and is hardly worth a lengthy dis-

cussion. But among the thirteen Puritan families that founded Southold in December, 1640, none was more prominent or has a more interesting history than the family of Horton.

The name goes back to a remote antiquity. In English history we find that Ralph De Horton was Lord of the Manor of Horton as early as 1313. The name is supposed to be derived from the Latin "Hortus," a garden, and the prefix "De" is good ground for believing that the ancestor was one of the followers of William the Conqueror in the great Conquest of 1066.

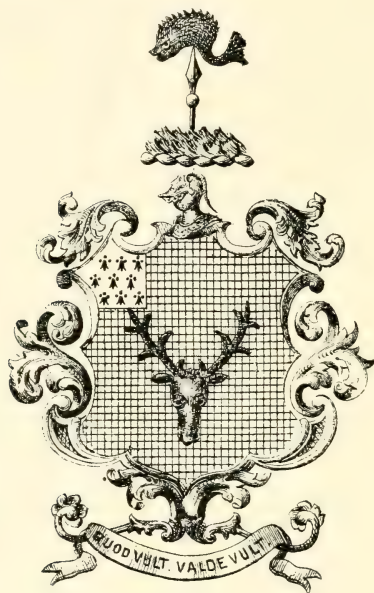
From Ralph De Horton was descended William Horton of Frith House, Barksland, Halifax, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hanson, Esq., of Tothill (and here we may find the origin of Tuthill, another honored name among the settlers of Southold), who died about 1640. He had a son Joseph, born about 1578, and he is said to have been the father of Barnabas Horton, the founder of the Long Island family. Jeremiah, Thomas and Barnabas Horton were probably brothers. The two first settled in Massachusetts, while the last came to Southold with the first settlers.

Southold was known by the Indians under the name of Yeanacock, and included not only the ancient town, but also the present town of Riverhead.

The coat-of-arms of the Horton family is thus described: "Sable, a stag's head cabossed, *argent*, attired *or*, and for distinction a canton *ermine*." "Crest, on a wreath the waves of the sea proper, and arising from them a tilting spear erect, *or*, enfiled with a dolphin, *argent*, *finned or*, and charged with a shell."

Barnabas Horton came to America in the ship "Swallow," Captain Jeremiah Horton being master and owner. He landed at Hampton, Massachusetts, and from thence went to New

Haven in 1640. Wherever he went he held an honored position. Tradition speaks of him as a man of large stature, ruddy complexion and of fine social qualities, and all of these have been characteristic of his descendants. He was deputy to the



Horton.

High Court of New Haven from 1654 to 1656; constable, then a high position, in 1656; was made freeman of Connecticut in 1662 and deputy to Hartford 1663-4, and was magistrate from 1664 till the time of his death. In 1676 he was one of the patentees of Southold under the patent granted by Sir Edmund An-

dross. His will, dated May 10, 1680, gives his estates at £305, a large sum for those days, and that his family was prolific is shown by the fact that in 1698 there were thirty-three persons of the name in Southold.

The house of Barnabas Horton, built in 1659, of which a view is here given, stood till recent years; it was the only house that remained of the dwellings of the first settlers. The ancient Bible printed in 1597 is yet in existence, and bears the following:

“Barnabas Horton to his son Jonathan, this Bible did bequeath in the year of our Lord 1680.”

The honored ancestor rests in the churchyard of the town he founded and his tombstone bears the following:

“Here lieth buried the body of Mr. Barnabas Horton who was born at Mously, Leicestershire, Old England, and died at Southhold on the 13th day of July 1680 aged 80 years.”

Barnabas Horton and his wife Mary were the parents of the following family: 1. Joseph, born about 1632, married Jane, daughter of John Budd, an early settler. (See commission of Joseph Horton *et al.* following this narrative.) 2. Benjamin, born 1634, married Ann Budd. 3. Caleb, born 1640, married Abigail Hallock. 4. Joshua, born 1643, married Mary Tuthill. 5. Jonathan, born 1648, married Bethia Wells. 6. Sarah, who married Joseph Conklin. 7. Mercy, who married Christopher Young. 8. Abigail, wife of Charles Booth.

Of this family the two eldest sons were born in England, and all the rest were born in Southold. Joseph Horton removed to Rye, Westchester county, with his father-in-law, John Budd, about 1664, and was the ancestor of a long line of descendants.

The following is the will of Barnabas Horton, late of

Southold, deceased. (Liber 2, page 416, Record of Wills, New York County.)

May the tenth, One thousand six hundred and eighty. I, Barnabas Horton of Southold, in the East Rydeing of Yorkshire upon Long Island, calleing to Remembrance the uncertainty of this temporal life, and finding sundry Distemper Dayly Growing upon me, Doe now make this my Last Will and Testament, and thereby Dispose of my Earthly Estate in manner Following: And first of all I Give unto my Eldest sonne Joseph Horton tenn sheepe *Kinde* To what he Formerly had for his full porcon. Alsoe I Give unto Benjamin Horton my Second Sonne tenn sheepe *Kinde* to what he had formerly for his full porcon. Alsoe I Give to my Eldest Daughter Hannah Trevale tenn sheepe *Kinde* as her full porcon alsoe I Give to my Daughter Sarah Concklings Sonne Vizt. five sheepe *kinde* for her full porcon. Alsoe I Give to my third Daughter Mary Budd five Sheepe as her full porcon. Alsoe I Give and Bequeath to Caleb Horton my third sonne one Horse Kirade and one halfe of all my Right in Occabanck after my wives Decease to what he hath in possession all Canchang for his full porcon. Alsoe I Give to Joshua Horton my fourth sonne all the House Lands, meadows and Orchard and Common of pasture, which was mine and is now in his possession, and the one Halfe of all my meadow and upland within the Bounds of Occabancke and all my meadow att Oyster ponds, and One House *Kinde* for his porcon. Alsoe I Give and Bequeath to my youngest sonne Jonathan Horton all my Dwelling House Barn, out Houses, Home lotts Earable Lands, meadows and Allotments and Whatsoever Else of Right Belong to my possession, which is neither Before nor after in this my Last Will and Testament Bequeathed or Disposed off, with this proviso and Exception that the New House Remaine Solly to my Wife and for her use during her life. Alsoe that she have the use of the Barne and Out House as need shall Require. Alsoe that she have the third Bushell of all that Graine which arriseth and Groweth yearely upon my Lands paid hereby my Sonne Jonothan, and alsoe that he winter and Summer her fouer Cowes Constantly Butt the Encrease shall be his, and further I Give to my Sonne Jonathan two Bullocks alsoe I Give and Bequeath unto my Youngest Daughter Mercy Youngs three Cowes and one Heafer, Butt if there be not soe many Left Undisposed off that then she have the worth of those that shall be found Wanting paid

to her in some other Good pay that shall be Equivalent to them, alsoe a ffeather bed with Boulster and pillows, one Coverlett, two Blanketts and fouer pair of sheets.

And Alsoe, one Greate Brasse Kettle, one Iron pott and Fouer pewter Dishes, finally I Give unto my Well Beloved wife, Mary Horton, all the Resit of my Estate Undisposed of and Doe make and Ordaine her sole Executrix of this my Last Will and Testament For the full Confirmacon.

Whereof I the above said Barnabas Horton Doe Hereunto Sett my Hand and Seale the Day and yeare First above written.

BARNABAS HORTON (Seale)

Signed and sealed in
presence of us

JONAS HOULDSWORTH

his
RICHARD R. B. BENJAMIN
mark

Liber A. p. 43 of Deeds, Register's Office, White Plains.

James The Second by the Grace of God King of England Scotland Frances & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. Supreme Lord and proprietiør of the Colony and pounice of New Yorke &c.

To our Well-beloved John Pell John Palmer William Richardson Joseph Horton Senio^r Joseph Theale Esqrs (Greeting) Know yee that wee have assigned you and every one of you Dureinge o^r Will and pleasure Joyntely and senorally our Justices to keepe our peace in the County of Westchester, and to keepe and cause to be kept all Lawes and Ordenances made for the good of the peace and for Conservation of the same, and for the quiett Rule and Gouvenmont of our people in all and every the Articles thereof, in our said County according to the force forme and Effect of the same, and to Chastize & punnish all persons offending against the forms of those Lawes and Ordenances, or any of them in the County aforesaid, according to the forme of those Lawes and Ordenances shall be fitt to be done, and to cause to come before you or any of you, all those persons who shall threaten any of our people in their persons or in burnding their houses to find suffitient security for the peace, or for the good behaviour towards us and our people, and if they shall refuse to find such security, then to cause them to be kept in safe prison, untill they find such security, wee have alsoe assigned you and any three of you whereof any of you the said John Pell John Palmer William

Richardson shall be one our Justices to enquire by the oate of good and Lawfull men of the County aforesaid, by whom the trute may be the better knowne, of all and all mannor of petty Larcenys Trespasses and extortions, and of all and singular other misdeeds & offenses of which Justices of the peace, may or ought Lawfully to enquire by whosoever & howsoever don or perpetrated, which hereafter shall happen howsoever to be done or attempted in the County aforesaid, and of all those who in the County aforesaid have laine in waite or hereafter shall presume to lye in waite to maime or kill our people and alsoe of Inholders. And of all and singular other persons, who have offended or attempted or hereafter shall presume to offend or attempt, in the abusses of weights or measures or in the saile of victualls against the forme of the Lawes & Ordenances or any of them in that behalfe made for the Common good of this our province and the people thereof in the County aforesaid, and also of all Sherriffs, Bayliffs, Constables, Goalers, and other officers whatsoever, who in the execution of their offices, about the premises or any of them, have unlawfully Demeaned themselves or hereafter shall presume unlawfully to Demeane themselves, or have been or hereafter shall be careless Remise or neglegent in the County aforesaid and of all & singular Articles & Circumstances and all other things whatsoever by whomsoever & howsoever done or perpetrated in the County aforesaid, or which hereafter shall happen howsoever to be done or attempted in any wise, & to heave & determin all & singular the petty larcenys Trespasses Extortions, aforesaid and all & singular other the premises according to law, and to Chastize & punnish the said persons, offending & every of them for there offenses by Coopevall Punishment fines *Ransomes* *Amercemonts* *Joelsebury* or otherwise as ought to be done according to the lawes, & whereas by an Acte of o^r Generall Assembly you are Impowred in yo^e Sessions to trye as well Civill Causes as Causes Crimenall Wee have likewise assigned you and any three of your whereof any of you the said John Pell John Palmer William Richardson shall be one in yo^e said Courts of Sessions to heare trye & determin all such said causes as shall be broughte before you, according as in the said Acte is prescribed & appoynted and according to the Lawes of the province provided alwayes that if a cause of Deffeculty upon the Determination of any of the premises shall happen to arrise before you or any three of you or moore of you: you nor any three or moore of you doe proceed to give

Judgment therein except it be in the pressence of one of our Judges of our Court of Oyer & terminor and General Goale delivery in the County aforesaid: And wee comand by vertue of these presents the Sherriffe of the said County that at certaine dayes & places, which you or any such three or moore of you as aforesaid shall cause to be made knowne unto him, to cause to come before you or such three or moore of you as aforesaid such & as many good & Lawfull men of his Bali-week, by whome the trute in the premises may be better knowne & enquired off.

In witness whereof we have caused the seale of o^e said
to be hereunto affixed this 20th day of Octobe
1685 & in the first year of our Raigne.

TEST. THOS. DONGAN.

Past the office

J. Spragg Secr.

Compared with the original this
being above copy from the same by me.
Joseph Lee Register.

GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL COLLECTANEA.

Relating to the Horton Family from the 9th to the 19th
Century and in Colonial Days, War of the Revolution,
&c., &c., &c.

“Generations passe while onne trees stand;
And old Families last.

* * * * *

To live in their productions,
To exist in their names.”

Sir. Thomas Browne.

Compiled by Ferdinand Seegen, M. D., Regent of the College of Heraldry, Corresponding Fellow of the Office of Genealogical Record of London, Honorary Member Royal Adolphotes Syllopus, of Athens, Greece, Honorary Member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, Translator Siebes Art of Surgery, Late Editor of Medical Classics, &c., &c., &c. New York, 1905.

HORTON

Origin and Signification of the Family Name. “HORTON
--Localities of this name are in Kent, Surrey and Yorkshire.”
(Barbey’s “British Names.”)

“HORTON— Local. A town in Yorkshire, England,— the town in the ravine, from *Hor* or *Horr*, a ravine.” (Arthur’s “Christian and Family Names.”)

From Lowe’s *Patronymica Britannica*, we quote the following:

“As we retain most of the names of places imposed by our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, with their significant terminations, it is no wonder that

“In Ford, in Harn, in Ley and Ton
The most of English Surnames run.”

The foregoing data, quoted from authorities of conceded standing, plainly indicate the ancient lineage of this family. A few words as to the historic rolls, records and charters referred to are of interest. The famous compilation known as Domesday Book, by common consent allowed to be the greatest national record of Europe, was compiled by commissioners appointed by William the Conqueror, A. D. 1085, and completed in 1086. The results of their labors remain to us in this Domesday Book still preserved in the British Museum, and recording the lands of the kingdom; their sizes, division into arable, pasture, meadow and woodland, the names of the owners, and much other and interesting and valuable information. It is a faithful summary of all the estates of the realm, three or four northern counties excepted.

In this great and monumental “census” we find the name of this family, and this showing that already at this very early period of English history it was of the leading and influential families of the realm, and possessed of domains, manors and other forms of the properties of that time.

The *Rotuli Hundredorum*, or Hundred Rolls, of A. D. 1273, is another historic compilation of similar character. Its history in brief is as follows:

King Edward I., on his return from Palestine after the death of his father Henry III., caused inquiries to be made into

the state of the domains and of the rights and revenues of the crown, many of which, during the previous turbulent reign, had been usurped both by the clergy and laity. These inquisitions being made upon the oath of a jury of each hundred throughout the realm, this mass of documents is appropriately called the *Roluli Hundredorum*, or Hundred Rolls.

In this also we find the name of this family. It is also of record in others of the historic rolls, records and charters of the periods under consideration, but in the preceding sufficiently has been adduced to plainly establish the ancient lineage of this family, and from authorities and sources absolutely beyond question.

For tracing the American branches of this family, see the following Bibliographical List, or Ready Reference Index. Of all published matter relating to it that has appeared in any and every form or kind of publication from 1771 (the first year of publication in this country of anything of a genealogical character) and from thence on and to 1900.

From Heitman's "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army, 1775-1783," we quote the following:

Ambrose Horton of New York, Captain 4th N. Y. Regt., commissioned June, 1775.

Azariah, Lieutenant Colonel and Commissary General, commissioned April 6th, 1776.

Elisha, of Massachusetts, Ensign, 6th Mass. Regt., April 2, 1780; served to June, 1784.

James, of Connecticut, Sergeant in Baldwin's Artillery Regiment, August, 1777, Lieutenant Nov., 1778, Captain 1st June, 1779, relieved March, 1781.

Jonathan, of New Jersey, Surgeon, N. J. Militia, February, 1776; Hospital Surgeon, Northern Dep't Continental Army, May, 1779. Died Feb., 1780.

Joseph, of New Jersey, Captain N. J. Militia; wounded at Middletown, July, 1780.

Jonathan, of Massachusetts, Captain in Knox's Continental Artillery Regt., January, 1776; Captain, 3rd Cont. Artillery, January, 1777.

Thomas, of New York, Captain N. Y. Militia. Taken prisoner at Ft. Clinton, October 6, 1777; died in captivity, January 30, 1778.

William, of New York, 2nd L't Nicolls N. Y. Regt. of Militia, July, 1776. (Vide Heitman.)

The Hortons certainly have every right to feel proud of their record in the War of Independence. It is a roll of courage without question, and honor without stain of patriots who hallowed with their blood, the soil of many glorious fields, and a battle roll which includes Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Ticonderoga, Bennington, New London, Danbury, Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Stoney Point, Saratoga, Monmouth, Germantown, Brandywine, and without going into further details, they were in at the finish—the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown.

The total of those of this name who were in the ranks of the "Heroes of '76" as per the official rolls quoted in the pages following of the various states is 348, and ten of these were of the historic minute men who responded to the alarm of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775.

From "*Soldiers and Sailors of Massachusetts in the War of the Revolution*," and published by the State, we quote:

Horton. This name also appears as Horten, Horghthon, Hortan, &c. The total of the Horton form as given in the above is 132, of the others 29; total, 161. Ten of these were of the historic minute men who "responded to the alarm of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775." These were: Benjamin, Ebenezer, Enoch, Nathan, Samuel, Simeon, Stephen Horton, of Mil-

ton; Jonathan and Joseph, of Templeton; and Gad of Springfield, and Beloved of Taunton.

The Hortons were represented in the first navy of the United States by the following (of Massachusetts):

Cushing Horton, on the privateer "Independence;" Elijah, on the "Deane;" Francis, of Boston, prize master on the "Pilgrim," lieutenant on the "Batchellor;" Jack, of London, on the "Lucy;" John, of Suffolk county, and Jonathan and Samuel, on the "Tyrannicide;" Jonathan, of Salem, on the "Junnius Brutus;" Samuel, Second Lieutenant on the "Fancy;" and Joseph, Jr., of Marblehead, on the "Saratoga."

From "New York in the Revolution as Colony and State," by Hon. J. A. Roberts, Comptroller, State of New York, and published by the State, we quote the details of the following of this name:

Page 34. 2nd Regt. N. Y. Line, Col. Phil Van Cortlandt. In this were Christopher, Isaac, Thomas and William Horton.

Page 43. 3rd Regt., Col. James Clinton. In this, Isaac Horton.

Page 47. 4th Regt., Col. Henry B. Livingston. In this Captain Ambrose Horton, and in the ranks David and Frederick.

Page 62. Col. Oliver Spencer's Regt.; in this John Horton.

Page 75. The Levies, Col. William Malcolm. In this Jeremiah and Samuel Horton.

Page 78. The Levies, Col. Lewis Dubois. William Horton.

Page 80. The Levies, Col. Morris Graham. Samuel Horton.

Page 84. The Levies. Col. Albert Pawling. Samuel Horton.

Page 90. The Levies, Col. Marcinus Willett. William Horton.

Page 92. The Levies, Col. Weisenfels. Thomas Horton.

Page 105. 4th Regt. Albany County Militia, Col. Killian Van Rensselaer. In this Lemuel and Levy Horton.

Page 111. 8th Regt. Albany County Militia, Col. Robert

Van Rensselaer. In this Captain Michael Horton, and in the ranks William Horton.

Page 135. 2nd Regt. Dutchess County Militia, Col. Abram Brinckerhoof. In this Captain Joseph Horton, and in the ranks were Gilbert, Jasper, Joseph P., Joshua, Mathias, Jr., and Peter Horton.

Page 146. 6th Regt. Dutchess County Militia, Col. Morris Graham. In this, David, George, Joseph, Peleg and Samuel Horton.

Page 154. Dutchess County Regiment of minute men, Col. Jacobus Swartwout. In this Lieutenant Jacob Horton.

Page 156. Cooper's Dutchess County Rangers, Captain Ezekiel Cooper. In this Mathias Horton.

Page 157. 1st Regt. Orange County Militia, Col. Jesse Woodhull. In this Thomas, Tuthill, and William Horton.

Page 159. 2nd Regt. Orange County Militia, Col. Hawk Hay. In this James Horton.

Page 161. 3rd Regt. Orange County Militia, Col. William Allison. In this Frederick Horton.

Page 164. 4th Regt. Orange County Militia, Col. John Hawthorne. In this were Israel, James, Jeremiah, John, Joshua, Zachariah and Zacheus Horton.

Page 169. 1st Regt. Suffolk county minute men, Col. Josiah Smith. In this Lieutenant David Horton and in the ranks Calvin Horton.

Page 172. 3rd Regt. Suffolk county minute men, Col. Thomas Terry. In this Benjamin, Calvin, David and James Horton.

Page 193. 2nd Regt. Ulster County Militia. In this David, John, Joseph and Silas Horton.

Pages 204-205. 1st Regt. Westchester County Militia, Col. Joseph Drake. Major Jonathan Horton, and in the ranks Caleb, John, Thomas and William Horton.

Page 208. 2nd Regt. Westchester County Militia, Col. Thomas Thomas. In this Daniel and Thomas Horton.

Page 217. In Captain Jonathan Horton's Westchester County Militia Company were Caleb and Stephen Horton.

Page 212. 3rd Regt. Westchester County Militia, Col. Pierret Van Cortlandt. In this, Daniel, John, Joseph, Nehemiah, Stephen and William Horton, Jr.

Page 238. 17th Regt. Albany County Militia, Thomas Horton.

Page 240. 2nd Regt. Dutchess County Militia, Mathias Horton.

Page 253. 7th Regt. Dutchess County Militia, David Horton.

Page 253. 1st Regt. Orange County Militia, Major Zachariah Du Bois. In this Barnabas, Jr., Isaac and William Horton.

Page 255. 3rd Regt. Orange County Militia, Jason, Samuel and William Horton.

Page 256. 4th Regt. Orange County Militia, Barnabas Horton.

Page 261. 2nd Regt. Ulster County Militia, David Horton Jr.

The Revolutionary Rolls of New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland in all have eighty-one of this name, and from such records as are available we find seventeen more of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

From Farmer's Genealogical Register of the first and early settlers of New England, Long Island, we quote as follows:

Horton—Barnabas, of Southold, Long Island, 1640; Thomas, of Springfield, 1639; William of Charlestown, died January 21st, 1655. Six of this name had up to 1828 graduated from Harvard, Yale and New Jersey Colleges.

From "New York in the Revolution as Colony and State," by Hon. E. C. Knight, Comptroller State of New York, we quote, from the index roll:

<i>"HORTON"</i>		Page.
<i>Captain Barnabas</i>		132
Daniel		57
Elisha		255
<i>Commissary Gilbert</i>		79
Gilbert	239, 252	
Gilbert Budd		255
James		255
Jeames		132

<i>Captain Jonathan</i>	132, 239
Jonathan P.	252
Joshua	132
Nathan	168
Samuel	255
<i>Captain Thomas</i>	42, 209
William	132

From “Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution,” published by the State, we quote:

“HORTON”

Christopher, page 9, 335; Elisha, 634; Henry, 333; James, 291; John, 528 (2); Moses, 502; Samuel, 502. Of these (vide page 9):

Christopher Horton was of the historic minute men of Connecticut, who from Windsor, Connecticut, “marched at dawn of day, on the 20th day of April, 1775,” in response “to the alarm of Lexington and Concord of April 19, 1775,” and in the same company were Matthew Grant, Captain; Roger Wolcott, Ensign; Ichabod Wadsworth, Sergeant; Joseph Parkhurst, Thomas Bancroft, &c., &c.

At pages 804, 830, &c., of Genesis, we find: Anno Dom. 1610. “The Names of suche as subscribed with the Somes of Monie by them adventured towards the supplie of the Plantacous begonne in Virginia &c.

NAMES OF KNYGHTERS.

In this list we find:

Sir Oliver Cromwell	Lb. 75
Sir Humphry Weld	
Hon. Mayor of London	Lb. 37 10 sh.
Sir Richard Horton	Lb. 37 10 sh.
&c. &c.	

See also Neill’s “Founders of Maryland (Horton Manor and Desmesnes in Old Kent County) and Colonial Records of Maryland.”

From Hotten’s Original Lists of Emigrants of Quality to the Virginia Plantations from 1600 to 1700, and of First Set-

tlers and Founders' Families of Virginia, we quote from the index:

“HORTON”..... John.....Page 431
 Robert.....Page 427

Both were of St. Michael's Parish in 1678.

Brown's “Genesis of the United States” has in the index: Alexander Horton, page 830; William Horton, page 987.

To enable a clear and just conception of the history of this family of this country it is necessary to recall some of the events and incidents connected with the first settlement of the Old Dominion of Virginia, the “Cradle of the Republic.”

The vast majority at the North have been taught and religiously believe that the American Union in *embryo* was brought across the Atlantic in the “Mayflower,” and set up on a rock in Massachusetts. This is a great mistake.

The American Union is of Virginia parentage and of Virginia birth. John Adams, John Hancock and Samuel Adams did not make our government. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall made it, and the promoters, incorporators and subscribers of the Virginia Company of 1606, and among whom this family was prominently represented, laid the first foundation, when their little squadron reached the American coast at dawn of day on the 26th day of April, 1607, and established the historic settlement which they named James Towne.

Associated in this Company was Captain John Smith, Sir Oliver Cromwell, the Harrisons, Lees, Fairfaxes, Jeffersons, Hortons, Madisons, Manns, Brights, Munroes, Randolphs and others of ancestral names famed in the annals of Virginia and our country. and by referring to Brown's celebrated “Genesis of the United States;” to Hotten's “Original List of Emigrants of Quality to the Virginia Plantation from 1600 to 1700;”

to the "Colonial Records of Virginia," and others of the authorities, the leading and active part this family had in this eventful enterprise destined as already said to lay the first foundation of our present great American Union of Free and Independent States, may be seen and fully noted.

Turning now for a moment to Plymouth Colony, which came some fourteen or so years after the James Towne settlement, and here again in Drake's "Founders of New England;" in Farmer's "Genealogical Register of the First and Original Settlers and Founders of New England, Long Island, &c.;" in the "Colonial Records of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York," we find the name of this family, and certainly therefore it is no exaggeration of the facts nor forcing of conclusions if we claim that undoubtedly is this historic family entitled to the rare and proud distinction of being of the very first and truly original founders' families of both the South and North, of those who "rocked the cradle of the republic."

FOREIGN SECTION.

For tracing the Coat of Arms, &c., viz.:

1. When granted, &c.
2. Significations of its quarterings, &c.
3. Its true and correct heraldic colors.
4. English, &c., pedigrees.
5. Ancestral localities.
6. Origin and signification of the family name and all connective details see the following pages:

General references and authorities quoted in this compilation:

No. 1. *Art of Heraldry, London, 1730.*

No. 2. *Booke of Heraldrie and Honoure.* By Sir William Seeger, LL.D., &c., Garter King at Arms, &c., London, 1620.

No. 3. *Dictionary of Heraldry.* By Sir Bernard Burke, LL.D., &c., King at Arms, &c.

No. 4. *Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry.*

No. 5. *Same of the Commoners.*



Florence Cromwell Horton



Dudley R. Horton

No. 6. *Victoria Series of English County Histories.*

Authorities: Fox Davies' "Book of Crests and Mottoes;" Lower's "Patronymica Britannica," a Dictionary of Family Names of the United Kingdom, by Mark A. Lower; Suppey's "Homes of Family Names in Great Britain;" Ferguson's "Surnames and Name System;" "British Family Names—Their Origin and Meaning;" with lists of Frisie, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, Norman, &c., names. Also of Domes-day Book, Hundred Rolls, &c. Names. Also Roll of Battell Abbey, &c., &c. By Henry Barber, London, 1894.

From Appleton's "Cyclopedia of Biography of Eminent Men," we quote:

Azariah Horton, clergyman, born in Southold (Long Island), New York, 20th of March, 1715; died in what is now Chatham, New York, 27th of March, 1777. Graduated at Yale in 1735. He was pastor at South Hanover, New Jersey, from 1748 till November, 1776. Left a bequest of \$533 "for the education of pious young men."

DUDLEY R. HORTON.

The line of descent of this branch of the family is as follows: 1. Barnabas. 2. Joseph, who married Jane Budd. 3. David, who married Esther King. 4. Daniel, born April 23, 1692, married Esther Lane. 5. Daniel, born September 13, 1744, died December 9, 1807. His wife was Anna French, who died March 28, 1827, aged seventy-eight years, three months. According to a record furnished by this branch, Daniel Horton had brothers: William, Thomas and Joseph.

The children of Daniel and Anna (French) Horton were: 1. Stephen, who married Hannah Underhill, and had children: (Nancy, wife of Peter Lawrence; David, who married Elizabeth Gosnea Concklin; Elizabeth, wife of John Douglass; Benjamin W., who married (first) Catharine Valentine, (second) Catharine Masden, (third) Nancy Underhill; Susan, Elijah, Maria, William and Caroline). 2. Anna, wife of Samuel Crawford and

has son George. 3. Daniel, who married Rhoda Bayles. 4. Samuel Pell, who married Nancy Underhill. 5. George W., who married Elizabeth Horton. 6. Margaret, wife of Henry Pearsall. 7. Elijah, who married (first) Jane Wilsey, (second) Deborah Thomas.

George W. Horton was born February 21, 1786, died September 22, 1860. He married Elizabeth Horton, April 24, 1813. She was born April 6, 1794, died June, 1861. The children of this marriage were: Joshua, born September 29, 1814, died January 10, 1815. Benjamin Franklin, born December 25, 1815, died March 20, 1867. Sarah Ann Glover, born October, 1817, died June 30, 1896. Andrew Jackson, born July 16, 1819, died May 3, 1899. Stephen Decatur, born January 18, 1821, died October 23, 1900. Phebe Jane, who married Matson S. Arnow, was born May 10, 1824, died March 5, 1905. George W., born June 27, 1827.

Daniel Horton lived in White Plains. His farm was on the post road just south of the village. His wife's father owned the farm on Broadway, where the Roman Catholic Institution now is. Daniel Horton enlisted in the Westchester County Militia at the outbreak of the Revolution, and afterwards was captain under Washington, and entertained Washington and Lafayette. Owing to his adherence to the American cause his house was burned by the English, and his wife and children went to Bedford for a time. Both he and his wife were buried in the Presbyterian cemetery on Broadway, in White Plains, very near the church, and when the church building was enlarged and extended, the gravestones, at a later date, were removed to Rural cemetery.

George W. Horton, grandfather of Dudley R. Horton, resided in New York City until 1833, and was there engaged in the transportation business. During the War of 1812 he enlisted



Old George W. Horton Homestead,
Foot of Main Street, City Island, Borough of Bronx, New York.

in the United States Army. He was the first of the Horton family to settle on City Island, where in 1833 he purchased a tract of land comprising about one-third of the entire island and thereon erected the old Horton mansion, which is still standing on Main street, at the lower end of the island. He was an energetic and progressive citizen, and during his active career contributed materially towards the growth, development and building up of City Island, a most delightfully located and beautiful tract of land.

Stephen Decatur Horton, fifth child and third son of George W. and Elizabeth (Horton) Horton, and father of Dudley R. Horton, was born at City Island, Westchester county, New York, January 18, 1821, a reference to whose career will be found elsewhere. He married, September, 1842, Caroline Lucilia Skidmore, born April 16, 1824, daughter of Hubbard and Caroline (Avery) Skidmore. Her father, Hubbard Skidmore, and grandfather Thaddeus Avery, fought in the Continental Army, and her original ancestor, Captain John Underhill, was commissioned by the English Governor Sir Edmund Andross to punish the Indians for the massacre of the noted Ann Hutchinson and her family at Felham Neck, a duty he zealously performed.

Captain Horton died at City Island, October 23, 1900, and his wife survived him until August 18, 1903. She was known as a most worthy woman, possessed of many excellencies of character, and was beloved by all who knew her. She was a consistent member of the Dutch Reformed Church for many years, but during the latter years of her life became associated with the Episcopal Church of the community in which she resided.

Dudley R. Horton, whose name introduces this review, was born in New York City, December 17, 1854, and received his elementary training in the schools of City Island. In 1871 he entered Cornell University, and in 1875 was graduated there-

from with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1877 he received the degree of Master of Science from Cornell after a post-graduate course in history and political science. During these two years he was assistant editor on one of the local papers of Ithaca, New York, and served as local correspondent for several leading journals of New York City, and at the same time was principal of Horton & Greene's Preparatory School. He also enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment National Guard State of New York, receiving his discharge upon leaving Ithaca. In 1877 he located in the city of New York, and July 18, 1879, was admitted to the bar, after having pursued a course of study of law at Columbia College under Professor Theodore W. Dwight, and acting as managing clerk in the offices of several prominent lawyers.

Since then he has successfully pursued his profession in the courts of New York City. On May 28, 1900, Mr. Horton was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, and is admitted in all of the United States Courts in New York and New Jersey. Mr. Horton is a member of the State Bar Association, Dwight Alumni Club, Cornell University Club, Phi Delta Theta Club, of which he was the first president, Horican and Cayuga Clubs, associate member order of Founders and Patriots of America, and an honorary member of the New Rochelle Rowing Club, member New York Golf Club and is a member of the general committee of the Democratic party in the 31st Assembly District. He is a member and past master of Bunting Lodge, No. 655, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York City, past high priest of Sylvan Chapter, No. 188, Royal Arch Masons, associate judge advocate of Constantine Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar, also a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Fraternal Union, Mecca Temple Mystic Shrine, Azim Grotto M. O. V. P., and the National Union. He



Stephen Decatur Horton



Caroline Lucilia (Skidmore) Horton

is past president of the Level Club, the Association of Masters and Past Masters of Lodges in the Eighth Masonic District, and is past district deputy high chief ranger in the Independent Order of Foresters. He is one of the trustees of the Harlem Mutual Knights Templar Association, an officer director and counsel in a number of corporations, and publisher of the Cornell Legal Directory.

Mr. Horton married, October 17, 1883, Florence Cromwell, born March 19, 1864, daughter of John and Hannah (Weeks) Cromwell, and the issue of this union was: Fannie C., born August 27, 1886; Florence Ethel, born February 23, 1888; Dudley Remington, born August 23, 1891; Cromwell Skidmore, born January 27, 1896. Mr. Horton and his family attend Holy Trinity Church of Harlem, with which section of New York City he has been a resident for over twenty-five years.

CAPT. STEPHEN DECATUR HORTON.

Stephen Decatur Horton, fifth child and third son of George W. and Elizabeth (Horton) Horton, was born at City Island, Westchester county, New York, January 18, 1821. He was educated in the schools of City Island, and upon attaining to manhood engaged in boating and shipping. After pursuing this line of work for several years, he gained sufficient experience to become a licensed pilot on the East River and Long Island Sound, technically known as a "Hell Gate Pilot," and continued the same for a period of nearly fifty years, during which time he became well known as a successful and careful navigator. Captain Horton was held in esteem for his many excellent personal qualities.

He married, September, 1842, Caroline Lucilia Skidmore, born April 16, 1824, daughter of Hubbard and Caroline (Avery)

Skidmore, and their children were as follows: Gertrude, born October 17, 1844, married Nicholas William Abbott, December 21, 1899; her husband was born December 5, 1832. Dudley R., born December 17, 1854. Estelle Mary, born May 2, 1857, married Edward Woodin, August 9, 1877, and has children: Edward Bruce, born May 29, 1878, died January 8, 1879, and Estelle Lucilia, born June 4, 1880. Howard L., born October 10, 1861, married Louise Van Zandt. Captain Horton died at City Island, October 23, 1900, and his wife survived him until August 18, 1903. She was known as a most estimable woman, possessed of many excellencies of character, and was beloved by all who knew her. She was a consistent member of the Dutch Reformed church at City Island throughout her life, but during the latter years of her life became associated with the Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal churches of the community in which she resided in the absence of a church of her own denomination.

The following shows the line of descent from Avery and Skidmore families:

(I) Christopher Avery, the emigrant ancestor of the Avery family in America (see Horton sketches preceding this narrative), was born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1590. He was a weaver by trade. He came to this country and located at Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he was a selectman in 1646, 1652 and 1654. At Salem he took the freeman's oath, June 29, 1662, and was chosen clerk of the board, constable and clerk of the market. He removed to Boston in 1658, and after selling his property in the latter town followed his son James to Connecticut, where he purchased a house, orchard and lot from Robert Burrows, in New London, August 8, 1665. There he claimed exemption from watching and training on account of age, in June, 1667, and was made freeman of the colony in October, 1669. According to the diary of Thomas Miner he died March 12,

1670. He married in England, Margery Stephens, and they had one child: James. Mrs. Christopher Avery did not come to this country.

(II) Captain James Avery, only child of Christopher and Margery (Stephens) Avery, was born in England in 1620, and came to America with his father, residing at Gloucester, Massachusetts, for some years. Rev. Mr. Blinman, who had been the minister of Gloucester for eight years, was chosen the minister of the Pequot plantation, and went there with a party of friends, among them James Avery, October 19, 1650. It appears that James Avery returned to Gloucester, there sold his possessions to his father, and returned to New London in 1651. He acquired large tracts of land at what is now Poquonoc Bridge, Groton, east of New London, and about 1656 built the "Hive of the Averys," at the head of Poquonoc Plain, a mile and a half from the Thames river. He was ensign, lieutenant and captain of New London companies, and served throughout King Philip's War, being in command of forty Indians from Stonington, New London and Lyme. He was captain of one of the four companies which protected the frontier in 1676, and was an officer of the town for twenty-three years, twelve times deputy to the General Court, 1656 to 1680, assisting the judge in the Prerogative Capital Court, and took prominent action in all matters pertaining to church affairs. He died April 18, 1700. He married (first), November 10, 1643, Johanna Greenslade, born about 1622, she died 1694. They had children: 1. Hannah, born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, October 11, 1644. 2. James, born December 15, 1646. 3. Mary, born February 19, 1648. 4. Thomas, born May 6, 1651. 5. John, born February 10, 1654 (see forward). 6. Rebecca, born 1656. 7. Jonathan, born 1658, buried 1681. 8. Christopher, born 1661, died 1683. 9. Samuel, born 1664. 10. Johanna, born 1669. Captain

James Avery married (second) July 4, 1698, Abigail Ingraham (Cheesebrough, her first husband), (Holmes, her second husband), she was still living in 1714. This was her third marriage. She married (first) in Boston, Massachusetts, November 30, 1655, Samuel Cheesebrough, born in Boston, England, April 1, 1627, died at Stonington, Connecticut, July 31, 1673. They had a number of children, among them a daughter Abigail, who married her step-brother, John Avery, the son of her mother's third husband, Captain James Avery.

CHEESEBROUGH.

(I) William Cheesebrough was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in 1594, and died in Stonington, Connecticut, June 9, 1667. He was the first white man who made what is now Stonington, Connecticut, his permanent place of abode. He was a gunsmith, and worked at his trade in England and this country until he went to Stonington in 1649, when he changed his occupation to farming and stock raising and resided upon and improved the large tracts of land granted him by the town of Pequot (now New London), Connecticut. He was a man of importance in the colony and his influence was widely felt. He married in Boston, England, December 6, 1620, Anna Stevenson, born in England in 1598, and they had twelve children, of whom eight were born in England, and four in Massachusetts. Of these children only three lived to marry and have families, viz.: Samuel, Nathaniel, and Elisha; and at their deaths their widows married again. The Cheesebrough homestead stood on the north side of Wequetequock Cove, near the head of tidewater.

(II) Samuel Cheesebrough, born in Boston, England, April 1, 1627, was the fifth child of William and Anna (Stevenson) Cheesebrough. He was the first husband of Abigail In-

graham, whom he married in Boston, Massachusetts, November 30, 1655. Samuel was buried July 31, 1673, leaving widow and seven children. Widow Abigail married, second, Joshua Holmes, by whom she had two more children. He died and Abigail married, third, on July 4, 1698, Captain James Avery (no issue by their marriage). Among the seven children of Abigail Ingraham by her first husband, Samuel Cheesebrough, was a daughter.

(III) Abigail, born September 30, 1656, probably in Stonington, Connecticut; she married (as stated under Avery), John Avery, born February 10, 1654, son of Captain James Avery and his first wife, Johanna Greenslade. As Captain James Avery had married as second wife, widow Abigail Ingraham Cheesebrough Holmes (as her third husband) and she was mother of Abigail Cheesebrough, born 1656, who married November 29, 1675, John Avery, born 1654; they, Abigail and John, were step-brother and sister when they married. (See Avery Notes.)

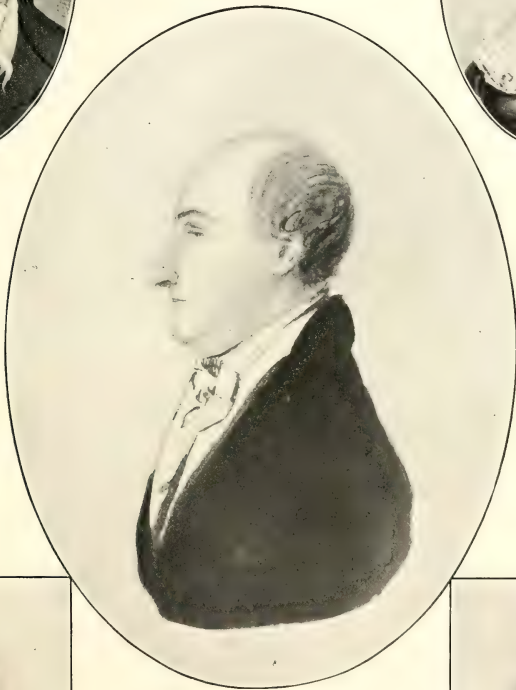
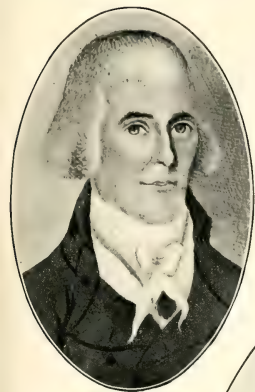
(III) John Avery, third son and fifth child of Captain James and Johanna (Greenslade) Avery, was born February 10, 1654. He owned large tracts of land in Stonington, Groton and Preston, Connecticut, and was in active service throughout King Philip's War. He married, November 29, 1675, Abigail Cheesebrough, born September 30, 1656, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Ingraham) Cheesebrough, and they had thirteen children, among them Daniel.

(IV) Daniel Avery, eleventh child of John and Abigail (Cheesebrough) Avery, was born November 5, 1699. He also was a large land owner in Connecticut, and took part in King Philip's War.

(V) Joseph Avery, son of Daniel Avery, married Mary Honeywell.

(VI) Thaddeus Avery, son of Joseph and Mary (Honeywell) Avery, was born October 30, 1760, and died November 16, 1836. Will proved May 17, 1837. He was a farmer, his farm being located at Mount Pleasant, between White Plains and Tarrytown, in Westchester county, New York. During the War of the Revolution he raised a company, of which he was made Captain. At one time he had a very large sum of money in the house with which to pay off his men. A company of British soldiers surprised them and demanded the money. They tied a negro boy, "Sam," one of the thirteen which had been brought up on the farm, their parents having been freed by Mr. Avery, but the negro screamed loudly and was heard by some American soldiers who happened to be riding past, and who came to the rescue. The British had already commenced to torture Mr. and Mrs. Avery for not revealing the hiding place of the money, but, though burned by redhot irons, Mrs. Avery declared she would not reveal what her husband did not wish disclosed, although she was standing on a stone hearth in the kitchen under which the money was hidden. A tablet has been placed on a Dutch oven in this kitchen by the Daughters of the American Revolution, commemorating this event, and a flag was raised upon the lawn and presented to Mr. and Mrs. Cochran, the present owners of the Avery farm. Mr. Avery, with very little help from others, built the homestead dwelling, and this is still standing in good condition at the present time. Both he and his wife were highly esteemed for their consistent, Christian characters. He married (first) —————, and had one child; married (second), July 19, 1779, Elizabeth Underhill, born August 8, 1762, died May 22, 1841, and among their children were: Caroline (see forward), and Charles, a distinguished philanthropist and abolitionist of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

(VII) Caroline Avery, daughter of Thaddeus and Elizabeth



Hubbard Skidmore
Elizabeth (Horton) Horton

Thaddeus Avery

Caroline Avery Skidmore
George W. Horton

(Underhill) Avery, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1796, and died December 11, 1837. She married Captain Hubbard Skidmore, eldest child, who was born at Ne-saquague, Suffolk county, Long Island, November 1, 1767, and died May 28, 1841.

Hubbard Skidmore was a descendant of one of the Norman captains who came with William the Conqueror, and fought in the battle of Senlac (known as Hastings), whose names are celebrated on the Roll of Battle Abbey and is there inscribed, "Sent Scudemore," (Saint). The name was variously written D'Escudamore, Escudamore, Scudamore, and finally Skidmore. Sir Godfrey de Eskidmore, in the time of William the Conqueror, was undoubtedly "Sent Scudemore," as Domesday Book says "Godefridus Escudor (Eskidmore) was taxed three shillings a hide on his four hides, or 640 acres of land, in the time of William the Conqueror."

"Thomas Scudamore" (Skidmore), the first of his family to come to America, was of Cambridge, in New England, and was from Westenter, County Gloucester. He embarked on board the ship *Planter*, Nicholas Trarice, Master, April 2nd, 1635, with John Winthrop, Jr., Governor of Connecticut (son of John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts), and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts. He was with John Winthrop, Jr., at the settlement of Laybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut, as one of the founders of the Colony of Connecticut, and bore intimate relations towards the Governor. His son John Skidmore was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 11, 1643, descended from whom was Zophar Skidmore, a soldier in the Revolutionary army. Zophar Skidmore, born 1731, father of Captain Hubbard Skidmore, married, December 8, 1766, Mary Titus, born in 1747, died January 30, 1799, and they had children: Hubbard, mentioned above; Elizabeth, born October 16, 1769; Susannah,

born March 14, 1772; Mary, born May 26, 1774; John, born November 11, 1776; Samuel, born October 3, 1778; Zophar, born April 6, 1781; Jonas, born July 19, 1783; Solomon, born May 10, 1785; Hannah, born October 17, 1788; and Richard, born August 24, 1791. Captain Hubbard Skidmore owned and commanded several ships. The last ship which he commanded and of which he was the sole owner was the *Mississippi*, sailing usually between Havre and New York, and on her homeward trip she was wrecked on the New Jersey coast; all the passengers and crew were rescued, including Mrs. Mary Natt, who later became an intimate friend of his family and for whom he named one of his daughters. Captain Skidmore was a strict disciplinarian, and while he insisted upon prompt obedience to his slightest command, he was greatly beloved by his crew for the invariable justice he displayed. Only a few years before the loss of his ship, the "*Mississippi*," Captain Skidmore brought over from France in that vessel, Chancellor Robert R. Livingston and his family, who was returning home from his mission as American minister to France, having concluded with Napoleon the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory, twice as great in extent as the original thirteen states. He had retired from a seafaring life some years prior to his death. He married (first) Hannah McCoun (sister of William T. McCoun, vice-chancellor of the state of New York) and had six children, of whom the following attained maturity: 1. Sarah Maria, married James L. Ridgway. 2. William Townsend. 3. Margaret Sexton, married Thomas M. Moliere, a Frenchman, and resided in Philadelphia until her death, September 24, 1837. 4. Elizabeth Hannah McCoun, died January 24, 1841. Captain Hubbard Skidmore married (second) Caroline Avery, as above stated, and they had children: 1. Caroline Lucia, born at Throgg's Neck, Long Island, near the village of Westchester, New York, April

16, 1824. She married, September 8, 1842, Stephen Decatur Horton, a sketch of whom precedes this. 2. Mary Natt, married Edwin Wilson. 3. Estelle Emma, born May 6, 1830, died in New York City May 21, 1905. She married, October 1, 1850, Robert Ogden Doremus, born January 11, 1824, died March 22, 1906, son of Thomas Cornelius and Sarah Platt (Haines) Doremus, and they had seven sons and one daughter, their eldest son, Charles Avery, born September 6, 1851; married August 4, 1880, Elizabeth Johnson Ward, born May 24, 1853, in Newport, Kentucky, and their only surviving child, Katharine Ward, born March 25, 1889.

The Underhill family, which has been identified with the history of Long Island from the earliest colonial times, had for its ancestor Captain John Underhill, who was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1597. He was the son of Sir John Edward Underhill, and a grandson of John Underhill, Bishop of Oxford. After the example of his father he took up a military career and spent a number of years in the Low Countries serving under the Prince of Orange. In 1630 he came to America with John Winthrop's company of nine hundred, which founded the Massachusetts colony and was prominent in governmental affairs, there and in Connecticut. By his military genius he rendered the colonies the most signal service, and several times saved them from annihilation by the Indians, his most notable achievement being the defeat of the Pequots in Connecticut. In 1638 he published in England a small pamphlet which is still extant, called "Newes from America," in which he quaintly set forth the colonial conditions of that time. In 1643 when the affairs of the Dutch colony in New Amsterdam, through dissension and unskilled management, were in a critical condition, and the colony was in imminent danger of destruction by a confederation of the Indian tribes, Captain John Under-

hill extended the Dutch service and after a vigorous campaign defeated the Indians decisively. John Fiske, the historian, has well called him the "Savior of New Netherlands." After his military service, in 1667 he purchased land at Matinecock from the Indians, and on this property, which he called "Kenilworth" after the English home of his family, he lived for the remainder of his days. He died in 1672 and was buried on his estate.

Before coming to America he married Helena Kruger, doubtless from the Netherlands, and had by her two children: Benoni, who afterwards moved to New Hampshire, and John, the founder of the Underhill family of Long Island. After the death of his wife Helena, John married, second, Elizabeth Feke and they had five children: Deborah, Nathaniel (founder of the Underhill family of Westchester), Hannah, Elizabeth, and David.

Notes in Vol. II, page 148, by W. S. Pelletreau, A. M., 1903. By Lewis Publishing Company of New York and Chicago, in extract of deed of lands at Martinecock (Hempstead, Long Island) May 26, 1663, to Captain John Underhill and others. Described as "from Oyster Bay to Mosquito Cove," etc.

Vol. I, page 21: "And we United Colonies of New England commissioned their officers to proceed to Long Island, etc., etc., the chief command was committed to Captain John Underhill of Massachusetts notoriety, etc., etc. They entrenched themselves at Oyster Bay, Long Island," etc.

Note I, page 529: "Rev. Francis Doughty does not seem to have become popular in Flushing, Long Island. His religious views were not pleasant to many and that singular compound Captain John Underhill, when elected Schout in 1648, at once ordered the meeting-house closed as the preacher spoke against his betters."

HOWARD LISPENARD HORTON.

Howard Lispenard Horton, second son and youngest child of Stephen Decatur and Caroline Lucilia (Skidmore) Horton, was born at City Island, October 10th, 1861. His elementary training was acquired in the public schools of his native place, and his preparatory education he received under private tuition at Fox's Chase, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At the age of eighteen he entered Cornell University, where he was a student for about one year, when he relinquished his studies. He next travelled throughout the southwest, where he was for some time engaged in cattle raising and other lines of pursuit. Upon his return home to City Island he took up clerical work and has followed in that line up to the present period.

Howard Lispenard Horton was married, at Plainfield, New Jersey, to Mary Louise Powers Van Zandt, who is a daughter of Thaddeus Avery Van Zandt.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HORTON.

The line of descent of this branch of the family of which Benjamin Franklin Horton was a member, is as follows: 1. Barnabas. 2. Joseph, who married Jane Budd. 3. David, who married Esther King. 4. Daniel, born April 23, 1692, married Esther Lane. 5. Daniel, born September 13, 1744, died December 9, 1807; his wife was Anna French, who died March 28, 1827, aged seventy-eight years three months. The children of Daniel and Anna (French) Horton were: Stephen, who married Hannah Underhill, left a large family; Anna; Samuel Pell; George W.; Margaret, and Elijah.

George W. Horton was born February 21, 1786, died September 22d, 1860. He married Elizabeth Horton, April 24, 1813. She was born April 6, 1794, died June, 1861. The children of this marriage were: Joshua, born September 29, 1814, died

January 10, 1815. Benjamin Franklin, born December 25, 1815, died March 20, 1867. Sarah Ann Glover, born October, 1817, died June 30, 1897. Andrew Jackson, born July 16, 1819, died May 3, 1899. Stephen Decatur, born January 18, 1821, died October 23, 1900. Phebe Jane, who married Mattison Arnow, born May 10, 1824, died March 5, 1905. George W., born June 27, 1827.

George W. Horton, father of Benjamin Franklin Horton, resided in New York City until 1833, and was there engaged in the transportation and shipping business. He was the first of the Horton family to settle on City Island, where in 1818 he purchased a tract of land comprising about one-third of the entire island, and thereon erected the old Horton mansion, which is still standing on Main street, at the lower end of the Island. He was an energetic and progressive citizen, and during his active career contributed materially towards the growth, development and building up of City Island, a most delightfully located and beautiful tract of land. He served in the war of 1812.

Benjamin Franklin Horton, second son of George W. and Elizabeth (Horton) Horton, was born in New York City, December 25, 1815. He came with his parents to City Island during his early childhood years, and received his educational training at New Rochelle and Prospect Hill. Upon attaining to manhood years he learned the trade of a wheelwright at Westchester. He did not, however, pursue this line of trade very long, but took up the occupation of pilot on the waters on Long Island Sound. He had not been in this line of employment for any great length of time when he entered into the mercantile business on City Island, where he conducted one of the leading stores and where for a number of years he served as postmaster, having received his first appointment under President James K. Polk. He later again took up the occupation as pilot in the East

River and Hell Gate, continuing in that line of pursuit until his death, which occurred March 20, 1867, resultant upon being cap-sized in his boat off Sands Point, near City Island. Captain Horton was a good and useful citizen, and during the many years of his residence on City Island had won the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church of City Island. He married, January 4, 1846, Delia A. Abbott, who was born February 23, 1825, daughter of Samuel K. and Mary Ann (Petit) Abbott; both the latter were natives of New York City.

Samuel K. Abbott was for many years a shipping merchant in New York City, and was an extensive vessel owner, having been engaged in the West Indies trade for a number of years. In 1801 he lost much of his property, comprising vessels in the West Indies waters, through the French "spoliation claim." Many of his valuable papers and documents were destroyed in the fire which razed the custom house in New York City in 1835. These claims have since been in litigation by his descendants. The remains of Samuel K. Abbott are interred in the churchyard of St. Mark's Church, at Second avenue and Eleventh street, New York City. He was a merchant in Broad street, New York City. He and wife attended the inauguration of President Washington.

Marion Petit, who was the mother of Mary Ann (Petit) Abbott, was a daughter of Stephen Craft, who was a native of Long Island, and served in the Continental army during the Revolution under General Putnam. He was instrumental in saving the Episcopal Church at Norwalk, Connecticut, on three different occasions during the final hostilities in that locality.

Benjamin Franklin and Delia A. (Abbott) Horton had born of their marriage the following children: 1. James F., born April 20, 1848. 2. Stephen Decatur, born October 17, 1849. 3.

Rochell, born October 8, 1851. 4. Sadie, born August 23, 1853; she married Samson W. Freestone, February 23, 1876, born in Yarmouth, England, died October 8, 1888. 5. Marion, born January 27, 1856; she married Robert J. Vickery; of this marriage were born William and Marion. 6. Nicholas A., born December 25, 1857. 7. Benjamin Franklin, born October 30, 1867.

Delia A. (Abbott) Horton, mother of the aforementioned children, survives her worthy husband, and until recent years was active in church and charitable affairs of City Island. She is one of the oldest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, having been connected with that organization since 1861. She was also, with her mother, Mary Petit Abbott, one of the organizers of the Ladies' Aid Society of that church.

James F. Horton, eldest son of Benjamin Franklin and Delia A. (Abbott) Horton, received his educational training in the public schools of New York City and at the Claverack Academy, near Hudson, Columbia county, New York. Upon attaining to manhood years he learned the profession of pilot under the tutelage of the state appraiser's office at New York City, and after five years' service he was confirmed and appointed by the state officer at New York City a licensed pilot on Long Island Sound, and has since been constantly engaged in this pursuit.

James F. Horton was united in marriage, June 10th, 1874, with Harriet Elizabeth Stringham, born December 31, 1855, daughter of Charles H. and Mary (Bull) Stringham. Her mother, Mary (Bull) Stringham, was a native of Orange county, New York, and a daughter of Samuel, Jr., and Mary (Osborne) Bull, both of Orange county, New York. Samuel Bull, Jr., was a son of Samuel Bull, born November 12, 1758, near Circleville, Orange county, New York. He served as private during the Revolutionary War and assisted in forging the links

of the chain which was stretched across the Hudson river at West Point to prevent the British fleet from ascending the river.

The children of James F., and Harriet Elizabeth (Stringham) Horton, are as follows:

1. James Walworth, born March 14, 1875.
2. Marian Elizabeth, born September 1, 1878; she married Dr. F. W. Cortwright, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and has one child, Marian Elizabeth Cortwright.
3. Harriet Stringham, born October 29, 1879; she married Samuel F. Reynolds, of City Island, a practicing attorney in New York City.
4. Ida Ethel, born March 20, 1882; she married Jno. Wesley Miller, of City Island, who is at present postmaster of that place.
5. Mildred Louise, born April 12, 1893.
6. Henrietta Jay, born January 18, 1898.

Stephen Decatur Horton, second son of Captain Benjamin Franklin and Delia A. (Abbott) Horton, was educated in the schools of City Island and at Sellick's Academy, Norwalk, Connecticut. After leaving the latter institution he entered the Hudson Institute at Claverack, New York, under the tuition of Professor Flack, where he studied for some time. Upon his return to his home on City Island and attaining his majority he engaged in the mercantile trade, which line of pursuit he continued until a recent period. At present Mr. Horton is the authorized manager of the shipping news station and information bureau located at City Island, on the premises on which he now resides. The station is situated on part of the land originally purchased by his grandfather, George W. Horton.

Rochelle Horton, third child of Benjamin Franklin and Delia (Abbott) Horton, received his educational training in the schools of City Island, attending the same until his eighteenth year, when he became apprentice to his uncle, Captain Nicholas W. Abbott, with whom he served three years studying naviga-

tion on the East River and Long Island Sound. Upon completing his apprenticeship Mr. Horton became a licensed pilot, being eligible to navigate in the waters of Hell Gate and Long Island Sound, and has continued in that line of pursuit up until the present time.

Captain Rochelle Horton is a member of Pelham Lodge No. 712, Free and Accepted Masons, and takes an active interest in the social and material affairs of the neighborhood wherein he resides. In 1873 Captain Horton married Martha J. Price, who was born January 8, 1851, and of this union had born to him the following children. 1. Samson W., born August 30, 1875, who upon attaining to manhood years took up his father's vocation, and is now a licensed pilot at City Island, being eligible to navigate in the waters of Hell Gate and Long Island Sound. 2. Sarah A., born March 8, 1878.

Martha J. (Price) Horton, mother of the aforementioned children, died August 22, 1886. Mr. Horton married secondly, April 25, 1888, Alvarette B. Sturgis, who was born January 5, 1864, and of this marriage were born the following children: Clara May, born March 30, 1889; Rochelle N., born February 10, 1897; Alvarette B., born June 18, 1898.

Nicholas A. Horton fourth son of Benjamin Franklin and Delia A. (Abbott) Horton, received his educational training in the schools of City Island. He is now marine reporter and health officer at City Island. He married Louisa R. Smith. Two children: Edna Marguerite, born February 20, 1887; Dorothy L., born January 6, 1891.

Benjamin Franklin Horton, the fifth son of Benjamin Franklin and Delia A. (Abbott) Horton received his elementary educational training in the schools of City Island, which was supplemented by a course in the academy at Fort Edwards, Washington County, New York, and upon returning home to

City Island became engaged in various pursuits, and, not unlike his worthy ancestors, has proved himself a good and useful citizen.

Benjamin Franklin Horton was married October 3, 1895, to Lena Heiser, born August 6, 1867, and daughter of Charles N. and Anna (Luhman) Heiser, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former of the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the latter of the city of Bremen. Of this marriage were born the following children: Vera Anna, born August 13, 1896, and Frank Heiser, born October 11, 1903.

George W. Horton was the first of this branch of the family to settle on City Island, where he purchased a tract of land comprising about one-third of the island, which he improved and engaged in farming, and here he erected a residence which is still standing and is in a good state of preservation. Mr. Horton was a progressive and enterprising citizen and during his residence on City Island contributed much of his time and substance for the development of the material as well as the moral welfare of that place. Part of the original tract of land purchased by him is yet in the possession of his descendants. He served for a number of years as supervisor of the township of Pelham, and was instrumental in having the first street and public highway made on City Island. He was also instrumental in causing the erection of the court house at White Plains, and also contributed liberally toward the building of the highway running from City Island to Bartow Station.

REV. AZARIAH HORTON.

The Rev. Azariah Horton, born 1715, was graduated from Yale College in 1735. He was appointed missionary to the Long Island Indians, making his headquarters at Southampton. He afterwards labored among the Indians at the "Forks of the

Delaware," and was the predecessor of Rev. David Brainerd. In 1751 he became the first pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bottle Hill (now Madison), New Jersey. He remained here till 1776, when he resigned. In 1777 there was an epidemic of small pox, and in ministering to the sufferers he contracted the disease from which he died. He was buried in the cemetery by the church where he labored so long. The tombstone bears this inscription:

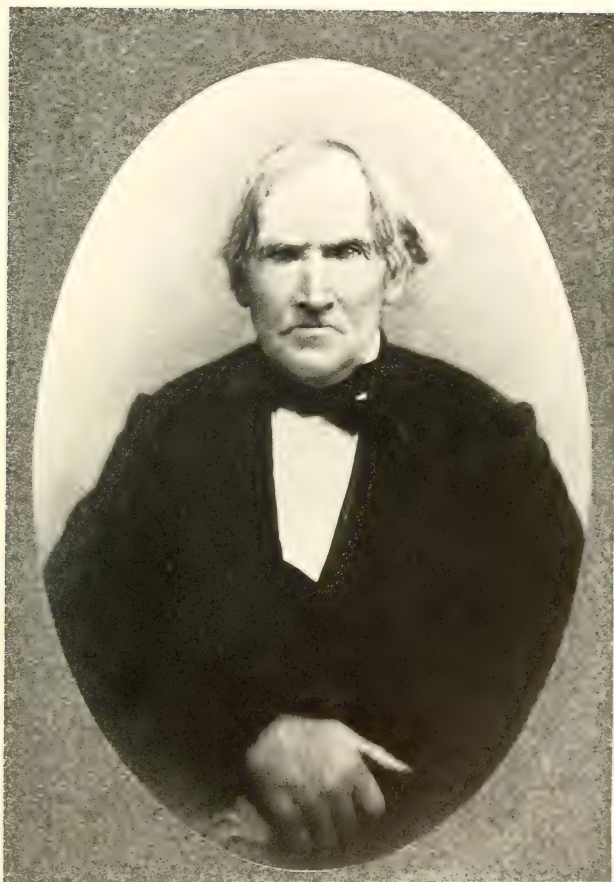
"In Memory of Rev. Azariah Horton,
For twenty five years Pastor of the Church.
Died March 27, 1777, aged 62."

He left a large family. One of his daughters, Mary, married Jacob Morell. She was the great-grandmother of Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.

JAMES MADISON HORTON.

James M. Horton, president of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company of New York City, is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Barnabas Horton, the pioneer ancestor of the family whose personal history and that of his forbears appears in a preceding narrative. The line of descent is traced through his third son, Caleb Horton, born 1640, married Abigail Hallock, to their son, Barnabas Horton, born 1666, married Sarah Hines, 1686, to Barnabas Horton, born 1690, married Mary Sweazy, and who located in Orange county, New York, to Silas Horton, born 1730, married Experience Vail, to Silas Horton, born August 24, 1756, married Mary Danes, 1777, to Barnabas Horton, born 1780, married Jerusha Wheat, 1804, and died 1867, mentioned at length hereinafter.

The first member of the Horton family to settle in Orange county, New York, was Silas Horton. He was a son of David Horton, who purchased a large tract of land near Goshen, and



Barnabas Horton

his son Silas settled on this tract about the year 1732. Some years later his cousin, Barnabas Horton, also located in Orange county, and both of these men were the progenitors of large families. They were all strong patriots, and their names figure very extensively on the list of men who were signers of the declaration for freedom in 1775. The following are the names of members of the Horton family who were signers of the pledge to support the cause of freedom in Orange county in 1775: Jonathan, David, David, Jr., Silas, Jr., William, Elihu, Zebulon, and Barnabas Horton. Silas Horton, Jr., was the grandfather of James M. Horton.

Barnabas Horton, son of Silas and Mary (Danes) Horton and father of James Madison Horton, whose name appears at the head of this brief memoir, was born in Orange county, New York, November 26, 1785, and died November 23, 1867. He received the limited educational advantages afforded by the common schools of that early day, and was reared to manhood on a farm, in the meantime thoroughly familiarizing himself with the labor and duties pertaining thereto. Throughout the long period of his active career he zealously upheld the traditions of his ancestors, and in every way was a most estimable and worthy citizen, just and conscientious in all his business transactions, and highly respected and esteemed by all with whom he was brought in contact, either in business or social life. In his domestic relations he was always solicitous concerning the welfare of his family, proving himself a kind and loving husband and a most indulgent father. October 23, 1808, Mr. Horton married Jerusha Wheat, born February 18, 1792, and died March 31, 1848, a daughter of Amos and Annie Wheat, who had a family of ten children as follows: Annie, Timothy, Jerusha, Polly, Pattie, Betsey, William, Charles, Thomas, and Nelson Wheat. The children of Barnabas and Jerusha (Wheat)

Horton were as follows: 1. Loton, born January 29, 1810, died June 28, 1874; married Adaline Corwin, October 11, 1832. She died October 6, 1886. Issue: George B. and Ira C. Horton. 2. William Harrison, born July 18, 1813, married Prudence Warner, February 2, 1839; issue: Jonathan Decatur, and Sophronia A., wife of Benjamin Vail, of Orange county, New York. 3. Ann, born February 14, 1816, became the wife of Lanson Beakes, October 17, 1839, of Orange county, New York, she died October 4, 1840. 4. Timothy W., born January 25, 1819, and died January 18, 1897; married "Sallie" (Sarah) Ann Beyea, January 31, 1846, of Orange county, New York, and had four sons and two daughters, a full account of whom appears elsewhere in this work. 5. Millicent J., born March 16, 1823; she died December 11, 1897. She married Chauncey Horton, who was born April 24, 1817, and they were the parents of the following children: Sarah Ann, born October 7, 1843, died August 19, 1848. Almedia T., born November 22, 1847, died September 6, 1849. Ada Virginia, born May 26, 1850, died December 4, 1858. Susan Maria, born September 24, 1853, married Albert A. Robertson. Mary Adelia, born April 30, 1858, died March 26, 1859. George W., born June 19, 1862, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. James Madison, born June 26, 1864, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Chauncey Horton, father of these children, died February 19, 1872. 6. Alfred M., born September 19, 1827, died April 22, 1903; married, August 18, 1847, Adaline Wheat, born March 5, 1830, daughter of Timothy Wheat, who was born May 15, 1785, and died July 9, 1855; his wife, Eleanor Wheat, was born October 9, 1789, and died March 9, 1858; children of Alfred M. and Adaline (Wheat) Horton are: Millicent J., born May 14, 1851, died March 2, 1855. Ida M., born July 21, 1856, died August 23, 1856, and Charles S.

Horton, born August 4, 1857. Adaline (Wheat) Horton died December 5, 1896. 7. Gabriel C., born November 30, 1830, died September 28, 1864; married, January 26, 1852, Mary Ann Slawson, and had two sons—Gabriel, born June 27, 1857, died in infancy, and Loton Horton, born April 22, 1854, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mary Ann (Slawson) Horton died July 26, 1857, and Gabriel C. Horton married Elizabeth Thompson, who bore him two children—Horace and Gilbert. 8. James Madison, born August 3, 1835 (referred to hereinafter). The faithful mother of the above mentioned children died March 31, 1848. She was a most estimable woman, possessed of many excellencies of character, and was beloved and esteemed by all who knew her. Barnabas Horton married (secondly) ——; no issue. Mr. Horton was a consistent Christian gentleman, and a devout member of the Baptist church. He was a very abstemious man in all his habits, and in every possible way set a splendid example for his children.

James M. Horton, youngest child of Barnabas and Jerusha (Wheat) Horton, was born at the family home in Middletown township, Orange county, New York. He acquired his elementary training in the schools of the neighborhood, which he attended during the winter months, the summer months being devoted to work on the farm. At the age of fifteen he entered the academy at Middletown, attending about two terms, and upon the completion of his studies took up the practical duties of life on his own account. His first employment was with his brother Timothy at farm work, for which he received for the first year twenty dollars and a new overcoat. After being thus employed for about two years he concluded to look for better opportunities for making a start in business, and accordingly came to New York City. With a small capital, a portion of which he borrowed from friends, he entered into partnership

with his brother, Timothy W. Horton, and brother-in-law, Chauncey Horton, in New York, in the milk distributing business, and this partnership continued for some time. Recognizing the future possibilities of the milk trade in New York City, James M. Horton purchased the interests of the other members of the firm, and conducted the enterprise alone for a number of years, during which time he established a profitable and extensive trade which he subsequently sold with all its appurtenances to his nephew, Ira C. Horton. During the period of time that Mr. Horton was engaged in the milk distributing business he did much by his thorough and methodical management to bring the standard of his supply of milk to a high grade of perfection. He was instrumental in the organization of the Orange County Milk Association, and served as president of the same for some time.

In 1869 Mr. Horton purchased an interest in the Fussell Ice Cream Company, and the following year became actively engaged with the firm in the manufacture of ice cream. The same year (1870) the firm was reorganized under the name of Dunnington & Emigh, Mr. Horton taking an active part in the directing and management thereof, and continued thus engaged up to 1873. In the meantime Mr. Dunnington and Mr. Emigh died, and Mr. Horton was instrumental in organizing and having incorporated the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, of which he is the president, John J. French secretary, and Joseph A. Cozzino treasurer. Mr. Horton has given much of his time and attention towards the management and the directing of the interests of the company, and by his skill and enterprise has contributed materially towards perfecting the various details of the processes that have led up to the present high standard of purity and excellence which the product of their establishment has attained. Ice cream was first introduced into

this country in 1794. The first place at which it was sold was at a house of entertainment, kept by a man named Corre, at number twenty-one State street, New York. It should also be stated that Mr. Horton is the first who has undertaken the manufacture of ice cream on so large a scale, having numerous factories in Greater New York, also a number of parlors in various parts of the city where their goods are sold directly to the consumer, and in fact their products are being sold by all the leading dealers in Greater New York and vicinity, and thus it will be seen that the enterprise is one of considerable magnitude, furnishing employment to many skilled operatives, clerks, and salespeople.

James M. Horton is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. His business beginning was entirely the result of his indefatigable perseverance and energy, coupled with careful study and close application in the details of this great enterprise, the building up of which has been the logical result of his sincere and earnest desire to produce an article of usefulness and at the same time a luxury that is both wholesome and beneficial to mankind. In addition to the many exacting duties pertaining to his commercial interests, Mr. Horton takes an active interest in such other enterprises as have for their object the good and welfare of the community in which he resides. He is a member of the Congregational Club of New York City, the Young Men's Christian Association of Harlem, and the Young Women's Christian Association of Harlem. He is a member of the board of directors of the Mt. Morris Bank, located on the corner of Park avenue and 125th street, New York City. Mr. Horton attends the Pilgrim Congregational Church.

James M. Horton was married in New York City, February 8, 1865, to Mary Ann Cassell, daughter of Samuel Whit-

taker and Margaret Hope (Robertson) Cassell. Their children are: Harry C., born November 8, 1865, married, October 22, 1902, Louisa Durland, born January 29, 1879, daughter of Daniel and Susan (Lovejoy) Durland. Mary Hope, born August 8, 1869, married Edward B. Lewis, of New York City, and has children: Madison Horton, born July 15, 1896, and Edward Buckleigh, Jr., born December 15, 1900. James Madison, Jr., born May 14, 1874, died August 15, 1874. Mary Ann (Cassell) Horton, whose death occurred May 29, 1876, was a woman of character and refinement, respected and esteemed by all brought within her influence, and her death was sadly deplored by many who had shared her generous benefactions.

CHAUNCEY E. HORTON.

Chauncey E. Horton, treasurer of the James M. Horton Ice Cream Company, is a descendant of an old and honored ancestry, whose history is given in detail in the sketch of James Madison Horton and the Horton family sketch which appear in this work. He was born at Middletown, Orange county, New York, March 11, 1847, the first of six children born to Timothy W. and Sarah Ann (Beyea) Horton.

Timothy W. Horton (father) was also a native of Middletown, Orange county, New York, his birth occurring January 25, 1819. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, in the meantime attending the schools of his native town and there acquiring a practical education which prepared him for the duties of life. For a number of years he served in the capacity of teacher in the schools of Orange county, New York, but the greater portion of his active career was devoted to farm pursuits, in which he was eminently successful. By his marriage, on January 31, 1846, to Sarah Ann Beyea, born April 8, 1826, daughter of Peter and Durinda (Morey) Beyea, the following



G. W. Horton

named children were born: Chauncey E., born March 11, 1847, referred to hereinafter. William A., born July 22, 1849, married Carrie Hoyt. Mary A., born July 8, 1850, became the wife of William S. Wheat. James M., born August 8, 1853, unmarried. Seymour, born April 1, 1855, a personal sketch of whom follows this, married Mary Anna Langley. Ella, born Aug. 18, 1861, became the wife of Frank H. Beyea, no issue. Timothy W. Horton, after a long, active and useful life, died January 18, 1897, leaving to his family a record for strictest integrity and uprightness. Mrs. Horton survives her husband and resides on the homestead in Orange county, New York. She is a lady of the old school type, and is possessed of many excellent qualities of mind and heart, and is highly esteemed by all who know her.

Chauncey E. Horton, whose name appears at the head of this review, was educated in the schools adjacent to his home in Middletown, and the academy at that place, where he pursued advanced studies, and later took a commercial course in Eastman's College at Poughkeepsie, New York. After his graduation from the latter institution he was engaged in various pursuits until April 1, 1874, when he entered the employ of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, at No. 1264 Broadway, New York, where he remained for a period and was then transferred to No. 1288 Broadway, remaining there up to 1886, when he came to the present establishment of the company at No. 598 Sixth avenue. During this period of thirty-one years Mr. Horton rendered faithful, competent and efficient service to his employers, who, recognizing his business abilities, elected him treasurer of the company in 1902, in which capacity he is serving at the present time (1905). Mr. Horton is a member of Chancellor Walworth Lodge No. 271, Free and Accepted Masons, Columbian Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and

has attained to the thirty-second degree in the craft, and is a Noble in Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the New York Athletic Club.

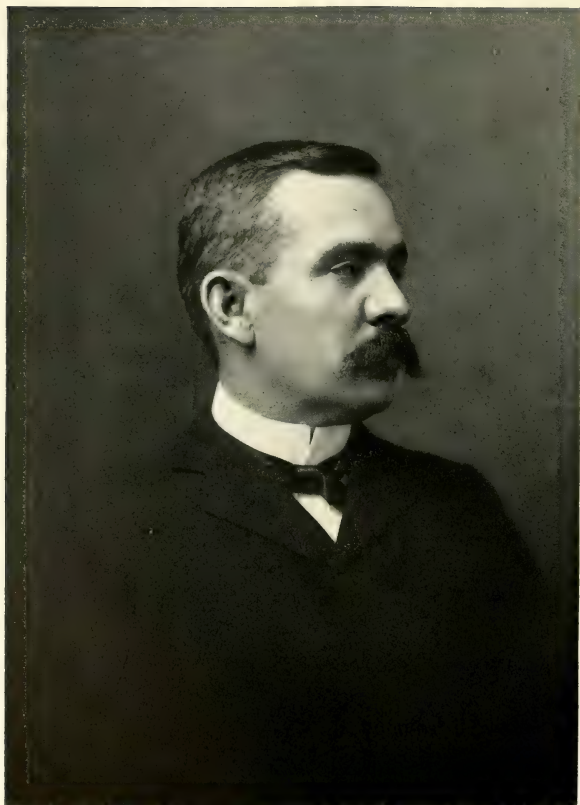
SEYMOUR HORTON.

Seymour Horton, a leading and representative business man of New York City, where he has been for a number of years engaged in the distributing and retail milk trade, was born in Orange county, New York, April 1, 1855, the fifth child and fourth son in the family of Timothy W. and Sarah A. (Beyea) Horton, referred to in the preceding sketch of Chauncey E. Horton.

He received a through and practical education in the schools of his native county, and was reared to manhood on his father's farm, assisting with the labors thereof as is the custom with boys born and bred in the country. He gave his undivided attention to farming and dairying up to the year 1882, when he came to the city of New York and engaged in the milk distributing business, in which line he has continued up to the present time (1906), and by close application to the details of the same and promptitude in the deliverance of his orders this enterprise has proven a financial success. He has acquitted himself in such a way as to gain the confidence and esteem of all with whom he is associated, and his business capability is recognized throughout the community. Mr. Horton was married February 17, 1887, to Mary A. Langley, born February 25, 1856, daughter of Charles and Ellen (Watson) Langley, both natives of the Emerald Isle. There is no issue of this marriage.

LOTON HORTON.

The family of which Loton Horton, a prominent and highly respected business man of New York City is a worthy representative, was founded in this country by Barnabas Horton,



Seymour Horton



Loton Horton

a full account of whose history and that if his descendants in the line of which Loton Horton is a member, is found in the sketch of James Madison Horton and the Horton Family sketch which precedes it in this work.

Gabriel C. Horton, fifth son and seventh child of Barnabas and Jerusha (Wheat) Horton, was born in Orange county, New York, November 30, 1830. He died September 28, 1864. Mr. Horton was a farmer by occupation, and was regarded by all who knew him as an upright and just man in all his affairs of life. He was a useful and good citizen, an indulgent father and loving husband. Gabriel C. Horton was twice married; his first union occurred January 26, 1852, with Mary Ann Slawson, born January 22, 1835, daughter of ——— Slawson, of Orange county, New York. Of this marriage were born two children: an infant son who died June 27, 1859, and Loton, whose name introduces this review. Mary Ann (Slawson) Horton died July 26, 1857. She was a most estimable woman, and was possessed of many fine qualities of mind and heart which endeared her to all who came in contact with her. Gabriel C. Horton married (second) Elizabeth Thompson. Of this marriage were born two children: Horace Thompson, born May 9, 1860; and Gilbert B. Horton.

Loton Horton was born in Orange county, New York, April 22, 1854. He received his elementary training in a school at Middletown, New York, and this was supplemented by a course of study in the schools of New York City. At the age of eighteen he took up the practical affairs of life, and soon hereafter engaged in business on his own account in the milk trade. In this line of enterprise he met with a marked degree of success, which was the direct result of his indefatigable perseverance, energy and the straightforward methods of his business dealings. In 1902 he organized the Sheffield Farms

Slawson Decker Company, of which he was elected president, and under his practical and careful judgment this organization has acquired a large and profitable patronage among the best families of New York City, and has gained a high standing in commercial circles. He has been a resident of New York City for many years, and in all respects has proven himself a worthy citizen of that great metropolis.

Mr. Horton was married, March 19, 1879, to Alice T. Bailey, born April 16, 1857, died June 15, 1893, daughter of Abraham T. and Susan (Penny) Bailey of Purdy Station, Westchester county, New York, and their children are: Daniel S., born December 24, 1879; Chauncey T., born April 2, 1883; Gabrielle Horton, born January 6, 1886, died August 25, 1887; Ralph, born March 13, 1889; Jerome, born April 30, 1891. Mr. Horton married October 30, 1895, Mary Elizabeth Adams, born December 28, 1860, daughter of Perkinson and Mary (Wilson) Adams, of Sussex county, New Jersey.

HORACE T. HORTON.

Horace T. Horton, an officer for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York City, was born in Wallkill, Orange county, New York, May 9, 1860, son of Gabriel C. and Elizabeth (Thompson) Horton, and one of two children, viz.: Horace T., and Gilbert B., born August 7, 1864. He married Rose Payne, and has two children as follows: Mary Hope, born July 30, 1886; Harry A., born December 1, 1888.

Horace T. Horton received his elementary training in the schools of his native town, and for some time attended an academy at Middletown, New York, also an academy at Stanford, Delaware county, New York. At the age of nineteen he took up the practical duties of life, and entered the employ of Slaw-



James. Madison Horton

son Brothers milk distributors in New York City, with whom he remained for about a period of four years. He then followed various occupations up until 1897, when he was appointed an officer in the service of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which position he is holding at the present time. He is a member of Working Lodge, No. 554, Free and Accepted Masons, located at Jefferson, Schoharie county, New York, which he joined about 1882.

Horace T. Horton married, March 16, 1892, in New York City, Berdean Y. Elston, born June 17, 1872, at Unionville, Orange county, New York, daughter of Elikam and Melissa (Chrysty) Elston, both of Unionville, Orange county, New York. Of this marriage were born two daughters: Alice E. Horton, September 20, 1897; Elizabeth Gertrude, March 15, 1906, in New York City.

JAMES MADISON HORTON, M. D.

Gilbert Horton, the grandfather of Dr. Horton, married Sarah White, and was one of the many families from Long Island who settled in Orange county, where they were known as honest and respectable citizens. They were the parents of eleven children: Chauncey; Thomas; George W.; Mary, wife of John Youngs; Caroline, who married Jonathan Smith; Susan, wife of Robert Prindle; Oehron, who died young; Jansen; Eliza, who married Stringham Carpenter. There were two others who died in infancy.

Chauncey Horton was born April 24, 1817, and died February 19, 1872. He married Millicent Jane, daughter of Barnabas and Jerusha (Wheat) Horton. She was born March 16, 1823, and died December 11, 1897. They were married January 16, 1841, and were the parents of the following children: Sarah Ann, born October 7, 1843, died August 19, 1848; Almedia

T., born November 22, 1847, died September 6, 1849; Ada Virginia, born May 26, 1850, died December 4, 1858; Susan Maria, born September 24, 1853, married Albert A. Robertson; Mary Adelia, born April 30, 1858, died March 26, 1859; George W., born June 19, 1862; James Madison, born June 26, 1864.

George W. Horton (son of Gilbert) married Henrietta Ferguson. Their children were: Sarah; Emma, wife of Youngs Clark; Lawrence Ferguson; Jonathan Chauncey, and Florence. Of these children Lawrence Ferguson Horton married Harriet Robertson, and has one child, Lewis T. Horton.

John Youngs and his wife, Mary Horton, had one child, Sarah Youngs.

The children of Jonathan Smith and Caroline Horton, his wife, are Gilbert and Mary Adelia. Of these Gilbert has three children: Jonathan, Crosby, and Harriet. Mary Adelia married George Bell, and has two children, Frank and William Bell.

Robert Prindle and his wife, Susan Horton, have two children: Jennie and Adelaide Prindle.

Stringham Carpenter and his wife, Eliza Horton are the parents of two daughters, Mary and Sarah Carpenter. Of these Mary married (first) James Crawford, (second) James Buchanan; she has two children, William and Luella. Sarah Carpenter married Alexander Crawford, and has three children—Mary, Frank and Lewis Crawford.

Susan Maria Horton (daughter of Chauncey Horton) married Albert A. Robertson, who died April 29, 1899. They had two children—Stanley Horton and Alice Hope Robertson.

George W. Horton married September 10, 1888, Mary Stewart, daughter of Hugh Stewart. Their children were Hugh Stewart, William L., Edward and Dorothy.

The original home of this family was near Goshen, in Orange county, their lands being a portion of the great Patent



Geo. W. Horton

of Waywaanda. Gilbert Horton, the grandfather, was a farmer and lived and died near Goshen.

Chauncey Horton also lived near Goshen, but afterwards moved to Hampton, in the town of Waywaanda, where the latter part of his life was passed. His business was that of a farmer. At the outbreak of the Civil War his patriotism was fully demonstrated by his being the first man to enlist from his native town. He was immediately appointed recruiting officer, and was stationed at Newburg.

Dr. James Madison Horton, the youngest child of Chauncey Horton, was born June 29, 1864. His earliest education was received at the public school in Waywaanda. He then attended Hasbrouck Institute in Jersey City, and afterwards was a student of Wallkill Academy, and still later of Hartwell's Boarding School, at Unionville, New York. After this preparatory course he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated March 18, 1892, and practiced his profession for a while in Bayview Hospital, Baltimore. Leaving his practice he came to New York on February 18, 1893, and entered the service of the Horton Ice Cream Company as manager, and still remains in that position, for which his executive ability renders him especially fitted.

Dr. Horton married June 22, 1898, Miss Ida Lewis Collier, daughter of Thomas Platt Collier and Eliza Haughkie Collier, his wife. They have one daughter, Evelyn Millicent Horton.

GEORGE W. HORTON.

George W. Horton, eldest son and sixth child of his parents, a progressive and enterprising citizen of Brooklyn, New York, was born June 19, 1862, near New Hampton, Orange county, New York. He was the son of Chauncey and Millicent Jane (Horton) Horton, the latter a daughter of Barnabas and Je-

rusha (Wheat) Horton. Chauncey Horton, the father of George W. Horton, was a farmer by occupation, and was a highly respected citizen of the community where he resided.

George W. Horton, the subject of this review, was educated in the public schools of his native town, and remained under the parental roof until the age of fourteen, when he began to take up the practical duties of life on his own account. After spending one year at Chicago, Illinois, he returned home and entered the Hartwell Academy at Unionville, New York, and graduated from that institution at the age of eighteen. He next came to New York and became engaged for about two years in the milk distributing business. At the age of twenty Mr. Horton entered the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and graduated from that institution in 1887, at the head of his class. Upon completing his educational training Mr. Horton entered the employ of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, in Brooklyn, New York, where he has since been steadily employed, and by his industry and fidelity to duty has attained to a responsible position in the management of the Brooklyn branch of the company.

George W. Morton was married, September 5, 1888, to Mary Elizabeth Stewart, who was born in New York City August 9, 1869, a daughter of Hugh and Margaret O'Connell Stewart, of New York City. Of his marriage have been born the following children: Hugh Stewart, born July 21, 1889; Millicent Jane, born February 8, 1894; Ellwood, born September 18, 1896; Wesley, born April 21, 1900, died April 24, 1900; Dorothy, born May 20, 1903.

Mr. Horton is an active member of the Lafayette Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, and takes an active interest in social and other enterprises that have for their object the good and welfare of the neighborhood where he resides.



Harding S. Montau

HARDING S. HORTON.

The ancestry of the branch of which Mr. Harding S. Horton is the representative is traced as follows: He is the eighth in descent from Barnabas Horton, the pioneer ancestor of the family. The line is traced through his third son, Caleb Horton, born 1640, married Abigail Hallock, to their son, Barnabas Horton, born 1666, married Sarah Hines, 1686, to Barnabas Horton, born 1690, married Mary Sweazy, and who settled in Orange county, New York, to Silas Horton, born 1730, married Experience Vail, to Paul Horton, to Harding Penniman Horton, to Thomas Bradford Horton.

The first member of the Horton family to settle in Orange county, New York, was Silas Horton. He was a son of David Horton, who purchased a large tract of land near Goshen, on which his son Silas settled about 1732. Some years later his cousin, Barnabas Horton, also located in Orange county, and both of these men were the progenitors of large families. They were all strong patriots, and their names figure very extensively on the list of men who were signers of the declaration for freedom in 1775. The following members of the Horton family were signers of the pledge to support the cause of freedom in Orange county in 1775: Jonathan, David, David, Jr., Silas, Jr., William, Elihu, Zebulon and Barnabas Horton. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war Silas Horton, the great-great-grandfather of Harding S. Horton, enlisted from Ulster county, and being taken prisoner by the British, died in captivity on Long Island in 1776.

His son, Paul Horton, settled in what was then known as Lumberlands, now the village of Bethel, Sullivan county, where he became the first justice of the peace, and died there August 1, 1835. He was born January 31, 1770. Paul Horton married Ruth Swinington, at Ashford Congregational church, Windham county, Connecticut, October 12, 1794. She died at

Bethel, March 1, 1843, aged seventy-three years. Both her husband and herself were buried at Bethel. Paul and Ruth (Swinnington) Horton had by their marriage the following children: 1. Harding Penniman, born February 3, 1796, at Ashford, Connecticut; he became the grandfather of our subject. 2. Drusilla, born September 30, 1797, at Ashford, Connecticut, died in New York City in infancy. 3. Thomas Conklin, born November 29, 1798, at Belchertown, Hampshire county, Massachusetts. 4. Susan Elice, born April 25, 1801, in the town of Minisink, Sullivan county, New York; she married Asahel Hollister. 5. Fanny, born October 9, 1803, at Bethel, Sullivan county, New York; she died in infancy. 6. Lydia Teresa, born June 25, 1806, at Bethel, Sullivan county, New York; she married Samuel Hollenbeck; she died in 1860.

Thomas C. Horton, the third in order of the aforementioned children, had by his third union in marriage one daughter, Susan Elice Horton, and one son, Harding Thomas Horton.

Harding Thomas Horton married Jenny Linson, and had one son, Harding Fred Horton, born November 15, 1893. Harding Thomas Horton died April 18, 1906, at North White Lake, Sullivan county, New York.

Harding Penniman Horton, grandfather of Harding S. Horton, passed his early manhood at Bethel. He was a man of considerable energy and enterprise, and became interested in the shipping and boating business along the Hudson river, which during his day was the chief means of transportation along the Hudson valley. Captain Harding P. Horton navigated a line of boats for a number of years between Catskill and New York City, and became well known as a successful navigator. He was a just and conscientious man in all his business transactions, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was stricken with cholera while on one of his trips

to New York City, where the disease was then prevalent, and died at Catskill, August 21, 1849.

Captain Harding P. Horton was married at Bethel, Sullivan county, New York, by Rev. Dr. Linsdley, March 18, 1818, to Mary Sherwood, who was born at Cornwall, Litchfield county, Connecticut, September 21, 1797, and died October 27, 1889. By this union in marriage Captain Horton had born the following children: 1. Harding Sherwood, born at Catskill, Greene county, New York, February 6, 1819, died August 17, 1887; he did not marry. 2. Thomas Bradford (father of our subject), born June 22, 1821, at Bethel, Sullivan county, New York, died at Bethel, Sullivan county, New York, December 27, 1892. 3. Wakeman, born September 29, 1823, died February 3, 1882; he did not marry. 4. Mary Teresa, born November 1, 1829, died at Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, October 1, 1895; she married Elias W. Sanford, November 1, 1853. 5. Hannah Maria, born November 24, 1832, died at Bethel, Sullivan county, New York, June 3, 1901; she did not marry. 6. Susan Irene, born December 2, 1835, died at Bethel, Sullivan county, New York, September 26, 1840.

Thomas Bradford Horton was educated and reared to manhood in his native county. Upon taking up the practical duties of life he followed in the footsteps of his father, and for some time was engaged in the transportation business on the Hudson river. He also navigated a number of boats, and became well known as Captain Horton. During the Civil war Captain Horton for some time served as assistant quartermaster in the commissary department at New York City. He later engaged in the hay and grain business in New York City, which line of enterprise he continued for a number of years. In all his business affairs Captain Horton was scrupulously just, and in every way upheld the traditions and honor of his forefathers.

Captain Thomas Bradford Horton was married at Bethel, Sullivan county, New York, February 7, 1849, by Rev. William J. Blaine, to Amelia Duryea, who was born at Hamptonburg, Orange county, New York, November 8, 1825. She was a lineal descendant of the old Duryea family. By his union in marriage Captain Horton had born to him the following children: 1. Alice Amelia, born at Catskill, Greene county, New York, July 8, 1850, married Moses H. McLoughlin. 2. Edwin Bradford, born at Catskill, Greene county, New York, August 31, 1852, died at Utica, New York, February 4, 1897; he did not marry. 3. Harding Sherwood, born at Jersey City, New Jersey, April 23, 1854.

Harding Sherwood Horton, of this review, was primarily educated in the schools of Jersey City, and after attending a preparatory school for some time, intending to enter college, he subsequently entered his father's business establishment in New York City, where he learned the various details of the hay and grain trade, and in 1873 became engaged in business with his father under the firm name of T. B. Horton & Son, and this arrangement continued up to 1893, when, upon the death of his father, the name was changed to H. S. Horton & Company, their place of business being at No. 694 Washington street, New York City. In 1899 the interests of the firm were incorporated, and Mr. Horton became a member of the board of directors of the firm of H. S. Horton & Company, Incorporated.

Mr. Horton was married at Binghamton, Broome county, New York, October 20, 1875, to Ida Wescott Piercy, who was born at Monticello, Sullivan county, New York, December 7, 1852, and is a daughter of Lewis W. and Emeline D. (Northam) Piercy, the former of Newburg, New York, and the latter of Salem, Pennsylvania.



Lloyd Melvin Weston.



Nellie Shaffer Weston.

FLOYD M. HORTON.

Floyd M. Horton, eleventh child and third son of Melvin R. and Mary Ann (Barnes) Horton, grandson of Stephen and Jane (Horton) Horton, and great-grandson of Thomas Horton, who settled in Dutchess county, New York, near Fredericksborough, where he purchased lands from the county, was born at the paternal homestead in Warwick township, Orange county, New York, April 23, 1858.

Melvin R. Horton, father of Floyd M. Horton, was born in the family homestead in Warwick township, Orange county, New York, January 14, 1816, died July 17, 1862. He was reared to farm life and followed that occupation throughout the active years of his career. He was an upright and just man in all his business transactions. He married Mary Ann Barnes, born December 18, 1813, in the city of New York, died May 11, 1887, daughter of Ephraim and Anna (Smith) Barnes, the former a native of England. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Horton, all born at the family homestead, were: Jane, John, Irene, Harriet, Louisa, Chauncey S., Adaline, Matilda, Etta, Melvine, Floyd Melvin, of whom later.

Floyd M. Horton was educated in the schools of his native township and was reared to manhood under the paternal roof. At the age of twenty-one he began the practical duties of life on his own account, having engaged in the grocery trade at Peekskill, Westchester county, New York. In the spring of 1882 he removed to New York City, where he engaged in the grocery trade in connection with the wholesale and retail milk and cream business. In this undertaking he met with immediate success, and has become recognized as one of the leading dealers and distributors in this section of the city. It is a matter of interest to note that the members of the Horton family from

Orange county are the leading and most extensive milk distributors and ice cream manufacturers in the city of New York, and the name of Horton is everywhere regarded in the milk trade as being synonymous with honorable business methods. In the success which has attended his efforts much credit is due to his dutiful wife, who rendered substantial aid by her practical skill and good business judgment in the direction and management of their home and business. Mr. Horton sold his interest in the grocery business, but still retains his milk and cream trade and has a constantly increasing patronage.

Floyd M. Horton married, November 19, 1880, Dollie J. Shaffer, born at Middletown, New York, October 18, 1859, daughter of Casper and Susan (Sargeant) Shaffer. Of this marriage there has been no issue.

WILLIAM KERR HORTON.

William Kerr Horton, a useful and highly respected citizen of New York City, and at present (1906) general manager for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of New York City, is a lineal descendant of Barnabas Horton, who was one of the thirteen original patentees of Southold, Long Island, and of whom a complete record appears elsewhere in this work. The line of descent from Barnabas Horton, the first settler, is as follows: Caleb; Barnabas; Barnabas; Silas, born 1756, died 1816; Hiram; Henry Roberts, William Kerr Horton.

Henry Roberts Horton, father of William K. Horton, was born in the town of Wallkill, Orange county, New York, November 12, 1837, son of Hiram and Rhoda (Canfield) Horton, the former of whom died February 1, 1843, aged fifty-nine years and eight months, and the latter survived him, dying April 10, 1870, aged seventy-two years. Henry R. Horton was



Wm K. Horton

educated and reared to manhood in his native town. He was a farmer by occupation, and a man of influence in the community. By his marriage to Mary Elizabeth Kerr, a native of Buffalo, New York, born December 5, 1838, daughter of Paterson David and Margaret Eliza (Shaw) Kerr, he had born to him two children: Mamie Louella, January 28, 1862, died November 30, 1872, and William Kerr, of this review. Henry R. Horton and his wife were consistent Christians, and the latter a member of the Presbyterian church.

William Kerr Horton, only son of Henry Roberts and Mary Elizabeth (Kerr) Horton, was born in the town of Wallkill, Orange county, New York, August 10, 1866. He was educated in the schools of his native town and the academy at Middletown, Orange county, New York. He was reared to manhood under the parental roof, and at the age of seventeen took up the practical duties of life on his own account. In 1884 he came to New York City and was engaged as reporter on the *Daily News* for some time, after which he was employed in the same capacity with the *Iron Age*, continuing up to 1895. In March, 1895, he became connected with the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as assistant to President John P. Haines, continuing in that capacity up to 1906, when, upon the resignation of President Haines, the society having recognized the fitness and ability of Mr. Horton, the board of directors appointed him general manager of the society, which position he is filling at the present time.

William K. Horton married, September 11, 1895, Maria Elizabeth Finley, born May 5, 1872, daughter of Alfred and Mary J. (Goddard) Finley, and a representative of an old family, and their children are: Dorothy, born July 1, 1900; Lucille, born May 3, 1905.

EDMUND BURKE HORTON.

Edmund Burke Horton, assistant treasurer of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, with offices at No. 100 William street, New York City, and who has his residence in Cranford, Union county, New Jersey, is a representative in the eighth generation of this branch of the Horton family, whose American ancestor was Barnabas Horton. The direct line of descent is as follows: (I) Barnabas. (II) Caleb. (III) Jonathan. (IV) Jonathan. (V) Barnabas. (VI) Jonathan Bani. (VII) Edmund Burke. (VIII) Edmund Burke, the subject of this sketch.

(VI) Jonathan Bani Horton, son of Barnabas Horton (5), was born March 14, 1794. He married, first, Deborah Osborn, May 20, 1815, and by this marriage had the following children: 1. Emily, married Gilbert Miller. 2. Edwin, died young. 3. Joseph O., born August 24, 1819, died in 1858. 4. Edmund Burke, of whom later. 5. Jerusha C., married Orrin D. Case. 6. Deborah, married Charles Van De Voort. 7. Catherine C., married Jonas Gulick. Jonathan Bani Horton married, second, Jerusha Peorney; and married, third, Hannah Blonvetts.

Jonathan Bani Horton was emphatically a servant of God. He was for forty years the indefatigable and successful tract missionary in the Seventh ward of New York City. When he first assumed the important task of laboring for the spiritual interests of that portion of the city, it was known as one of the most wicked and wretched wards. The "sailors' boarding houses" of the olden time, with their numerous "land sharks," swarmed here, and with them all the temptations to sinful indulgence. The improvement caused by his labors was very evident and thorough. Then came another change, the region grew more respectable, and was occupied by dwellings of opulent merchants. After a while there came another change, the



Edmund R. Norton



Lucie A. Norton,
Nee - R. Norton

older inhabitants were crowded out, and their former houses became filled with a new population of foreigners with shops and manufactories. Mr. Horton adapted himself to all these varied changes, and calling to his help a faithful band of distributors and teachers, the work went on, and Christian influence made itself felt, and a multitude of conversions were the result of his faithful labors.

(VII) Edmund Burke Horton, third son and fourth child of Jonathan Bani (6) and Deborah (Osborn) Horton, was born October 5, 1821. He married, June 5, 1844, Matilda G. De Voy, daughter of John M. and Margaret G. (Coddington) De Voy, and they had children as follows: 1. Edmund Burke, the subject of this sketch. 2. William Henry, born April 23, 1847, died July 22, 1867. 3. Charles P. B., born February 7, 1852, died July, 1877. 4. Jonathan B., born March 7, 1857. 5. Mortimer Stillwell, born April 1, 1863. Matilda G. (De Voy) Horton, the mother of the aforementioned children, died January 28, 1872. She was a lady of the old-school type and was possessed of many excellencies of character: her many deeds of kindness and benefactions to both neighbors and friends had won for her the gratitude of those who knew her best. Edmund Burke Horton, the father of this family, survived his faithful wife till April, 1882, when he, too, passed away, respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

(VIII) Edmund Burke Horton, eldest son and child of Edmund Burke (7) and Matilda G. (De Voy) Horton, was born at the family home in the Thirteenth ward, New York City, April 14, 1845. He enjoyed the advantages of a good education in the public schools of his native city until the age of fourteen years. He had intended preparing himself for a college course, but was unable to carry out this laudable intention. At the age of fourteen he engaged in mercantile business in a clerical

capacity, and for a number of years was thus engaged in various business houses in New York City. In 1887 he entered the employ of the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company, of New York City, serving in the capacity of cashier. After five years of arduous and faithful work in this position, he was, upon the organization of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, in 1902, made assistant treasurer of the company, an office which he has held up to the present time (1906), to the manifest interest of the corporation. Mr. Horton is a man of very progressive ideas, and is possessed of marked executive ability and energy. It is no doubt owing to these characteristics that the undertakings in which he engages are invariably crowned with success. He is a highly respected citizen, and has always been prominently identified with the public and social affairs of the community in which he has lived. He is a resident of Cranford, Union county, New Jersey, which he first made his home in 1878; in 1882 he removed to Connecticut, returning in 1890 to Cranford, New Jersey, where he has resided since that time. He has always been an ardent supporter of Republican principles, and has done all in his power to further the interests of that party. He was elected a member of the township committee of Cranford in 1892, and served four consecutive terms as chairman thereof; in 1902 he was again elected a member of the township committee to serve a term of three years, and in 1905 was re-elected for another term of three years, having served as chairman of the committee to the present time (1906). He is also president of the Board of Health of Cranford. He is a member of the following named organizations: Cranford Council, Royal Arcanum, of which he is past regent; Court Cranford, No. 1651, Independent Order of Foresters, of which he is past chief ranger.

Mr. Horton married (first), October 25, 1866, Harriet

Moore, born December, 1844, died December 24, 1872, daughter of Charles W. and Susan Ann (Mallory) Moores, and by this marriage had children as follows: 1. Charles Edmund, born September 12, 1867, married Henrietta Judah, October 26, 1892, and has one child: Edmund Judah, born October 22, 1893. 2. Elizabeth Mallory, married Frederick W. Ells, May 29, 1900, and has one child: Elizabeth Sherman, born October 22, 1901. Harriet (Moore) Horton died December 24, 1872. Edmund Burke Horton married (second), November 11, 1874, Kate Crocheron Brownlee, daughter of Rev. James and Henrietta (Crocheron) Brownlee, of Port Richmond, Richmond county, Staten Island, New York, and has one child: Brownlee Horton, born July 26, 1877. Mrs Kate C. (Brownlee) Horton, died December 23, 1903.

Mrs. Kate (Brownlee) Horton was born in the parsonage of the Reformed (Dutch) church at Port Richmond, Staten Island. She was of Scotch ancestry, and her father, the Rev. James Brownlee, was for sixty years pastor of the Port Richmond Church. Her mother died when this little daughter, the eldest of a family of five children, was but thirteen years old. She attended the best schools on Staten Island, but by far the most important part of her education was obtained from her father. In early girlhood she joined the church of which her father was the pastor. She had always loved and revered the Reformed church, and after uniting with it became an active worker in the Sunday school and the missionary societies. For a time her membership was withdrawn from this church, but she reunited with it by letter in 1885, and attended each communion service when it was at all possible for her to do so. Some years prior to her marriage she spent some months abroad traveling with her father. Before the close of this trip she returned to Scotland and spent about a year among the scenes

of her father's birthplace. The recollections of this journey were among the pleasantest and brightest in her entire life. Mrs. Horton was of a loving, devoted and hospitable nature. Her friends, and they were legion, were always certain of a warm welcome and cordial sympathy. Mrs. Horton was a most active and indefatigable worker in the field of religious advancement. She gave her life's best effort to further this cause. Besides her manifold duties in connection with church work, Mrs. Horton found time to devote to literary productions. She had a ready, facile pen, and was ever willing to wield it in furtherance of a good cause. She was a member of the Wednesday Morning Club of Cranford, New Jersey, was the efficient editor of the Women's Department of *The Mission Field*, and furnished many enjoyable articles to *St. Nicholas*, *The Youth's Companion*, and other well known publications. In 1886 Mrs. Horton became the corresponding secretary of the Women's Executive Committee of Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America, an office she filled in an unusually efficient manner for seventeen years. In the spring of 1903 Mrs. Horton's health began to fail, and though her friends hoped that she would regain her strength during the summer, it soon became evident that she was gradually fading away. Her patience, cheerfulness and resignation during these long months of illness aroused feelings of wonder and admiration in all who witnessed them. She was the comforter and consoler of the loved ones who commiserated her sufferings. Almost to the last she hoped to be able to resume her beloved work, but finally passed peacefully away, December 23, 1903, mourned by many loving hearts, whose dark hours she had done her utmost to brighten.



mandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, in New York City; he has been an ardent advocate of the Royal Arcanum, and has served as grand warden of the State of New York. He was the organizer of Equality Council, No. 1240, in Brooklyn; of Suburban Council, No. 1354, New York City; Utrecht Council, No. 1332, Brooklyn; and of New Amsterdam Council, No. 2038, of New York. He is at present a member of the last named council. Mr. Horton is a member of Borough Park Presbyterian church, Brooklyn.

Mr. Horton married, January 2, 1884, Katharina Rhein-stein, born October 3, 1864, in Bavaria, Germany, daughter of John and Adamina (Groef) Rhein-stein, both natives of Bavaria, Germany. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Horton are: 1. Mabel Elmore, born October 20, 1884. 2. Ada Matilda, March 25, 1888. 3. Mortimer S., Junior, August 24, 1895. The daughters are both graduates of Erasmus Hall, a noted institution of learning in Flatbush, Long Island.

HARRY LAWRENCE HORTON.

Harry Lawrence Horton, senior member of the banking house of H. L. Horton & Company, of New York City, a man well endowed with rare intellectual attainments, keen discrimination, and business ability of a high order, was born in She-shequin, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1832.

The progenitor of the American branch of the Horton family was Barnabas Horton, whose history is written in this work.

Joseph Horton, son of Barnabas Horton, was born in England, but was brought to this country by his parents when he was an infant. He was reared and educated in the town of Southold, making his home with his parents until 1664, in which year he removed to Rye, Westchester county, New York, where



Yours Truly
A L Horton

he became widely known and highly respected. He was a free-man of the Connecticut Colony in 1662, and during his residence in Rye served in the capacity of selectman, being appointed in 1671; a justice of the peace, being appointed in 1678, and lieutenant and captain of the militia. He was united in marriage to Jane Budd, daughter of John Budd, one of the thirteen original settlers of Southold, and among the children born of this union was David Horton, born in Rye, New York, 1664, married Esther King. Their son, John Horton, born in White Plains, New York, 1696, married Elizabeth Lee. Their son, Richard Horton, born in White Plains, New York, married Jemima Wright. Their son, Elijah Horton, born in Peekskill, New York, 1739, married Jemima Currie, and died in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, 1821.

Elijah M. Horton, son of Elijah and Jemima (Currie) Horton, was born in Peekskill, New York, June 9, 1769. He married, first, Pamela Ogden, of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1791, and settled at Sheshequin, in that state. She died February 11, 1804, age forty years. He married, second, Abigail Bullard, born April 11, 1780, died March 3, 1845. Mr. Horton died August 9, 1835. His children by the first marriage were: 1. Isaac, born June 20, 1792, married Hannah Elliott. 2. Charles, born September 5, 1793, married Sallie Brink, died 1873. 3. John. 4. Lydia, married Rev. Daniel Blackman. 5. Mary, married, first, Smith Horton; married, second, Rufus Cooley. 6. Betsey, married King Shores. 7. Elizabeth, married Elijah F. Brake. 8. Jane I., married Joseph Elliott. The children by the second marriage were: 1. William Bullard, of whom more hereafter. 2. Charles. 3. Lucinda, married John R. Smith. 4. John, married Sally Stevens.

William Bullard Horton, eldest son and child of Elijah M. and Abigail (Bullard) Horton, was born in Sheshequin, Penn-

sylvania, September 27, 1807. He married (first) Melinda Blackman, daughter of Colonel Franklin and Sybil (Beardsley) Blackman. William Bullard and Melinda (Blackman) Horton had by their marriage the following children: 1. Harry Lawrence, born July 17, 1832, of whom see later. 2. Horace, married Mary Smith, of Sheshequin, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and had no issue; he married (secondly) Ellen McMahon, who was a widow, and of this union there was no issue. 3. Elizabeth, married Purley H. Kinney, and had two daughters: Sarah, who married E. D. Buffington, and Flora, who married James H. Harper. 4. Amazilla, who married Clay Kinney, and has one son, Horace Harper, and one daughter, Helene, who married Howard Conant; she has two children: Blanche and Ruth Conant. 5. Mary, who married William M. Shores, and has two children: Harry and Gertrude Shores; the latter married Brenton Lancaster. William Bullard Horton married, (second) Saloma Kilmer, and of this marriage were born two children: 1. Miles E., born November 18, 1851. 2. Rowena Hortense, born October 23, 1855; she married Theodore Gardner Smith, and resides at Sheshequin. Mr. Horton died in his native town in 1867.

Harry Lawrence Horton, eldest son of William Bullard and Melinda (Blackman) Horton, obtained a practical education in the schools adjacent to his home, and the knowledge thus gained thoroughly qualified him to enter upon his mercantile career in Hornbrook, Pennsylvania, at the early age of seventeen years. He subsequently traveled extensively throughout the western portion of the United States, settling in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1856, where he was engaged in the produce business for nine years, being also a prominent man of affairs. In 1865 he took up his residence in New York City, establishing the banking house of H. L. Horton & Company, and has since devoted his

attention exclusively to this enterprise, spending considerable time abroad in the interests of the house. During his residence at New Brighton, Staten Island, he served as president of the board of trustees for three years, and was a potent factor in the promotion of the Staten Island Water Supply Company and the Rapid Transit Company. He has contributed generously to the support of worthy charitable organizations, and is a liberal patron of art and literature. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Manhattan Club, Union League Club, Lawyers' Club, New York Athletic Club, and Riding Club.

Mr. Horton has been twice married. He married, first, Nellie Breed, born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, daughter of A. O. T. Breed, one of the pioneer settlers, and a leading merchant of Milwaukee. By this marriage Mr. Horton had two children: Eugene Henry J., born July 20, 1859, who lost his life at sea at the age of twenty years; Oliver Grant, born June, 1864, married Mary Ross, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and had one son: Harry L. Horton, the second. Oliver Grant Horton died in 1897. Mrs. Nellie (Breed) Horton died at Milwaukee, October 25, 1864.

Mrs. Horton was a lady of education and refinement. She possessed an excellent moral and religious character. She was a worthy member of the St. James Episcopal Church of Milwaukee, in which she took a lively interest, and was distinguished for her generosity, especially for her many deeds of benevolence to the suffering and the poor. She was a kind and dutiful wife, a most tender and affectionate mother, and her early departure was deeply lamented, not only by her bosom companion and near relatives, but also by the community in general.

Harry L. Horton married, second, October 12, 1875, Sara

Patten, daughter of John Patten, of New York City. By this marriage Mr. Horton had two children, as follows: 1. Blanche; she married E. F. Hutton, of New York City, and has one child: Halcott Horton Hutton. 2. Grace, married E. M. Lockwood, of New York City. Sara (Patten) Horton died at Brighton, England, July 21, 1899. She possessed a brilliant mind and high scholarly attainments, which, together with her many excellencies of character, won for her a wide circle of friends both at home and abroad. Mr. Horton and his family reside on West Fifty-seventh street, New York City, and their summer home is located at Monmouth Beach, New Jersey.

CORNELIUS N. HORTON.

The ancestor of this branch of the family was James Horton, who lived in Putnam county, New York, near the village of Garrison. There are several families of this name in Putnam county, and they lived in a locality still known as "Horton Hollow." James Horton married Chloe Budd, of an old Long Island family, who moved to Westchester county at an early date. Their children were Chloe A., born September 5, 1818, and Joshua, born July 20, 1816.

Joshua Horton, still living, at a very advanced age, is a true representative of the ancient family whose history is the history of our country, and has all his life been an industrious mechanic and an honest and respected citizen. Mr. Horton married Ann Parker, daughter of Nicholas and Ann Parker. Their children are: 1. James Edward, born September 7, 1840, died May 17, 1859. 2. Frances, born May 28, 1842, married Stephen Lent. 3. Cornelius N., born at Somerstown August 3, 1845. 4. Eugene, born November 24, 1849, died February 28, 1891; he married Ella Hyatt. 5. Elizabeth, born May 27, 1853, married Albert D. Cypher. 6. Annie, born July 9, 1856, mar-

ried Frederick Robertson. 7. William E., born December 18, 1859. 8. Ella, born June 30, 1858. 9. Mary Olive, born October 27, 1864. Mrs. Ann Horton, the mother of this family, died January 9, 1896.

Cornelius N. Horton, third child, was educated in the schools of Peekskill, Westchester county, and learned the trade of cabinet-making under the tuition of his father, who followed that line of pursuit for a number of years. He then became engaged in the business of pattern-making, for which his rare mechanical ability rendered him peculiarly fitted, and he continued in this line of occupation for several years. In 1896, wishing to improve his opportunities, he came to Brooklyn, where he was employed in the capacity of superintendent for the Gardener Lucas Company, which position he has held until the present time, and has established for himself a good reputation for reliability and straightforward business methods.

Mr. Horton was married in New York City, August 8, 1878, to Isabella M. Richards, who was born March 8, 1850. She is the daughter of William and Maria (Roberts) Richards, both of Putnam county, New York. They are the parents of six children: 1. Harry N., born July 17, 1879, and married Mary Elizabeth Hughes, June 3, 1905. 2. Fanny, born March 10, 1881. 3. Elizabeth, born August 2, 1883. 4. Sarah, born May 27, 1886. 5. Charles, born December 3, 1888. 6. Vincent, born September 5, 1892.

Among other experiences Mr. Horton has had some knowledge of seafaring life, for at the age of nineteen years he enlisted in the United States Navy, August 23, 1864. He served his country in this capacity for one year, and was discharged August 29, 1865.

Both Mr. Horton and his wife are consistent members of

the Presbyterian church in the neighborhood where they reside, and he may justly be reckoned as one who is of the true type of the American citizen.

WILLIAM H. HORTON.

The branch of the family of which this gentleman is a member is one that went from Long Island to Westchester county and from there to the northern part of the state. His parents, Stephen and Beulah Ann (Covell) Horton, were natives of Saratoga Springs, New York. The Covell family were among the first settlers at Saratoga Springs. His father removed to Glens Falls and engaged in business, and died there at the comparatively early age of forty-five. He left a family of children: Ezra, who died a young man; Covell, who died in Saratoga, aged forty-eight, was a decorator and painter of skill; Lemuel, who enlisted as a drummer boy in an Albany regiment at the beginning of the Civil war, but died within twenty days after his enlistment; Isaac, who died in Saratoga, aged forty-five; Jennie, who married Hamilton Donly, and died in 1901, leaving two children: Arline and Herbert; Beulah, who died young; William Henry. The father of this family died in 1868, aged forty-five.

William Henry Horton was born at Glens Falls, New York, September 15, 1861. He remained there until he was eleven years of age, having been very early deprived of a father's care. His mother disposed of her husband's business, and with her young children went to Saratoga Springs, where William Henry remained some years. When twelve years of age he entered the printing office of the *Saratogian*. After that he was connected with a grocery store, where he remained a few years. He then went to Canajoharie, and entered a photographic establishment and was there for two years. He then returned to

Saratoga, and was employed in a hardware business for eleven years. He next connected himself as a traveling salesman for a drug establishment. In his travels he decided to settle in New York. He opened a dairy and grocery business at 803 Columbus avenue, where he has remained for the past nine years.

Mr. Horton married (first) Fanny Arline Patterson, of Belfast, Maine, who died in 1901. Their only child, Anina B., died August 23, 1896, at the age of fifteen. His second wife was Lucy Eileen Haley, daughter of Thomas Haley, of Glens Falls.

Mr. Horton is of an exceedingly active temperament, and is one of those peculiarly gifted men who can "turn his hand" to almost any branch of business. Decidedly optimistic in his views, he ever seems to look upon the bright side of things, and takes a very favorable view of life as it is.

BYRON HORTON.

Byron Horton, superintendent of the Packard School, New York, is a grandson of Ovid Horton, son of Isaac and Prudence (Knapp) Horton, who was born May 7, 1821, at Colchester, New York, and died July 16, 1887, at Byrontown, Pennsylvania. Ovid Horton married, June 3, 1847, at Bethel, New York, Catharine Graham Holliday, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (McKay) Holliday. She was born February 28, 1825, at New Scotland, New York. Ovid Horton resided at Liberty Falls, New York, and Sheffield, Pennsylvania, the latter being his home at the time of his death. Mrs. Horton lives at 600 Market street, Warren, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. George Horton, born March 27, 1848, at Liberty Falls, New York. 2. Byron Horton, born December 24, 1851, at same place. 3. Celia Horton, born January 2, 1855, at same place; unmarried; address, 600 Market street, Warren, Pennsylvania. 4. Catharine

Horton, born April 24, 1857, at Liberty Falls, New York; unmarried; address 600 Market street, Warren, Pennsylvania.

5. James Holliday Horton, born December 11, 1859, at Liberty Falls, New York.

George Horton, son of Ovid and Catharine G. (Holliday) Horton, was born March 27, 1848, at Liberty Falls, New York, and died March 3, 1893, at Sheffield, Pennsylvania. He married, August 5, 1872, at Barnes, Pennsylvania, Eunice Letitia Barnes, daughter of Erastus and Eliza J. (Eddy) Barnes. She was born April 6, 1853. Mrs. Horton resides in Sheffield, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Byron Barnes Horton, born August 26, 1873. 2. Harry Holliday Horton, born July 11, 1878. Both were born in Sheffield, Pennsylvania, and reside there.

Byron Horton, son of Ovid and Catharine G. (Holliday) Horton, was born December 24, 1851, at Liberty Falls, New York. He graduated from Union College in 1872. He married, July 31, 1877, Elizabeth Swaim Douglas, daughter of Alexander Barwise Douglas and Hannah Louise (Conklin) Douglas, of Brooklyn, New York. Byron Horton is now superintendent of the Packard School, New York, and resides at 421A Hancock street, Brooklyn, New York.

Children, all born in Brooklyn: 1. Blanche Louise Horton, born June 18, 1879; married, June 21, 1906, Stephen VanRensselaar Trowbridge; address, Aintab, Turkey. 2. Irene Horton, born March 15, 1881; married, April 19, 1906, Clare J. Crary; address, Warren, Pennsylvania. 3. Alice May Horton, born May 10, 1884. 4. Douglas Horton, born July 27, 1891.

James Holliday Horton, son of Ovid and Catharine G. (Holliday) Horton, was born December 11, 1859, at Liberty Falls, New York, and died July, 1900, at Warren, Pennsylvania. He married, October 13, 1884, at Parksville, New York, Carrie Young, daughter of John Newton Young and Mary Ann (Crary)

Young. Mrs. Horton resides at 501 Market street, Warren, Pennsylvania. Places of residence, Sheffield and Warren, Pennsylvania. Children, born in Sheffield, Pennsylvania: 1. LaVerne Horton, born November 14, 1886. 2. Joseph Ovid Horton, born July 14, 1888.

JOSEPH BREWSTER HORTON.

Joseph Brewster Horton, a venerable and highly respected citizen of City Island, borough of the Bronx, where he has resided for many years, was born at Patchogue, Suffolk county, Long Island, November 14, 1822, son of William and Hannah Maria (Homan) Horton. His father, William Horton, was born aboard ship whilst his parents were on their voyage to the United States. His parents upon their arrival here took up their abode on Long Island, where their son William was reared to manhood and learned the paper making trade, which occupation he followed for a number of years. During the war of 1812 he responded to the call of his country and was stationed with his company at Brooklyn Heights. William Horton died at Patchogue, Suffolk county, New York. He was married to Hannah Maria Homan, at Patchogue, and of his marriage had born to him the following children: 1. William J., married Elizabeth Baker, of Patchogue. 2. Samuel Clark, married Sarah Jane Mott, of Suffolk county. 3. Alfred Lewis, who became the father of Alfred Lewis Horton, for some years postmaster of City Island. 4. Joseph Brewster, see forward. 5. Charles Smith, who lost his life by drowning at Egg Harbor, New Jersey. Upon the death of William Horton his widow married (secondly) Oliver Jackson, and of this marriage were born three children, namely: Walter, Washington W. and Augusta Jackson.

Joseph Brewster Horton was educated in the schools of

his native county, and at the early age of eleven became partially dependent upon his own efforts. In 1839 he came to City Island and here became engaged in the oyster planting business, in which line of pursuit he continued for a period of upward of sixty years. He became well and favorably known in commercial circles, and everywhere was regarded by his patrons as a just and upright man in all his affairs. Mr. Horton has taken a great interest during the active years of his life in the social and material welfare of City Island, and has served as assessor and collector of taxes of the town of Pelham for over three years; he was for over eighteen years a member of the school trustees of City Island, and during his term of service did much toward advancing the educational interests of City Island. Mr. Horton has been one of the superintendents of the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal church at City Island for over fifteen years.

Joseph Brewster Horton married, at New Rochelle, December 13, 1845, Catherine Matilda Bell, born at Manasquam, New Jersey, July 28, 1829, daughter of Nathan C. and Esther (Cottrell) Bell. Of this marriage has been born to them the following children: 1. Josephine M., born March 15, 1847, married Frank Bacon, and has children: Lillie and Harry Bacon. 2. Esther, born February 13, 1849, married Samuel Elwell; has no issue. 3. Viola Imogene, born November 9, 1851, married Frank Gregory, and has children: Howard, Charles, Theodore and Kelsey. 4. Jennie Clayton, born October 6, 1853, married John W. Collins; no issue. 5. Charles Lowndes, born January 9, 1856, married Mary V. Jones; no issue.

The faithful wife and mother of the aforementioned children passed away April 25, 1905. She was a lady of the old-school type and was possessed of many excellent qualities of mind and heart.

ALFRED LEWIS HORTON.

Alfred Lewis Horton, a highly respected and honored citizen of City Island, borough of the Bronx, where he was born October 10, 1857, is a son of Alfred Lewis and Anna (Colie) Horton. The latter was a native of Inverness, a town situated in the highlands of Scotland, and came with her parents to Canada, where they took up government lands along the lower Sutherland river.

Alfred L. Horton, Sr., father of Alfred L. Horton, Jr., was born in Patchogue, Suffolk county, Long Island, and was a son of William and Hannah Maria (Holman) Horton. He had been left an orphan at an early age, and upon attaining to manhood years learned the blacksmith trade, which occupation he followed on Long Island for a number of years; he later engaged in the oyster trade. Mr. Horton went to Missouri with his family, where he was for some time engaged in mining coal. About 1867-68 Mr. Horton again returned east and took up his residence in City Island, where he became engaged in the oyster planting business and continued in that line of pursuit until the time of his death, which occurred February 10, 1887. He became well and favorably known for his integrity and uprightness of character. By his marriage to Anna Colie he had born to him the following children: 1. Jennie A., July 31, 1853, married Maurice Leviness, of City Island. 2. Alfred Lewis, Jr., of whom later. 3. Chauncey, born August 3, 1866; lost his life by drowning in Eastchester Bay, May 10, 1887. 4. Anna C., married George Jackson, of New York City, and has children: Amy and Ruth Jackson.

Alfred L. Horton, of this review, received his educational training in the schools of City Island, and was there reared to manhood years. Upon taking up the practical duties of life, he followed various occupations and became well and favorably

known in the community wherein he resided. Mr. Horton became identified with the public affairs of the town of Pelham, and was elected to the position of receiver of taxes, which position he held for several years. In 1893 he was appointed postmaster of City Island, and served in that capacity until January 1, 1896, when City Island became annexed to New York City. Mr. Horton remained in the postoffice department for some time thereafter at City Island, when he was transferred to the postoffice at Westchester, where he remained for two years, and in 1903 was again transferred to the postoffice at City Island, where he has remained actively engaged up to the present. Mr. Horton is an active member of Pelham Lodge, No. 712, Free and Accepted Masons, and of City Island Council, No. 1844, of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Horton married, in New York City, October 7, 1902, Annie Anderson, born November 19, 1863, daughter of William and May (Barnstead) Anderson.

CHARLES ALEXANDER HORTON.

Charles Alexander Horton, whose early death is deplored by a large circle of friends, was a well known and prominent resident of Port Richmond, Staten Island, where he had made his home for more than twenty years. He was of English descent and traced back his ancestors through a number of generations.

Alexander Horton, the great-great-grandfather of Charles Alexander Horton, was a native of Warwickshire, England. He had learned the trade of a chair and cabinet-maker, and conducted a business of that kind very successfully. He married and had a number of children among whom was one named Haley.

Haley Horton, son of Alexander Horton, resided in Han-

ford, Devonshire, and was engaged in farming and stockraising. He married, had a number of children, and named one of his sons Haley.

Haley Horton (2), son of Haley Horton (1), also resided at Hanford in Devonshire, and followed in his father's footsteps as a farmer. He married and had a family of ten children, as follows: 1. Haley (3). 2. Henry. 3. Philip. 4. Alexander. 5. Arthur Trowbridge, of whom later. 6. Peggy, who married Mr. Hilson. 7. Mary, who married Mr. Baskerville. 8. Agnes, who married Mr. Haskin. 9. Alice, who did not marry; and, 10. Avis, who married Mr. Sheppard.

Arthur Trowbridge Horton, fifth son and fifth child of Haley Horton (2), was born at Swanston, Devonshire, England, in 1816. He was educated and grew up to manhood in Devonshire, where he spent the greater part of his life, and, like his ancestors, was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died November 15, 1879, and his wife died in 1877. He married Jane Sheppard, who was born in 1817, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Horton) Sheppard. They were the parents of the following named children: 1. Elizabeth, who married Henry Horton and had one child, Emily Edith Horton. 2. Ann, married George H. Beable and has the following children: Elizabeth, Mary, George, Arthur, Rose, Ada, Eveline and Henry Beable. 3. Arthur Trowbridge and Jane (Sheppard) Horton, was born at Hartford, Connecticut. 4. Henry, who died at the age of seven years. 5. Charles Alexander, of whom later. 6. Mary Jane, who married Richard Rowe and has four children—Florence, Arthur, Hilda and Mary.

Charles Alexander Horton, third son and fifth child of Arthur Trowbridge and Jane (Sheppard) Horton, was born at Swanston, parish of Ermington, Devonshire, England, July 26, 1854. He received a good education in the schools of his native

land, and was taught the trade of a carpenter thoroughly. He followed this occupation for a number of years, but came to the conclusion that there was a better and broader field for his skill and ingenuity in the new world, and came to the United States in 1880. Immediately upon his arrival Mr. Horton took up his residence in Hudson county, New Jersey, but only remained there for two years. He then removed to Port Richmond, borough of Richmond, Staten Island, New York. Here he opened a hotel, his business acumen and energy making an immediate success of this undertaking. In 1894 Mr. Horton purchased the premises at No. 17 Broadway, Port Richmond, Staten Island, and here superintended and managed personally his well known and justly appreciated hotel. He continued in this business until 1902. Mr. Horton was a man of pleasing personality and courteous demeanor, and had a host of friends both in business as well as in private life. He was genial and affable in his manners, and had a cheery, hopeful word, and a helpful hand for everyone in need of them. He took an active interest in all matters that concerned the public welfare of the community in which he lived, and was ready to lend his support to any measure of improvement for the borough. He was respected and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Horton was a member of Port Richmond Lodge, No. 465, Sons of St. George. He died at Port Richmond, borough of Richmond, Staten Island, January 1, 1906.

CHARLES ARTHUR HORTON.

Charles Arthur Horton, who is at present president of the Duplex Roller Bushing Company, Belfast, Maine, is a worthy representative of the name and family.

The first ancestor of whom we have any authentic information was Alexander Horton, the great-great-great-grandfather

of Charles Arthur Horton, and was a native of Warwickshire, England. He had learned the trade of a chair and cabinet-maker, and for some time conducted a business of that kind very successfully. Alexander Horton married and reared a number of children, among whom was one named Haley.

Haley Horton, son of Alexander Horton, resided in Hanford, Devonshire, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising. He married and reared a number of children, among whom was one son named Haley (2).

Haley Horton, son of Haley Horton (1), also resided at Hanford and Devonshire, and followed in his father's footsteps as a farmer. He married and had a family of ten children as follows: 1. Haley (3). 2. Henry. 3. Philip. 4. Alexander. 5. Arthur Trowbridge, of whom later. 6. Peggy, who married a Mr. Hilson. 7. Mary, who married a Mr. Baskerville. 8. Agnes, who married Mr. Haskin. 9. Alice, who did not marry. 10. Avis, who married a Mr. Sheppard.

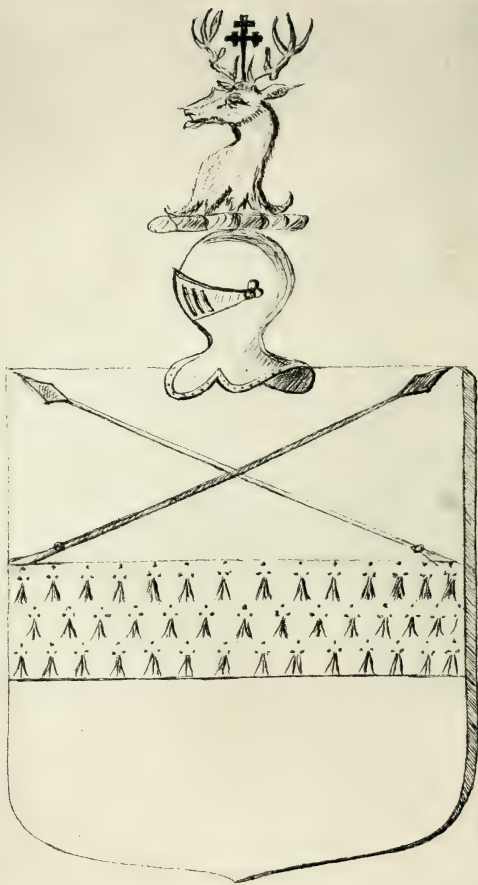
Arthur Trowbridge Horton, fifth child and fifth son of Haley Horton, was born in 1851, in Devonshire, England, where he was educated and reared to manhood. Upon coming to the United States he first took up his abode in New York City, where for some time he followed various pursuits, and in 1888 he removed to Derby, Connecticut. Arthur Trowbridge Horton died March 14, 1897. He was a consistent Christian and a member of the Episcopal church. He married Phebe Hardeman, and of this union was born an only child, Charles Arthur Horton, whose name introduces this review. He was born at Fultonville, Montgomery county, New York, November 21, 1873. Phebe Hardeman Horton died October 5, 1875. She was a lady of the old-school type, and was possessed of many fine qualities of both mind and heart, and was also a consistent member of the Episcopal church.

Charles A. Horton received his educational training in the public schools of New York and Connecticut. At the age of seventeen he began to take up the practical duties of life, and by his industry and thrift has advanced to the position of president of the Duplex Roller Bushing Company, with offices at Belfast, Maine.

Charles Arthur Horton was married, January 14, 1904, to Maria Louise Keller, born December 13, 1874, daughter of Sylvester J. and Ellen Jane (Clow) Keller, of Syracuse, New York. Of this marriage has been born two sons: Arthur Trowbridge, born in New York City, December 1, 1904, and Holton Wood, born at White Plains, New York, March 1, 1906. Mr. Horton and his family attend the Episcopal church.

CRAWFORD FAMILY.

George R. Crawford, president of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, is a lineal descendant of Quintan Crawford, the pioneer ancestor of the family in America, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1667, died 1747. He came to this country in the year 1689 and settled in North Castle, Westchester county, New York. He followed the occupation of farming. His wife, Dorothy Crawford, bore him five children: Four sons, Felix, Uriah, John and Israel, and one daughter, Tamothy. One of these sons settled in Georgia, and a descendant, William Crawford, became vice-president of the United States. The name Crawford was originally spelled "Cruford," (de Cruford), being of Norman origin. de Cruford landed in England with William the Conqueror and finally settled in Scotland, where the name eventually, with the broad Scottish accent, assumed its present form. The crest of the Crawford coat-of-arms is a deer's head surmounted by a triple cross. History records that during the feudal times a severe battle was fought between the



IV TEM TE ROBORE REDDEM.

CRAWFORD.

Crawford Coat of Arms



George R. Crawford

Crawford Clan and the Fleming Clan, in which the former was victorious, capturing the latter's castle and retainers.

John Crawford, third son of Quintan Crawford, married and became the father of several children, among whom were William and Samuel.

Samuel Crawford, son of John Crawford, was born at White Plains, Westchester county, New York, November 10, 1732. He was appointed a deputy from Westchester county to the Provincial Congress and served during the years 1775-76-77, and the following is a preamble of the State Constitution, adopted in the old court house at White Plains, New York, July 10, 1776, the birth of the State of New York, in which Samuel Crawford was one of the few who participated: "Resolved and Ordered. That the style or title of this House be changed from that of the Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York, to that of the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York." At the age of thirty-four he purchased a farm of ninety-six acres located on the west side of the town of Scarsdale, bordering on the Bronx river, near what is now known as Hartsdale, which he made as his permanent residence. In the spring of 1775, he, with James Varian, organized a company of soldiers among the people living in the towns of White Plains and Scarsdale, and February 14, 1775, Mr. Crawford was elected lieutenant of the said company, which became attached to and formed a part of Colonel Joseph Drake's regiment of minute men. On November 18, 1777, he was killed in a skirmish with a detachment of British soldiers near Stephen Ward's tavern, which was located at the forks of the Albany Post Road and the road to Tuckahoe Depot. An account of Lieutenant Samuel Crawford's death, written by an eye witness, was published in the *National Magazine* in 1853, as follows:

“When I was about nine years of age I was a witness to the pursuit of the American army by the British, from Eastchester to White Plains, where Washington set up some defenses and held them at bay until evening. The Americans encamped in sight of the British, and by keeping up their fires all night escaped them and crossed the Hudson. The British, chagrined and fatigued, retraced their steps to Eastchester and encamped on Hunt’s Hill. Some of the officers pitched their tents in our orchard. Before long the British army retired to Kingsbridge and made that their permanent standpoint, while Colonel Delancy’s troops were stationed at Morrisania and Fordham. His men were mostly Americans, called “Refugees,” or “Tories.” Among them was my uncle—my father’s only brother—Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt. We were now between the lines, in a most equivocal and unpleasant situation. Colonel Joseph Drake—my mother’s brother—on the American side, made an effort to move us by sending two Continental wagons to our assistance. The British got knowledge of the design, and pursued us so closely that the teamsters thought proper to disburden themselves of their load, and left us at Mr. Crawford’s, near the Plains (White Plains). Mr. Crawford being with the party that night, was killed, with a number of others—for there was considerable fighting—at what was known as Ward’s House (Tavern). The next morning I went to see them deposit the slain in a grave, without coffin or shroud.”

In the year 1758 Samuel Crawford married Jane (name unknown), and their children were: Elijah, John, Esther, Mary, Rachel, Phebe, Samuel and Joseph.

Samuel Crawford, son of Samuel and Jane Crawford, was born at Scarsdale, New York, April 4, 1774, died October 18, 1813. He married, August 12, 1797, Anna Horton, who was born July 10, 1778, died January 17, 1860. She was a resident of



Anna Horton Crawford



Elisha Crawford

City Island, daughter of Daniel Horton. Their children were: James, born June 25, 1798, died October 5, 1855. Elisha, born December 6, 1800, died September 8, 1877. Rachel, born February 23, 1803, died August 3, 1870. John, born August 4, 1805, died August 28, 1880; he was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Margaret Ann, born May 4, 1808, died August 15, 1876. George W., born July 8, 1812, died January 9, 1870.

Elisha Crawford, son of Samuel and Anna (Horton) Crawford, born at White Plains, New York, December 6, 1800, died September 8, 1877. He organized the White Plains Bank in 1840, became prominent in the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, and took an active part in building Methodist-Episcopal churches in various parts of Westchester county. He married, September 12, 1822, Judith Tompkins, born March 20, 1798, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Underhill) Tompkins, the latter named a lineal descendant of Captain John Underhill. Their children were: Joseph, Ann Elizabeth, Samuel, Frances Araminta, William Henry, James Ray Tompkins, John Washburn, Franklin, Sarah Margaret, and George R.

George R. Crawford, son of Elisha and Judith (Tompkins) Crawford, was born at White Plains, New York, June 21, 1841. He was educated at White Plains Military Institute; was elected secretary in 1864 and then president in 1879 of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, serving in the latter capacity at the present time (1907). He is a member of the Craftsmen's Club, Mt. Vernon City Club; also of the Siwanoy Golf Club, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Was also one of the charter members of Bethlehem Commandery, No. 53, Knights Templar, after which he became eminent commander of same; is prominent in both Scottish and York Rite Masonry; a member of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, Wauregan Encampment of O. D. O.; was president of village of Mt. Vernon; mem-

ber of the board of education; first chief of Mt. Vernon Fire Department; and president of the board of fire commissioners of the city of Mt. Vernon. He married, May 24, 1864, Lucretia Greig, born September 10, 1844, and they are the parents of one child: George Beaumont Crawford, born March 16, 1869; married, October 27, 1896, Ella T. Tichenor, who bore him one child, Morell Tompkins Crawford, born October 12, 1899.

JOSEPH AUGUSTINE COZZINO.

Joseph Augustine Cozzino, who was for a number of years the secretary of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, of which he was also one of the founders, was recognized in commercial circles as one of the leading, enterprising and progressive business men of the metropolis. He was a descendant of an ancient and distinguished Sicilian family whose early ancestors had for a number of generations enjoyed marked distinction among the nobility and were also prominent in governmental affairs. In 1790, during the eruption of Mt. Etna, a large portion of the family estate with valuable family records were destroyed at Santo Rosario. This event seemed to change the destiny of the family, and in all probability had much to do with the advent of Joseph Comillo Cozzino to America.

Joseph Comillo Cozzino, grandfather of Joseph Augustine Cozzino, was born in the town of Catania, Island of Sicily, where he was educated and reared to manhood. Upon his arrival in the United States he settled in New York City, with the interests of which he became actively identified. His wife, Millicent Cozzino, bore him three sons and one daughter: Calvin, who was an architect and upon attaining years of maturity left his home and was not heard from again. Edwin, married, had sons and daughters, and spent the active years of his life in Dutchess



Joseph A. Cozzino.

county, New York. Joseph, of whom later. The daughter died unmarried in 1905, aged nearly four-score years.

Joseph Cozzino, son of Joseph Comillo and Millicent Cozzino, and father of Joseph Augustine Cozzino, was brought to this country by his parents during his early childhood, and here acquired his educational training and prepared himself for the practical duties of life. He was a linguist, being thoroughly familiar with the Italian, French, German and English languages, and thus was thoroughly equipped for the vocation he chose for his life work, in which he achieved a large degree of success. He engaged in the hotel business in New York City and at Washington, D. C., and in both cities gained an enviable reputation as a genial host and an interesting conversationalist. He traveled extensively throughout the states, thereby acquiring a store of valuable and useful knowledge and enlarging his sphere of usefulness, and at the same time deriving pleasure and relaxation which can be obtained from no other source.

Joseph Cozzino married, at Montreal, Canada, Johanna Fitzgerald, a native of Limerick, Ireland, who came to Canada at the age of eleven years, and their children were: Mary Agnes, died in childhood. Joseph Augustine, of whom later. Francis M. died at the age of thirty-one years; he married Elizabeth Smith, and had three children: John S., died at the age of ten years; Vincent M., married and had one child, Madeline M. Cozzino; Vincent M. died in Brooklyn in 1906. Loretto Theresa, a Sister of Charity at Mt. St. Vincent, known as Sister Miriam Loretto. After an active and useful life Mr. Cozzino died in New York City in 1890, aged seventy-four years. His wife, Johanna (Fitzgerald) Cozzino, had died there many years previous. The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Cozzino were interred in Calvary cemetery.

Joseph Augustine Cozzino was born in New York City, May

25, 1840. He acquired his elementary education in the public schools of his native city, completed his studies by a course in St. Francis Xavier College, and at the age of eighteen took up the practical duties of life. In 1870 Mr. Cozzino entered into business relations with Messrs. Dunington and Emig, ice cream manufacturers in New York City, with whom he remained until the death of both gentlemen, and upon the organization of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, he being one of the incorporators, was appointed to the office of treasurer, a position he filled for a number of years, after which he was elected secretary of the corporation, in which capacity he served up to his death, which occurred November 28, 1905. Mr. Cozzino was in many ways a most remarkable man, and in the fullest sense of the word was a self-made man. He inherited perseverance and energy, and his steady ambition led him to achieve what is much more than average success. In directing his talents to the building up of the business now incorporated under the name of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, he contributed much to the success of that company, and his associates appreciate the permanent results of his endeavors, and are foremost in acknowledging his superior ability as a business man and his thorough integrity and worth as a citizen. Though his career was abruptly ended by death, his life was marked by the perfection of continued effort and wholesome character. Kindliness and the spirit of helpfulness and charity were actuating principles of his life, and he gave and did much for the aid of the needy. He was a member of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church. He was also a member of the Republican Club, Shakesperian Club, Metropolitan Museum of Arts, and other organizations that fostered the social and moral interests of his native city. He was a Republican in politics, and exercised a potent influence in behalf of the party whose principles he advocated.



H. Stewart

Mr. Cozzino married, in New York City, February 26, 1870, Hattie Gross, born April 27, 1854, a daughter of Dr. Orrin R. and Jane S. (Knowles) Gross, both natives of Massachusetts and descendants of old New England families. Dr. Gross was a graduate of Wilberham College, and for over thirty-five years practiced his profession in New York City, having here taken up the homeopathic practice, and was one of its ardent advocates and supporters.

HUGH STEWART.

Hugh Stewart, who was for many years the principal directing spirit of the Brooklyn branch of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, of which organization he was also a director and one of the founders, was recognized in commercial circles as one of the leading, enterprising and progressive men of the metropolis.

Mr. Stewart was of Scotch-Irish extraction, his parents, Hugh and Mary (Reed) Stewart, being agriculturists in county Antrim, Ireland, where they resided and spent their life's career. They had born of their marriage a family of sixteen children, seven of whom came to the United States. Six of them married, and their descendants are numbered among the useful citizens of their respective localities. Hugh and Mary (Reed) Stewart both attained the extreme age of ninety-seven years; the husband died nine days after the death of the wife. Of their children who came to this country James was the first to emigrate from home. He has not been heard from by the rest of the family for many years. Jane married William McIlvaine, and settled in New York City. Eliza married a Mr. Gaston, and she is supposed to have settled in the west. Mary married George Clark and settled at Gilroy, California. Daniel settled in Brooklyn; he married and had one son, Hugh, who

married and has one son, **Wesley Daniel Stewart**. Margaret married William Evans and settled at Washington, D. C.

Hugh Stewart was born at Priestland, county Antrim, Ireland, March 8, 1843. His educational training was such as was usually obtained by farmers' sons in those days. When sixteen years of age he decided to come to the United States, hoping here to find better opportunities for his skill and labor. He accordingly sailed for the new world, and upon his arrival in New York the young and ambitious stranger at once sought a position and entered the employ of a Mr. Cooper, who was engaged in the catering and ice cream trade. After learning the details of the work and having served his employer faithfully for several years, Mr. Stewart entered the employ of Jacob Fussell, who was one of the pioneer ice cream manufacturers in New York City. The young ice cream maker continued thus employed for some time. Having been frugal and economical, he managed to save sufficient capital to begin business on his own account at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Third avenue, New York City. In this undertaking he met with immediate success as a result of his indefatigable perseverance and energy. Mr. Stewart allied his interests with the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, in 1873, and was later instrumental in establishing the business of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company in Brooklyn, and was an important factor in the management of the Brooklyn branch of this great establishment up to the time of his death, which occurred December 27, 1905.

Mr. Stewart was in many ways a most remarkable man, and in the fullest sense of the word was a self-made man. Having been endowed with a generous share of the perseverance and energy which characterized his forefathers, he coupled with this a laudable ambition to succeed in life and a methodical and

systematic plan of work. He became an active factor in the development and perfecting of the numerous details of the largest manufacturing concern of its kind in this country, namely: the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company. In addition to the many duties in connection with his interests in the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, Mr. Stewart was extensively interested in real estate enterprises in Brooklyn, where he accomplished much by his keen discernment and practical business judgment in advancing the interests of the community in which he resided. The success attained by him in commercial and social circles was the logical result of the straightforward and honorable methods employed by him in all the affairs of life. He was a splendid type of American manhood—kind and amiable in disposition, a true friend, a good citizen, an indulgent father and a loving husband. His career, which was so abruptly ended by death, will serve as a splendid example to young men who are ambitious and wish to succeed in life, and shows as well what can be accomplished by intelligent and well-directed effort. Mr. Stewart gave liberally of his time and substance to charitable and other worthy organizations, thus fulfilling the scriptural injunction, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Mr. Stewart was married in New York City, January 15, 1865, to Margaret O'Connell, who was born in the town of Goram, in the Emerald Isle. She came to the United States, and took up her residence in New York City. Of this marriage was born one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, August 8, 1866. She married George W. Horton, and has children: Hugh Stewart, born July 21, 1889; Millicent Jane, born February 8, 1894; Elwood, born September 18, 1896; Wesley, born April 21, 1900, died April 24, same year; Dorothy, born May 20, 1903.

Margaret (O'Connell) Stewart died July 11, 1877, and Mr.

Stewart married (second) Ellen Ann Bennett, daughter of Arthur and Margaret Bennett, of New York City. Of this marriage there was no issue.

JOHN JACOB FRECH.

John Jacob Frech, who was for a number of years the treasurer of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, of which he was also one of the founders, was recognized in commercial circles as one of the leading, enterprising and progressive business men of the metropolis.

Mr. Frech was of German extraction, and was born at the family homestead in Houston street, October 29, 1839, and is a son of John Jacob and Maria (Schmidt) Frech, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of the Province of Alsace, France.

John Jacob Frech had learned the baking trade in the fatherland, and upon coming to New York he became employed at his trade, and finally engaged in business on his own account, continuing in this line of enterprise for a number of years, and became known as a just and upright man in all his affairs of life. By his marriage to Maria Schmidt he had born to him four children who attained to years of maturity: 1. Maria, married Peter Shunk, of Brooklyn. 2. Elizabeth, who married Robert Howe, of Brooklyn, and had two children: Elizabeth and Robert Howe. 3. John Jacob, whose name introduces this review. 4. Peter, who married Mary Harrington, and had children: Magdalene, John J., and Jennie. Of the parents of the aforementioned children, the father died in New York City and the mother died in Brooklyn. They were both well known and highly respected.

John Jacob Frech, Jr., received his educational training in the old Fifth Street School in New York City, and upon taking

up the practical duties of life learned the baking trade under the direction of his father, who was then conducting business on Avenue D, New York City. The younger baker continued thus engaged up to 1866, when he entered the employ of Jacob Fussel, who was then the pioneer ice cream manufacturer of the city. After continuing thus employed for several years, he entered the employ of Dunnington & Emig, with whom he remained up to the time of the formation of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, and then entered the employ of the latter company, with whom he soon won favor by his industry and fidelity to duty, and by his frugality and practical management of his affairs he was enabled to become a stockholder in the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, and later was elected by the board of directors to the position of treasurer, which office he held up to the time of his demise, which occurred October 25, 1892. It will thus be seen that Mr. Frech was a self-made man in the strictest sense of the term. The success which he achieved was the logical result of his indefatigable perseverance and energy, coupled with straightforward and honorable methods in all his transactions in business and other affairs of life, and at the time of his death he not only left to his family an ample competence, but also the priceless heritage of an honorable name. Politically Mr. Frech was an ardent supporter of the principles of Democracy, but never sought political preferment.

Mr. Frech was married, July 17, 1858, to Catherine Hisbon, born July 27, 1842, daughter of Henry and Mary (Boyle) Hisbon. Of this marriage were born a family of thirteen children, as follows: 1. Maria Agatha, born February 17, 1859; married Peter Hofsess, and has one son, Peter Hofsess, Jr. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born December 23, 1862; married John J. Gaul, and has one child, Beatrice Gaul. 3. John Jacob, born December 30, 1864; married Emma Cotton, and has children: Emma,

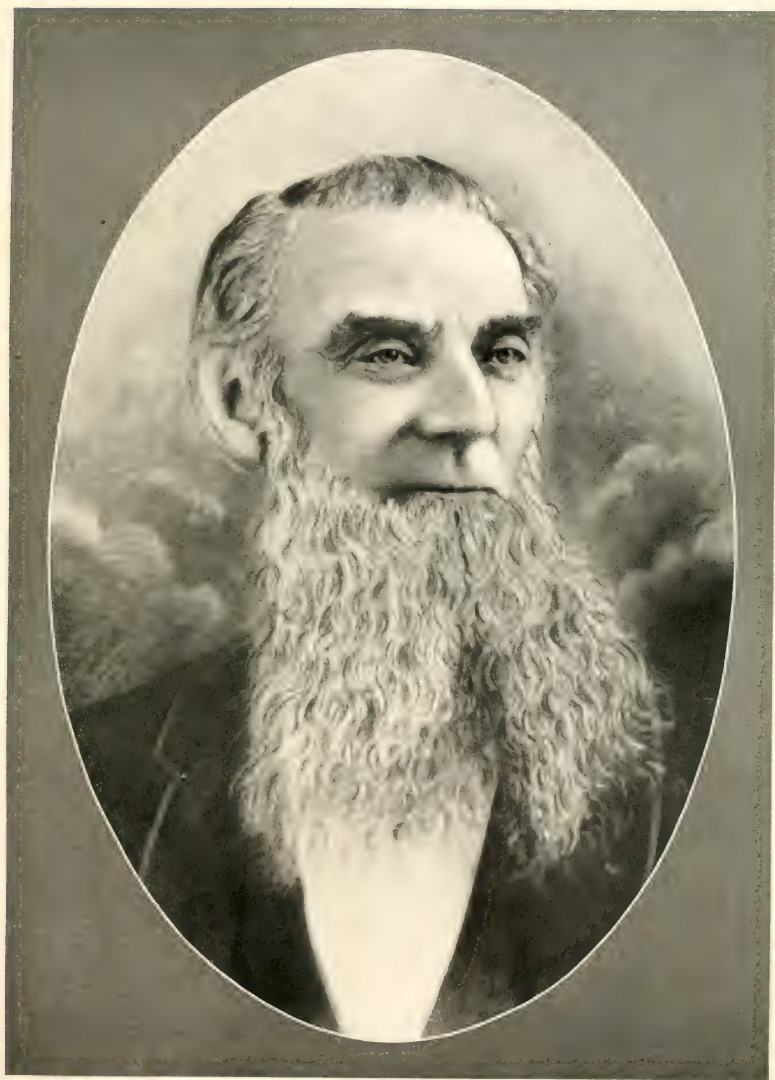
Grace Magdalene, and John Jacob, Jr. The father of these children died May 7, 1902. 4. Catherine, died in early life. 5. Pauline, died during childhood years. 6. Henry, died in early life. 7. Henry, born May 4, 1872. 8. Grace Magdalene, born October 6, 1874; married Edward Condren, and has one son, James Condren. 9. George W., died during childhood years. 10. William Tell, born September 13, 1876; married Lillian Drake, no issue. 11. Florence Lillian, died during childhood years. 12. George W. (2nd), born June 20, 1881. 13. Joseph Hugh, died in early life.

John Jacob Frech, father of the aforementioned children, was a consistent Christian gentleman, and a communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

CAPTAIN CORNELIUS C. ELLIS.

Captain Cornelius C. Ellis, deceased, a highly regarded citizen of Tottenville, borough of Richmond, New York, was during a long and peculiarly active life known as one of the most experienced and resourceful seafaring men of the great port of New York, and his services extended to duty as its harbor master, and also in foreign waters.

He is descended from the Ellis family of England, three branches of whom emigrated to the American colonies in early days, anterior to the Revolution. Of one of these was Garret Ellis, born 1720, died 1797, who was one of the pioneers of Staten Island. His son, Captain Garret Ellis, born in Westfield, Staten Island, in 1756, died at the age of seventy-one years, was a wealthy farmer, and one of the heroes of the struggle for independence. During the period of hostilities he was seized at his home at midnight, by British soldiery, and compelled to walk for many miles shoeless, over frozen ground, to Fort Richmond, where he was long held a prisoner. He



Cornelius C. Ellis

married Mary Tappan, of New Jersey, of Dutch descent, born 1767, died aged seventy-seven years. She and her husband were members of the Dutch Reformed church. They were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, the three eldest children dying young. Their eldest son, Cornelius, is to be further referred to. Their second son, Garret Ellis, married Susan Butler, a descendant of a Nathaniel Butler, a Scotch-Irish emigrant. She was born 1801, and lived to the remarkable age of nearly one hundred years. Her home was in the famous old colonial Ellis homestead at Kreischerville, Staten Island, which was in early days the social center of the county, where the Vanderbilts and other honored old families were frequently guests. Mrs. Ellis distinctly remembered events of great historical importance, among them the war of 1812, and a public meeting and parade in honor of General Andrew Jackson when he was Democratic candidate for the presidency. Mrs. Ellis was a cousin of Miss Tappan, first wife of Commodore Vanderbilt. Garret Ellis and wife had thirteen children. Abraham, third son of Captain Garret Ellis, was sheriff of Richmond county; he married Alice Murray, and they had ten children. Of the daughters of Captain Garret Ellis, Fannie, born 1785, died in her eighty-second year, married Captain Peter Winant, who died at sea in 1823. Leah married Jacob Simonson. Lany married Henry Butler. Polly married James Johnson.

Cornelius Ellis, eldest son of Captain Garret and Mary (Tappan) Ellis, married Belah Butler, and to them were born five children, all of whom came to maturity: 1. Jacob S., see sketch elsewhere. 2. Sarah, married a Mr. Brightman, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. 3. Cornelius C., see forward. 4. Sophia, married Loring Jackson, of Brooklyn, New York. 5. Sebastian (see sketch). The father of his family died about 1833, and

his remains were interred in the family burying ground in Woodrow cemetery. His widow married (second) Cornelius Woglom, of Brooklyn, New York, and of this marriage were born two children, William and Alice. The latter married James Garney, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Cornelius C. Ellis, third child and second son of Cornelius and Belah (Butler) Ellis, was born in Kreischerville, town of Westfield, Staten Island, December 7, 1823. He received his educational training in the schools of his native town. Upon taking up the practical duties of life he engaged in seafaring, a vocation for which he showed a special aptitude and preparedness. While yet a young man he became master of a vessel, and by his careful study and practical knowledge came to be widely known as one of the most successful navigators and commanders of his day. During his long and useful career Captain Ellis entered upon many hazardous tasks, especially in navigating and sailing vessels during the civil war blockade, but always discharged his trust with entire fidelity and success. Of necessity he was a strict disciplinarian, yet he was of warm and sympathetic heart, and ever held the respect and esteem of his sailors. During the civil war Captain Cornelius C. Ellis carried a cargo of war material to the Federal troops, and was in Mobile Bay in August, 1864, at the time of Farragut's famous battle. While returning, his vessel came in close contiguity with the "Hartford," the flag ship of Admiral Farragut, and was a target for the fire of the Confederate forces, but fortunately escaped unharmed. During the civil war period he made numerous successful voyages conveying government stores to southern ports, undertakings which involved dangers not measurable at the present time. In 1868 he made his last voyage abroad, touching at various Italian ports. During the administration of Governor Lucius P. Robinson, Captain Ellis

was appointed harbor master of the port of New York, and during a period of three years rendered important service to the government. Upon his retirement from this position he engaged actively in navigating and towing in the harbor of New York, at times extending his tasks to outside waters and considerable distances. He was owner of the "Cyclops," the largest seagoing tug of its day, and which is yet in commission. This once famous craft enabled Captain Ellis to perform an undertaking which was among the wonders of the times. An immense raft of lumber was at St. John's, Newfoundland, awaiting towing to New York, a distance of eleven hundred miles, much of the route laying near a rocky and dangerous coast. The dangers of disaster were so apparent that not a towing line would undertake the commission, and the project was about to be abandoned and the raft broken up, when knowledge of the fact was brought to Captain Ellis. "It can be done," said he; "I'll bring the raft here with the 'Cyclops.'" He was as good as his word, and safely brought into port the immense raft, winning the plaudits of the entire maritime fraternity, and furnishing material by his act for many a column of spirited narrative in the maritime columns of the press in every land. He also towed to New York the immense passenger steamers "Richard Peck" and "Pilgrim" from Philadelphia, where they were built.

Captain Ellis passed the last eighteen years of his life in a pleasant and well-earned retirement at his home in Tottenville, where he had built a handsome and commodious residence. He possessed ample means, and spent money with great liberality but without recklessness. He displayed his regard for a friend by his acts rather than by words. At the time of the failure of the Marine Bank of New York, when Mr. Fish, the receiver, was called upon to execute a bond for \$100,000, Cap-

tain Ellis and the then proprietor of the Astor House qualified as sureties, each for one-half of that amount. Captain Ellis was an active member of the Marine Society of New York, which conducts Sailors' Snug Harbor, and a charter member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 381, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he was an ardent supporter of the principles of Democracy as laid down by Thomas Jefferson.

He was married, in the town of Westfield, Staten Island, February 22, 1845, to Mary A. Joline, born May 25, 1824, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Manee) Joline, and of this marriage were born children: 1. Jacob C., died February 9, 1888; married Louisa Lyon; no issue. 2. Loring J., died October 9, 1895. 3. Benjamin Franklin, married Sadie Keller; children: Mabel and Franklin. 4. Minnie E., born August 25, 1866, married Milton C. Quimby, who was born at the family homestead, in West Fifty-ninth street, New York City, February 4, 1865, son of John S. and Adele (Mayer) Quimby, both natives of New York City. John Quimby was a son of John Quimby, who was well known and a successful contractor in that city, as was also the maternal grandfather, John Mayer. No issue. Mary (Joline) Ellis, mother of the children above named, died June 21, 1886. She was a consistent Christian woman, possessed of many excellent traits of mind and heart, and an earnest member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at Tottenville.

Captain Cornelius C. Ellis died at his home in Tottenville, March 27, 1905, having survived his wife nearly twenty years. He had many staunch friends both in New York City and on Staten Island, where he was held in high respect by all who knew him, and it was correctly said that in his death the community had lost a most worthy and useful citizen. The funeral, which was very largely attended, was conducted with the time hon-



Jacob S. Ellis



Hampton L. Ellis

ored rites of the Masonic fraternity, by Huguenot Lodge No. 381, of which he was one of the oldest and most revered members. A fitting discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. Fair, rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, and the remains of the lamented deceased were interred in the family plot in Bethel Cemetery.

JACOB S. ELLIS.

Jacob S. Ellis was for many years a venerable and highly respected citizen of Tottenville, borough of Richmond, where he was engaged in the ship and yacht building business for a period of nearly half a century. Mr. Ellis was born at Rossville, borough of Richmond, in 1820, and was one of a family of three sons, all of whom attained to years of maturity and spent most of the active years of their lives in seafaring and shipping pursuits. There was one sister, Sarah, who married a Mr. Brightman, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Jacob S. Ellis received his educational training in the schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and upon attaining to years of manhood learned the trade of shipbuilding under the tuition of William Henry Totten, of Tottenville, and William H. Webb, of New York City. Upon completing his trade Mr. Ellis worked as journeyman for some time, and by his thrift and economy enabled himself to begin business on his own account at Tottenville, borough of Richmond, about the year 1856. In this undertaking he met with immediate success as a logical result of his skill and enterprise and his honorable methods of transacting all his business affairs. In addition to his shipbuilding interest Mr. Ellis was extensively interested in vessel property, being part owner in several large ocean-going vessels which were engaged in the foreign trade. He took a deep interest in all kinds of useful literature, and was known

as a diligent reader. Mr. Ellis was a good and useful citizen, and was much devoted to his family. Politically he was an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

Jacob S. Ellis was married in 1847 to Sarah R. Hazen, daughter of Joseph and Phoebe Hazen, of New Jersey. Of this marriage were born three children: 1. Phoebe, born July 1, 1849, married William L. Jessup, and had two children: William, born January 2, 1869; Isaac, born January 1, 1871, married Georgia Romer, April 4, 1894, and has children: Ethel, who died aged seven, one who died in infancy, and Lawrence Jessup, born October 3, 1903. After the death of William L. Jessup, his widow married Edgar Jessup. Of this union there was no issue. After the death of Edgar Jessup, his widow married Milton Potter, and has one daughter, Olive May, born May 19, 1890, died May 21, 1896. 2. Hampton C., born February 14, 1856. 3. Sadee, married Stewart McFarland, and at present resides at Los Angeles, California. They have no issue. Jacob S. Ellis, father of the aforementioned children, died July 8, 1902. Both he and his faithful wife were consistent members of the Baptist Church at Tottenville.

Hampton C. Ellis, second child and only son of Captain Jacob S. and Sarah (Hazen) Ellis, received his educational training in the schools of Tottenville. At the age of eighteen he entered the Polytechnic Institute at Brooklyn, where he continued his studies to the age of twenty, when he entered upon the practical duties of life in his father's shipbuilding establishment, and under his tuition learned the various details of the trade and business. He has worthily upheld the traditions of his family, and in every way has proved himself a worthy scion of a worthy sire. Mr. Ellis takes an active interest in the social and material affairs of the neighborhood where he resides. He is a member of Arthur Kill Council, No. 1409,

Royal Arcanum, at Tottenville, and also an active member of the Woodmen of the World.

Hampton C. Ellis married, at Tottenville, May 2, 1878, Caroline M. Van Name, born October 10, 1857, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Martin) Van Name, the former of Staten Island, and the latter of New Jersey. Of this marriage have been born the following children: 1. Grace, born February 25, 1879, married Frank Valentine, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, and has two daughters, Carolyn, born January 19, 1903; Mildred, born February 14, 1906. 2. Edgar J., born September 8, 1880, a graduate of Pratt Institute of Brooklyn. He married Elsie Schoonover, October 27, 1904. Mr. Ellis and his family attend the Baptist church of Tottenville.

CAPTAIN SEBASTIAN ELLIS.

Captain Sebastian Ellis, deceased, an old time seafaring man, who had large experiences upon both open and inland waters, was born October 22, 1832, at Tottenville, borough of Richmond, New York. He was educated in the local schools, and at the early age of sixteen years took to a seafaring life. In 1849, when seventeen years old, he voyaged to California, via Cape Horn, and for several years saw service with Captain Hudson's vessels, between San Francisco and Aspinwall. About 1853, upon the discovery of gold in Australia, he sailed thither, and passed several years at Sydney and in that vicinity. Returning home he resumed his original occupation, and for some years sailed between American and European ports. During the American civil war he ran the blockade at Port Royal, South Carolina, in the schooner "Gush Banker." He also sailed the Susan M. Anderson" several voyages in the Brazilian trade. He was known as an experienced mariner, and he encountered many dangers and rescued his vessels from many

perilous situations. While a strict disciplinarian, he was of warm and sympathetic heart, and was beloved by all with whom he came in contact, whether as officer or man before the mast. He retired from his profession in 1865, and entered the service of the United States Coast Survey, with which he was usefully employed until 1890, when he finally abandoned active pursuits. He passed his latter days at the famous Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, where he died, June 18, 1905. He married, at Tottenville, Della M. Rutter, daughter of William and Phebe Rutter, of Ocean county, New Jersey. They were the parents of four children: 1. Edgar W., born November 17, 1861, married, and resides at Sailors' Snug Harbor. 2. Captain Raymond D. Ellis, see forward. 3. Lillian M. 4. Sebastian, has not been heard from for several years, and is supposed to be following the sea in distant latitudes. The mother of these children died March 7, 1888.

Captain Raymond D. Ellis, son of Captain Sebastian and Delila (Rutter) Ellis, was born December 27, 1863, at Rossville, borough of Richmond. He was educated in the schools of his native village, and at an early age entered steamboat service in the harbor of New York. For eight years he commanded a ferryboat between New York City and Bay Ridge, in the New York and Staten Island line. For eighteen years past he has commanded a boat in the Tottenville and Perth Amboy ferry line. He is a master of his calling, and has never suffered suspension or been responsible for a disaster in those overcrowded waters. He is a member of New York Harbor No. 1, and of Huguenot Lodge No. 381, of Tottenville.

Captain Ellis married, June 6, 1889, Anna DuBois, born November 21, 1864, a daughter of Richard Cole and Susan A. (Post) DuBois, the former of Staten Island. Of this marriage was born one child, Lila, January 6, 1892; died aged six months.

THE TIMPSON FAMILY.

Edwin W. Timpson, for many years an active member of the New York Stock Exchange, and now a retired citizen of Orange, New Jersey is descended from good old English, Irish and Dutch ancestry.

The pioneer ancestor of the American branch of this family was Thomas Timpson, born October 25, 1765, in County Leitrim, Ireland, from whence he emigrated to this country. He married, September 10, 1785, Catherine Van Toren, born November 16, 1766, and the children of this union were twelve. Thomas Timpson died August 1, 1856, and Catherine (Van Toren) Timpson passed away January 14, 1848. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Timpson are as follows: 1. Thomas, born December 6, 1786, married Ann Brown, June 28, 1810, and their children were: Thomas B., born December 6, 1811; William B., born March 3, 1813; Emily C., born October 16, 1815, died Jan. 3, 1818; Charles W., born September 17, 1821; Ann E., born June 21, 1823, died Jan. 20, 1824. The mother of these children died July 24, 1823. Thomas Timpson married (second) Phebe Humbert, born February 14, 1804, and their children were: Sarah Ann and John, twins, born July 2, 1825; John, died September 10, 1826, and Sarah Ann died September 24, 1856; James B., born July 24, 1827, was lost in the steamship "Arctic," 1854; Elizabeth B., born October 4, 1830, died October 16, 1831; Sarah E. A., born June 13, 1835, died June 27, 1838; and George H., born March 1, 1838. 2. John, born November 6, 1788, died February 18, 1855. He married (first), February 4, 1811, Mary W. Gilchrist, born November 4, 1792, died November 7, 1817. He married (second), December 5, 1818, Mary Taylor, born April 7, 1799. The children of John Timpson were: John H., born February 15, 1812, died March 17, 1882; Catherine, born October 26, 1813; David, born March

24, 1815, died September 22 of the same year; Charlotte McN., born January 19, 1817, died August 26 of the same year; Mary, born September 28, 1819, died November 19, 1821; Eliza M., born February 10, 1821; Edward, born January 17, 1823; Mary J., born May 29, 1824, died April 26, 1827; Violetta, born January 28, 1826; Thomas W., born November 24, 1827; Henry E., born August 1, 1829, died July 1, 1844; Benjamin F., born April 5, 1831; Jared A., born November 2, 1832; Mary T., born July 30, 1834, died June 20, 1836; Samuel B., born July 9, 1836; Alma G., born August 8, 1838, died November 2 of same year; Franklin, born January 1, 1840; William, born February 8, 1842. 3. Sarah E., born November 4, 1790, married William Adee, April 25, 1807, and died July 17, 1846. 4. Cornelius, born September 21, 1792, died February 29, 1823. He married, November, 1815, Susan Parker, born September 15, 1796, died January, 1833, leaving one child: Sarah E., born August 14, 1818. 5. William, born September 26, 1794, died March 6, 1841. He married, March, 1818, Caroline Mount, born December 2, 1800, died December, 1842. Their children were: Robert M., born December 11, 1819, died February 19, 1848; Catherine M., born April 8, 1822, died February 4, 1845; Emily A., born October 21, 1823, died January 20, 1842; Caroline, born August 3, 1825, died September 6th, 1855; Sarah E. A., born February 23, 1827; William, born November 21, 1828; Lydia L., born March 17, 1830; died July 20 of same year; Theodore, born May 10, 1831; Edward, born September 26, 1832, died September 26 of same year; Ann M., born September 23, 1833; John W., born August 29, 1835; Thomas, born January 25, 1837; Clara Adela, born July 28, 1838, died January 16, 1839; Adee, born December 25, 1839. 6. James, of whom later. 7. Maria Timpson, born October 1, 1798, died October 5 of same year. 8. Charles W., born September 27, 1799, died May 29, 1840. He married, September 9,

1824, Elizabeth Lowerie, born January 28, 1802. Their children were: Elizabeth, born July 10, 1825, died March 11, 1850; Adeline L., born September 26, 1826, died January 23, 1829; Charles W., born February 22, 1828; Henry E., born February 4, 1830, died September 1, 1848; William A., born September 30, 1832; Cornelius F., born October 12, 1834; Alfred H., born September 2, 1838.

James Timpson, fifth son and sixth child of Thomas and Catherine (Van Toren) Timpson, was born September 23, 1796. He married, January 3, 1818, Maria Adee, born February 16, 1800, died December 7, 1853. Their children were: 1. Caroline M., born October 14, 1818, died March 6, 1894, single. 2. James A., born November 11, 1820, resides in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. 3. Roland H., born March 19, 1823, died July 24, 1898. 4. William A., born October 28, 1825, died November 11, of same year. 5. Julia A. S., born October 10, 1826. 6. Henry A., born December 27, 1828, died December 8, 1841. 7. Edwin W., born September 18, 1830, of whom later. 8. George Townsend, born May 2, 1834, married Mary Jane Hulbert. 9. Francis, born February 7, 1838, deceased. 10. Albert, born May 25, 1840, died November 21, 1853.

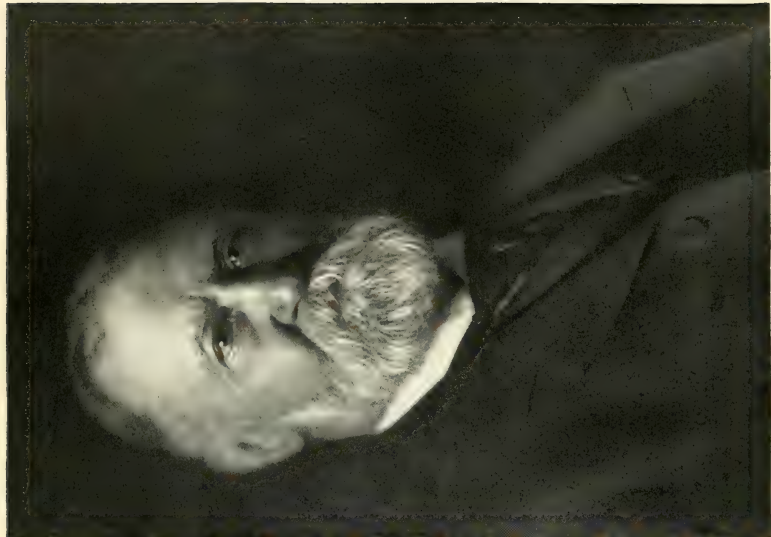
Edwin W. Timpson, seventh child and fifth son of James and Maria (Adee) Timpson, was born in Mott street, New York, September 18, 1830. His elementary education was acquired at the school of Miss Trott, located in Broome street. He then entered the Mechanics' Institute on Crosby street, near Grand. At the early age of thirteen years he entered the mercantile establishment of his father and continued under his practical tuition for a number of years, and in 1857 entered into partnership with his brother Francis, and Hiram R. Dater, at No. 37 William street, and engaged in the commercial paper brokerage business. This arrangement continued for but a short time

when Francis Timpson retired from the firm. Edwin W. Timpson and Hiram R. Dater continued the partnership under the firm name of Dater & Timpson, at 72 Wall street, extending it to include stock brokerage, until the beginning of the civil war. At this time they extended the business still farther, making it include gold and stock brokerage, and in both branches they met with great success. In 1864 Hiram R. Dater was admitted to membership in the New York Stock Exchange, and in 1865 Mr. Timpson was admitted to membership in the same body, and remained a member until December 22, 1902, when he retired from active business pursuits. June 1, 1871, the firm of Dater & Timpson met with financial reverses owing to the depression caused by the Rock Island panic. The firm were undismayed, however, as their credit was excellent and their patrons had implicit confidence in the integrity and honor with which the firm had invariably conducted all its business. In a comparatively short time they were able to liquidate all their liabilities and take their old place in financial circles. During this long period of thirty-seven years Edwin W. Timpson had become well known and won an enviable reputation for their honorable methods of transacting business. Many of the foremost capitalists of the city were numbered among their clients.

Mr. Timpson married, December 22, 1858, Frances Flagler, born November 5, 1838, daughter of Philip and Frances (Hamilton) Flagler, of Peekskill, New York. Their children were: 1. Philip Flagler, born May 4, 1860, concerning whom a sketch appears in this work. 2. James, born December 8, 1861, now financial manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He married, October 22, 1895, Adele M. Rasmus, born March 29, 1871, and the children are: Carl William, born July 15, 1896. Margaret Catherine, born January 21, 1898. Albert Flagler, born March 28, 1868, married, April 26, 1896,



Philip Simpson



J. W. Simpson

Eliza Van Buskirk McLean, born April 26, 1874, and they have one child: Elizabeth McLean, born December 1, 1901. 4. Gustavus Winston, born June 26, 1871, married, April 5, 1899, Agnes Walker, born August 6, 1872; and their children are: Harriet G., born March 21, 1903; Edwin W., born September 20, 1904, died April 26, 1906. 5. Rowland Hopper, born April 27, 1873, married Ada Murray, born February 3, 1872.

PHILIP F. TIMPSON.

Philip F. Timpson, eldest child of Edwin W. and Frances (Flagler) Timpson, was born at Peekskill, Westchester county, New York, May 11, 1860. His early educational training was obtained at the Adelphi academy in Brooklyn, Long Island, and at the Misses Robinson's private school in Orange county, New York. At the age of eighteen he entered the commercial house of Sherman, Hayes & Company, later Sherman, Cecil & Co., who were succeeded by Sherman, Reid & Co., where he remained till July, 1905, when he associated himself with Mr. Aaron L. Reid under the firm name of A. L. Reid & Company, and engaged in the importing and cotton fabric converting business. In this enterprise the firm met with immediate success as the natural results of their straightforward methods of conducting business.

In addition to his commercial interests, Mr. Timpson has taken an active interest in such enterprises as have for their object the material good and welfare of the community where he resides. He is a member of the board of directors of the Orange National Bank in Orange, New Jersey, and is also a member of the discount committee of the same board, and in 1906 was elected a member of the Orange City common council for a term of three years. He is also closely connected with the Masonic circles, being a member of Hope Lodge, No. 124, at East Orange,

New Jersey, and of Orange Chapter, No. 23, of Orange, New Jersey; also of Jersey Commandery, No. 19, at East Orange; and of Mecca Temple, New York City.

Mr. Timpson married, October 15, 1885, Kate L. Stetson, born February 12, 1861, daughter of Colonel and Mary (Leonard) Stetson, of Orange, New Jersey. Their children are: Francis Loraine, born November 12, 1889; Katherine Flagler, born May 10, 1895.

FREDERICK HULBERT TIMPSON.

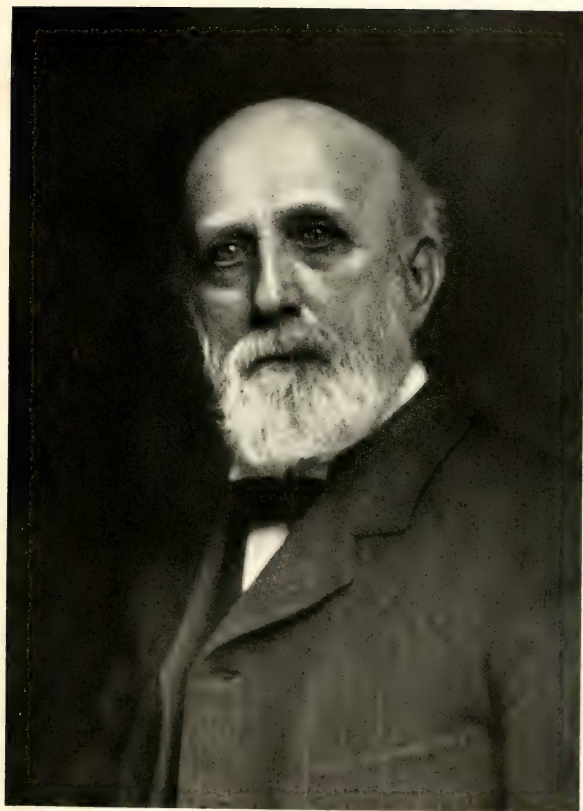
George Townsend Timpson, father of Frederick Hulbert Timpson, of this review, is the eighth child in order of birth of James and Maria (Adee) Timpson, was born in New York City, May 2, 1834, and received his educational training in the schools of his native city. Upon entering into business life he was connected with Philip Dater & Company in the wholesale grocery trade on Front street, New York City, for about ten years, covering the period of the Civil war, and in later years was actively identified with financial enterprises in New York City and in these undertakings met with success. He is now retired and resides at Old Chatham, Columbia county, New York.

Mr. Timpson married, January 6, 1858, at Chatham, Columbia county, New York, Mary Jane Hulbert, daughter of Philip and Abigail (Smith) Hulbert, of Chatham, New York, and of this marriage were born the following children: Helen, born January 17, 1860, in New York City, unmarried. Frederick Hulbert, see forward.

Frederick Hulbert Timpson, born in Brooklyn, January 9, 1869. He received his educational training in private schools and the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn. At the age of seventeen he took up the practical duties of life on his own account at Old Chatham, where for some time he was engaged



J. W. Simpson



Geo. J. Simpson,



Arthur Perry Simpson

in publishing a journal known as "The Excelsior." His next employment was in Brooklyn, where he was connected with the "Standard Union." In 1893 Mr. Timpson became connected with the Brooklyn Life Publishing Company, with which he has since been actively identified and at present is manager and also holds the position of secretary and treasurer. Mr. Timpson is a member of the Brooklyn Club, the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the Reform and City Clubs of New York City, and the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Timpson married, November 1, 1893, Ida B. Place, of Brooklyn, New York, and they have one child, Ruth Timpson, born February 7, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Timpson are both members of the James Methodist Episcopal Church at Reid avenue and Monroe street, Brooklyn, of which Mr. Timpson's father was one of the trustees and treasurer for many years.

ARTHUR TERRY TIMPSON.

John H. Timpson, father of Arthur T. Timpson, was born February 15, 1812, died March 17, 1882. He married Mary H. Foster, born September 20, 1819, died April 29, 1891, issue: 1. Joshua Henry, born November 25, 1843, married Maria A. Lord, born December 10, 1843, issue: Etha Grace, born September 28, 1872. Horace Edgar, born December 1, 1882, died December 1, 1882. 2. John, born October 1, 1845, married Cynthia N. Fine, issue: Charles William, born August 5, 1871, died October 27, 1873. Mary Augusta, born September 12, 1872. Clarence Edward, born May 27, 1875. Nellie, born August 15, 1877. Addie Viola, born December 17, 1879. Gertrude, born May 8, 1886. John Earle, born February 23, 1891. 3. Thomas Smith, born August 27, 1847, died May 23, 1900. He married Mary H. Foster, born August 11, 1851, died July 19, 1903. Issue: Mary Augusta, born October 11, 1872, died October 16, 1872. Helen

Alva, born September 22, 1874, died May 6, 1881. Theodore Dumont, born March 29, 1877, died May 14, 1881. May Bell, born June 19, 1882, died October 14, 1882. Florence Evelyn, born March 31, 1887. 4. Arthur Terry, see forward.

Arthur Terry Timpson was born at No. 53 Dey street, in New York City, February 12, 1849. He received a common school education, having graduated from grammar school No. 35 in 1863, when for a short time he served on the supply ship "Admiral" in the United States navy. Thinking it might help him in later years, he served as an apprentice for three years in the machine shop of D. L. Harris and Company at Springfield, Massachusetts. His business career in New York City began in 1867 with the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, but he soon left that position to accept one with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, remaining with that company and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad for a number of years. For some years he was connected with large interests in Wall street, having been at one time treasurer of the Open Board of Stock Brokers. In 1889 the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank, now the Empire City Savings Bank, was organized and Mr. Timpson was elected its first secretary, which position he still occupies. From 1868 until 1880 he served in the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, New York, having been honorably discharged as quarter master's sergeant. During the Orange riots, in 1871, Mr. Timpson was detailed to go to the scene of bloodshed and bring to the armory the guns and accoutrements of those members not accounted for or who had been ill and taken to their homes, for which service he was complimented by General Varian and in a short time was elected corporal. He has always been deeply interested in the temporal affairs of the church, having been a vestryman of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in 1877-1879,



Wm. A. Simpson

and a vestryman and churchwarden in Saint Andrew's Church, Harlem, from 1887 to 1901, during which time he held every office in the corporation to which a layman could be elected or appointed.

In 1877 Mr. Timpson married Mary Chesterman Timpson, daughter of Charles Whitehead and Lucilla (Chesterman) Timpson. Mr. and Mrs. Timpson had no children, but in 1903 they legally adopted Florence Evelyn Timpson, daughter of Mr. Timpson's brother, Thomas Smith Timpson.

WILLIAM ADEE TIMPSON.

William Adee Timpson, third son of Charles W. and Elizabeth (Lowerre) Timpson, mentioned at length in the preceding family sketch, was born in New York City, September 30, 1832.

He was educated in the public schools and the mechanics' institute of his native city. Upon beginning the practical duties of life, at the age of fifteen years, he accepted a position in a broker's office, and after diligently and studiously applying himself to the duties devolving upon him for a number of years acquired a thorough knowledge of the details of the business, which later became his life work, he continuing in that line for a period of more than four decades, during which time he became well and favorably known to many of the New York leading financiers and took an active part in a number of important financial enterprises. Mr. Timpson has at all times taken an active interest in the local affairs of the community in which he resided, exercising a potent influence for good along many lines, and was one of the organizers of St. James Episcopal Church, Fordham, New York, in which both he and his wife hold membership.

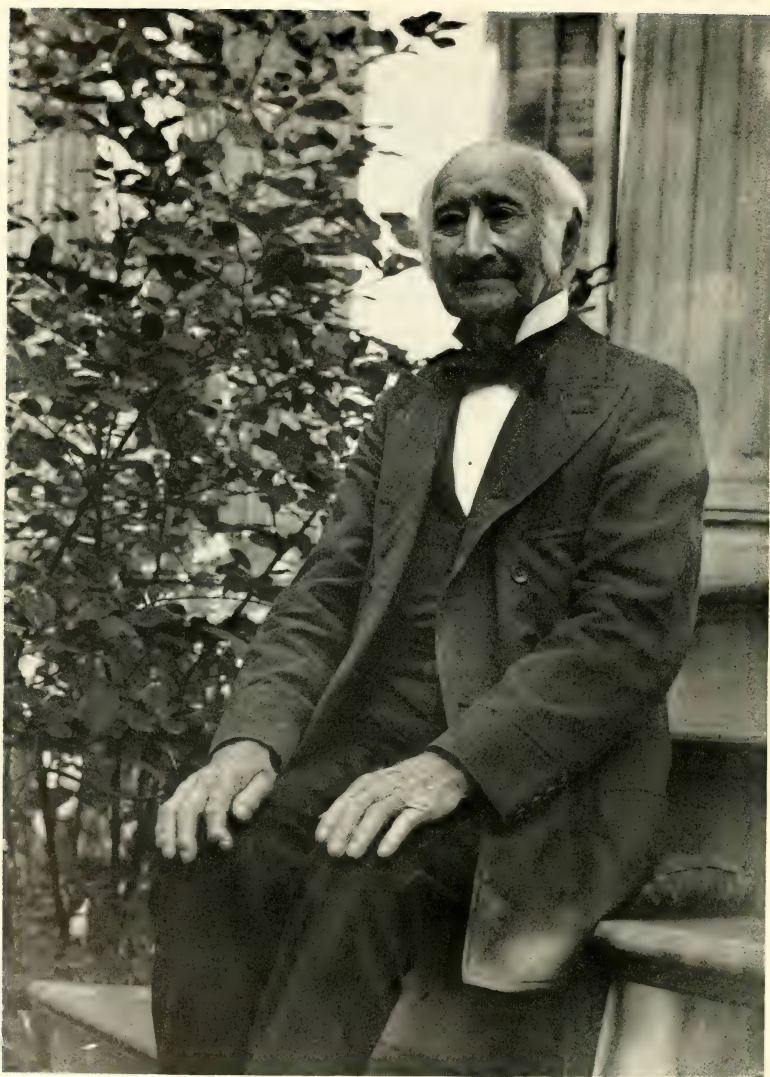
Mr. Timpson married, June 6, 1854, Sarah Elizabeth Berran, born October 30, 1833, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth

(Reyer) Berrian, residents of Fordham, Westchester county, New York. Six children were the issue of this union, as follows: Ada, born June 1, 1855, became the wife of Mathew Hawe, and their children are: Mathew, Jr., William Timpson, Lenox, and David Jackson Hawe. William Berrian, born August 12, 1857, a sketch of whom appears in this work. Charles Frederick, born July 2, 1860, unmarried. Bessie, born September 23, 1863, died September 23, 1886. Lillian Natlie, born January 14, 1866, married Alfred Carty, and their children are: Alfred Irving and Reginald Timpson Carty. Edgar Herbert, born April 30, 1869.

WILLIAM BERRIAN TIMPSON.

William Berrian Timpson, first son of William Adee and Sarah Elizabeth (Berrian) Timpson, whose sketch precedes this in the work, was born August 12, 1857.

He acquired a practical education in school No. 1 and grammar school No. 64 at Fordham, the knowledge thus gained qualifying him for a life of usefulness and activity. At the age of eighteen he began to earn his own livelihood, and his first experience was gained by becoming an employe in the establishment of Fogal & Brockner, grocers, of New York City. He next entered the employ of the New York Elevated Railway Company in the capacity of conductor, and ran the first train from South Ferry to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street on the completion of the road, December 25, 1878. In 1889 Mr. Timpson entered into partnership with his brother, Charles Frederick Timpson, under the firm name of Timpson Brothers, in the grocery business at Fordham. In this line of enterprise the firm met with fair success and continued business relationship up to 1892, when William B. Timpson withdrew his interests and entered the employ of Ehrick Brothers,



Captain Isaac Cole at his home at Woodrow, Borough of Richmond,
on his 94th birthday, September 15, 1902

dry goods merchants, at sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, in the capacity of superintendent of the delivery department, and during his incumbency of this responsible position has faithfully served the interests of his employers and also gained the respect and esteem of those over whom he has charge. Mr. Timpson is an active and energetic man, and takes an earnest interest in all enterprises that concern the good and welfare of the community wherein he resides. He was instrumental in the organization of the First Congregational Church at River Edge, Bergen county, New Jersey, was one of the first trustees of the same and served in that capacity intermittently up to the present time (1905).

Mr. Timpson married, June 10, 1888, Mary Amelia Cole, born September 4, 1862, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Burlingham) Cole. Their children are: Mary Elizabeth, born August 8, 1889, and Herold, born October 14, 1890.

FAMILY OF COLE.

Col in French is a pass, and colline a hill or knoll. Several historians seek the origin of the name Cole in these words, and consequently French descent for the family. Sir Galbraith Cole, a brave man and true, one of Great Britain's most distinguished generals, fought with Wellington, and when Napoleon escaped from Elba, Wellington at once asked for Cole as one of his generals. Sir Galbraith's wife was Lady Frances, daughter of the first Earl of Malmesbury. Samuel Cole came in the fleet with Winthrop in 1630. In the same year, Rise or Ryce Cole, with wife, Arrol, settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Three years later came John, Job and Daniel to Plymouth. The arms of the Hertfordshire family of Coles, granted in 1640, is party per bale or and argent, a bull passant, within a bordure sable, on a chief of the third, three bezants.

Crest, a demi-dragon vert, bearing in its dexter paw a javelin armed or feathered argent. The significance of this armorial bearing is explained as follows: A pale denotes military strength and fortitude, and was given to those who had impaled or otherwise defended cities, or who had "stood up rightly for prince and country." The bull is a bearing emblematic of valor and magnanimity. The bordure is an augmentation of honor. Bezants or besants, coins of gold, representing Byzantine coins, were one of the badges of a pilgrim or crusader. The dragon, of all mythical beasts the most valiant, broods over treasure committed to his care, according to the poets; heraldically a dragon stands for a valiant defender or soldier.

Another branch of the Cole family is of Dutch descent, with Isaac Kol or Kohl pilgrim ancestor. Isaac with Catharine Serven, his wife, came from Holland, possibly with Peter Minuit, the first governor of New York. The name of Isaac is on the civil record of New York in 1633. He removed to Tappan, New York, where the name appears on baptismal records as Kol, Kohl, Kool, Cool and Col. The letter "c" in pure Dutch is not known, "k" taking its place, which was changed to "c" after the family came here. Double "o" is pronounced like "o" in note, hence Cole.

Robert Jacobson Kool, ancestor of this branch of the Cole family, who is first mentioned June 8, 1633, probably came to America the same year. In 1665 he was the owner of a house and lot on Bridge street. Leendert Kool was the private secretary of Governor Minuit, and in that capacity signed the Patent for the great Manor of Rensselaerwyck, granted to Killian Van Rensselaerwyck. Abraham Cole sold land herein 1695, and, of course, had purchased it before that date. Under this form the name has been perpetuated down to the present time. Abraham Cole had wife Hannah and children: Ann, born

May 11, 1762; Abraham, born March 6, 1766; John, born July 31, 1770. Peter Cole married Susanah La Tourette. They had children: Henry, born February 6, 1765; Richard Cole is mentioned in 1766; Cornelius Cole appears in 1772.

Isaac Cole, a venerable and eminently respected citizen of Woodrow, borough of Richmond, where he had spent nearly all the years of his life, was a descendant of ancestors who were among the early settlers of Richmond county. Isaac Cole was born at Richmond Valley, town of Westfield, borough of Richmond, September 15, 1808, a son of Abraham and Ann (Johnson) Cole. His father, Abraham Cole, was born November 19, 1778, was a seafaring man by occupation, and at one time owned considerable land in Richmond county.

Isaac Cole received his educational training in the schools of Richmond Valley, and upon taking up the practical duties of life became engaged as a sailor, and after several years of careful attention to his duties became master of a vessel. During his twenty-first year, while on a trip at sea, Captain Cole narrowly escaped drowning in a shipwreck off Cape Hatteras. Captain Cole continued actively in a seafaring life up to about 1860 or 1861. He spent the latter years of his life in pleasant retirement at his home at Woodrow, where he passed away December 23, 1904. During the active years of his retirement at his home in Woodrow, Captain Cole took an active interest in the material and social welfare of the neighborhood. Politically he was an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and an enthusiastic admirer of Abraham Lincoln.

Captain Cole married, June 25, 1848, Sarah Jane Gibson, born February 23, 1823, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Houseman) Gibson. Of this marriage were born five children, namely: Howard, Matilda, Emma and Isaac, all of whom died dur-

ing early childhood years. The only surviving child is Helen J., born June 16, 1856. Sarah Jane (Gibson) Cole, mother of the aforementioned children, died July 2, 1866. She was a most estimable lady of the old school type, and was possessed of many excellencies of character, and her death, which occurred in the prime years of her life, was greatly regretted by those who knew her best.

ANDROVETTE FAMILY.

This Huguenot family, well known in the annals of Staten Island, is descended from Jean Andrivette, who was a native of Merindal of Provence in France. His wife was Antoinette Buffie. They had children: Jean, born March 9, 1694-95; Anthaine, born March 5, 1696-97. Jean Andrivette married (second) Jeanne de Lowmeaw, October 18, 1699. The name of Jean Andrivette was changed into John Androvette, and by that name he was known on Staten Island, where he purchased land of Tunis Egbert, January 27, 1699.

John Androvette, his son, married Leah Swaim and had a son baptized April 7, 1729, and a daughter Leah baptized May 17, 1724.

Peter Androvette, who was probably another son of Jean Androvette, also lived on Staten Island. He had a daughter Rebecca, baptized March 27, 1720, and Elizabeth and Anna (twins), baptized January 1, 1726. He appears to have had also a son Peter, who had wife Caty (or Catharine), and had a son Peter, born July 6, 1765. He also had other children: Catharine, wife of Dow Storr; Elizabeth, wife of Peter La Tourette; Mary, wife of Joseph Totten.

Such are the earliest notes we find relating to this honored family, concerning whom a more extended notice will be given.

Charles Androvette, in direct line of ancestry, was prob-



Peter Androvette, Sr.



Clarissa Androvette

ably born in the vicinity of Charlestown, now Kreischerville, borough of Richmond, where he spent the greater portion of his life. He was a tiller of the soil, and one of the most useful and highly respected citizens of the community. He married three times. His first wife was Elizabeth ————, who bore him five sons and four daughters, as follows: Peter, of whom later. Lewis, married Lydia Manee. Daniel, married Elizabeth Androvette. Charles, married Susan Manee. John, married Adeline Arnot. Margaret, married William Lyons, of Staten Island. Rachel, married Alfred Bovee, of New York City. Mary married James Thomson, of Staten Island. Catherine, married James Weir, of Staten Island. Each of these children reared a family of sons and daughters, and their descendants are numerous in the borough of Richmond. Charles Androvette (father) died in 1842, at Charlestown, aged nearly four score years, and his wife died in 1834; their remains were interred in the old Woodrow cemetery.

Peter Androvette, eldest son of Charles and Elizabeth Androvette, was born at Charlestown, now Kreischerville, in 1798. He was educated in the schools of the neighborhood, and was reared to manhood under the parental roof. Upon taking up practical duties of life he engaged in farming, which he pursued for some time, later engaged in the oyster planting and shipping business, which line of enterprise he conducted with a marked degree of success, and finally engaged in the transportation business, sailing his own vessels to the ports of the southern states for a number of years. He succeeded in building up an extensive and lucrative trade, and served for many years in the capacity of captain of his own vessel. He was just and upright in all the affairs of life, and won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact. He was a consistent member of the Woodrow Methodist Episco-

pal Church, where the family have worshipped for several generations.

Peter Androvette married Clara C. Van Schoick, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wright) Van Schoick, a representative of an old Holland family of the Mohawk Valley, state of New York. She was also a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their children were: John M., married Elizabeth Worth. Peter of whom later. Daniel, married Esther Marshall. George, married Sarah McFadden. Margaret, married Reuben Worth. Christiana, married Daniel Flannagan. Peter Androvette (father) died December 24-5, 1875, leaving to his children the priceless heritage of an honorable name. His wife passed away in 1858.

Peter Androvette, second son and child of Peter and Clara C. (Van Schoick) Androvette, was born at Kreischerville, borough of Richmond, June 11, 1834. His educational training was acquired in the schools of the neighborhood, and at the early age of twelve years he went forth in the world to earn his own livelihood. By industry, thrift and practical economy, he was enabled to accumulate sufficient capital to engage in business on his own account, and accordingly he turned his attention to the transportation business in the harbor of New York, becoming in due course of time master of his own vessel. By indefatigable perseverance and tireless energy, coupled with straightforward and honorable methods in business affairs, he succeeded financially, became the owner of numerous vessels and barges, and won a reputation second to none, the line which he conducted becoming one of the leading concerns of its kind. In 1890 he organized the Androvette Towing and Transportation Company, became its president and served in that capacity up to the present time(1906). In 1900 he purchased the B. Kreischer & Sons Fire Brick Works at Kreischerville, and in 1902 organized



Peter Androvette

the Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Company, in which he has served as president up to the present time. He was for five years a director of the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company, his incumbency of office being noted for integrity and reliability. In addition to his numerous and varied interests, Captain Androvette has at all times given freely of his time and substance to church and charitable enterprises. He is a member of the board of trustees of Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church of Tottenville, and an active member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 381, F. and A. M., of Tottenville. Energy, enterprise, and a fearless and indomitable will are the chief characteristics of Captain Androvette, and to these qualities are attributed the success which has crowned his business career.

Captain Androvette married, December 22, 1859, Ann Maria Marshall, born November 20, 1842, daughter of Thomas and Susan (Woglom) Marshall, both of whom are descendants of old and honored Staten Island families. Their children are: 1. Elizabeth Etta, born April 10, 1861, married Henry Scott, and their children are: Mabel born September 20, 1886. Susie Ethel, May 6, 1889; Peter A., November 28, 1892; Viola Elizabeth, June 4, 1894. 2. Clarissa, born November 16, 1863, married William Toland, issue, one daughter, Maud Toland, born July 10, 1893; William Toland died December 28, 1896. 3. James Murray, born February 17, 1866, married Mary Delaney, two daughters, Mary Androvette, born December 21, 1903, and Margaret, born February 13, 1906. 4. Susan Esther, born February 12, 1868, married Albert Kilmeyer, October 23, 1889, and has children: Hazel, born March 20, 1892; Edna May, December 19, 1894; Albert, October 23, 1898; Chester, February 12, 1902. 5. Jesse Alfred, born October 11, 1878.

NICHOLAS KILLMEYER.

Nicholas Killmeyer, for many years an enterprising and representative German-American citizen of Kreischerville, borough of Richmond, was born in the village of Boll, district of Hechingen, kingdom of Prussia, Germany, April 28, 1822.

He was educated and reared to manhood in the Fatherland, where he spent some years at various occupations. In 1849 he came with his wife to the United States and upon his arrival here took up his residence at Woodbridge, New Jersey. In 1850 he removed to Kreischerville and entered the employ of B. Kreischer & Company, continuing thus employed until 1859. In that year he built the hotel and grocery store on the ground now occupied by the Union Hotel, and fifteen years later erected the store building which he occupied up to the time of his death. In 1860 the first postoffice was established at Kreischerville, and Mr. Killmeyer was appointed postmaster and held the position for a period of thirteen years, when the office was discontinued. In 1886 the office was re-established and Mr. Killmeyer's son Albert was appointed postmaster, which position he filled during President Cleveland's first and second terms.

Nicholas Killmeyer was married in the Fatherland to Minnie Krebs, born October 14, 1818, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. Of this marriage were born the following children: 1. William, born May 10, 1851, married Lucinda Winant, and has children—Henry, and Katie Killmeyer. The father of these children died November 3, 1895. 2. Lena, born October 24, 1852, married William G. Underhill, and has children—Minna L., married Edward Leonard, and has one child Dorothy Leonard; Menemon S. and Lester Jay Underhill. 3. Henry, born April 12, 1854. 4. August, born February 26, 1856, married Loretto Storrer, and has children—William, Everett and Louisa

Killmeyer. The father of these children died April 18, 1888. 5. Catherine, born April 19, 1858, married Jeremiah Dailey. No issue. The mother of these children, Minna (Krebs) Killmeyer, died March 28, 1860, and Mr. Killmeyer married (second), June 14, 1861, Dorothea Haner, a native of the town of Freisa, province of Hesse, Germany, where she was born October 8, 1829, daughter of George and Gertrude (Kauffmann) Haner. Of this marriage were born children: 1. Albert, born July 29, 1862, married Susan E. Androvette, for whose children see Androvette sketch. 2. Theodore, born April 11, 1866. Nicholas Killmeyer, father of the aforementioned children, died August 2, 1899.

JOHN M. ANDROVETTE.

John M. Androvette, eldest son of Captain Peter and Clara C. (Van Schoick) Androvette, was born in Kreischerville, borough of Richmond, November 23, 1831.

He attended the schools of his native town, thereby acquiring a practical education, and upon attaining manhood engaged in navigating in the waters of New York harbor and the coast-wise trade. By paying careful attention to every detail and by close application to each duty, in due course of time he became thoroughly proficient in this line, and was appointed to the position of master of a vessel, in which capacity he served for a number of years. Later he engaged in the shipping and transportation business, which proved a lucrative source of income, and throughout the port of New York is well known as a reliable and skillful navigator. He possesses many admirable characteristics which endears him not only to his immediate family, but also to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He takes an active interest in all that concerns the immediate neighborhood in which he has spent the years of his long and useful life, and is ready and willing to contribute both of time

and money to the advancement of the same. He is an active and honored member of Huguenot Lodge No. 381, Free and Accepted Masons, of Tottenville. He is a consistent member of Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years served as a member of the board of trustees.

Captain Androvette married (first), December 5, 1852, Elizabeth Worth, born at Plainfield, New Jersey, January 30, 1833, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Edwards) Worth, died March 1, 1876. Mrs. Androvette was a most estimable woman, possessed of many excellencies of character, and her demise was sincerely mourned by those who knew her best in life. The children of this union were: Reuben Worth, born May 23, 1854, a sketch of whom appears in this work. Peter, born December 6, 1855, died February 13, 1858. Anderson, born April 10, 1858, died November 23, 1878. Laura, born August 10, 1861, married Alfred Mersereau, of Tottenville, borough of Richmond, and has two children: Milton and Estelle Mersereau. Edward, born April 1, 1863, died November 1, 1863. Clara Sutton, born March 21, 1873, married George Brightman, of Rutherford, New Jersey, no issue. Captain Androvette married (second), January 21, 1878, H. Elizabeth Hazelton, widow of Charles M. Hazelton, and daughter of William and Ann (Totten) Joline, descendants of old Staten Island families. One daughter was the issue of this marriage, Bessie Hazelton Androvette, born August 6, 1884, a graduate of the high school and a post-graduate of the high school of Stapleton, borough of Richmond.

REUBEN W. ANDROVETTE.

Reuben W. Androvette, eldest child of Captain John M. and Elizabeth (Worth) Androvette, was born at the family homestead at Kreischerville, borough of Richmond, May 23, 1854.

He was educated in the schools of his native town, and remained an inmate of his parents' home until attaining the age of sixteen years, when he took up the practical duties of life on his own account. He turned his attention to seafaring and navigating, this being the vocation followed by the greater number of his paternal ancestors, and at the early age of twenty years, as a result of his fidelity to duty, industry and perseverance, he was advanced to the responsible position of captain of a sailing vessel. He continued thus engaged, navigating in the coastwise trade, until 1895, in which year he was granted a license and entered the employ of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, in the capacity of pilot, operating the ferry between Tottenville, Staten Island, and Perth Amboy, New Jersey. During his ten years incumbency of this office Captain Androvette has not met with any serious accidents, and accordingly is regarded by his employers as a skillful and reliable navigator. Since taking up his residence in Tottenville he has taken an active interest in the social and material welfare of the neighborhood, and has been an active factor in the promulgation of plans for its growth and development. He is a member in good standing in Harbour No. 1, of New York City, and an active member of Bentley Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Tottenville.

Captain Androvette married, at Tottenville, May 11, 1879, Mary A. Grant, born March 17, 1858, daughter of Alexander and Theresa (Sharrot) Grant, and their children are: Arthur, born October 27, 1880, died July 6, 1881; Reuben Worth, Jr., born December 12, 1881; Grace, born July 6, 1886. Captain Androvette and his wife are active and consistent members of Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church at Tottenville.

CORNELIUS L. ANDROVETTE.

Cornelius L. Androvette, a venerable and highly respected citizen of Huguenot Park, borough of Richmond, is a lineal descendant of John Androvette, the first representative of the family to come to this country, who, upon his arrival here, took up his abode in Richmond county and there purchased a large tract of land, comprising about five hundred acres, bordering on Raritan Bay, and there erected the house which became the family homestead, wherein he spent the remaining years of his life. John Androvette married (first), ————— Zippora, who bore him one child, John Androvette, who married and had two children, John and Ann, and their descendants now reside on part of the old homestead which is now occupied by the Excelsior Fishing Club, on the shores of the Raritan Bay. John Androvette married (second), —————, who bore him two children: Louis, of whom later, and Susan, married Cornelius Lake and had two children: Cornelius and Sarah Lake.

Louis Androvette, eldest child of the second marriage of John Androvette, was born at the family homestead, August 26, 1779. He was educated in the common schools and reared to manhood under the parental roof, and upon taking up the active duties of life followed in the footsteps of his father, who was a tiller of the soil, which occupation he pursued throughout the active years of his life. He was well and favorably known in the community wherein he resided, and was regarded by all who knew him as a sincere and straightforward man in all his transactions. He married Jane Mersereau, daughter of Jacob Mersereau, and their children were: Rebecca, died at the age of seventy-six years, unmarried. Jane, died in childhood. Cornelius L., of whom later. Louis Androvette (father) passed

away at the family homestead, April 1, 1841, leaving behind him the record of an honorable career.

Cornelius L. Androvette was born at the family homestead, May 2, 1819. He acquired a practical education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and during the active years of his life engaged in the tilling of the soil. By following in the footsteps of his forefathers, he has worthily upheld the family traditions and in every way has proven himself a good and useful citizen, one of whom the community may well be proud. He has at all times taken an active interest in public as well as social and church affairs, and his advice and counsel are often sought and carefully followed, being in the main for progress and development. He is a stanch adherent of the principles of Republicanism, casting his first presidential ballot upon attaining his majority for William H. Harrison.

Mr. Androvette married, November 20, 1850, Maria Cole, born February 26, 1826, daughter of Abraham and Ann (Cole) Cole, and their children, all of whom are unmarried, are as follows: Jane, Annie Maria, Louisa, Harriet, Abraham, Charles Louis. Mrs. Androvette is a consistent member of the Dutch Reformed church at Huguenot Park.

CORNELIUS C. ANDROVETTE.

Cornelius C. Androvette, of Pleasant Plains, borough of Richmond, New York, was born on Staten Island. His paternal grandfather, Charles Androvette, was also born there, and there reared. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned a large tract of land in the town of Westfield. He married, and had the following children: 1. Mary, Mrs. James Thompson. 2. Rachel, Mrs. Alfred Bower. 3. Margaret, Mrs. William Tyrius. 4. Catherine, Mrs. James Weir. 5. Louis, married Lydia Manee. 6. Peter, married Clara Van Schaick. 7. John, married Adaline

Arnot. The parents of this family were buried in the Woodrow church cemetery.

Charles Androvette, son of Charles Androvette, was born on the family homestead, in the town of Westfield, in 1806. He was educated in the village schools, and entered upon a seafaring life in the coastwise trade. He subsequently engaged in oyster planting in the waters around Staten Island, and was profitably occupied in that avocation for a period of forty years. He died May 15, 1887. He married Susan Manee, born in 1811, a daughter of William and Mary (Pryor) Manee, and to them were born the following children: 1. Rebecca, Mrs. William Winant. 2. Cornelius Cole, see forward. 3. James A., married Christina Ward, and resides in Tottenville. 4. Serena, Mrs. Shriner Smith, resides in Tottenville. 5. Hetty Ann, Mrs. John Marshall, resides in Tottenville. 6. Frances, Mrs. Robert Simonson of Kreischerville. The mother of this family died August 4, 1883, preceding the father, who died May 15, 1887. Both are buried in the family burying plot at Woodrow. They were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church of that place.

Cornelius Cole Androvette, son of Charles and Susan (Manee) Androvette, was born at the family homestead at Kreischerville, April 26, 1839, and was educated in the Woodrow schools. When he attained to manhood he engaged in the oyster planting and shipping business, in which he has achieved a large decree of success. He married, January 24, 1864, Melissa Decker, born October 17, 1844, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Wood) Decker. To them have been born the following children: 1. Abram, born June 21, 1866, married Emma Knight, and they have one daughter, Edith, born April 23, 1895. 2. Mamie L., born December 10, 1874, married John Knoeble; no



Charles Stoll

children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Androvette are members of St. Mark's Church, of Pleasant Plains, in which Mr. Androvette has served as steward and trustee.

WILLIAM W. STOLL.

The American family of Stoll traces its origin to Germany, where men of the name were conspicuous in affairs of state. George Stoll, the first of the name of whom we have authentic record, was a reigning duke prior to the time of Napoleon's conquest of the German and Prussian provinces. He was born in the old castle Emrich in the Amt Runkel, near the river Lahn, in the province of Nassau, Germany. His estate was extensive, his income princely, and during the reign of Louis XIV he loaned large sums of money to the French government. At the time of Napoleon's invasion of Germany the Duke took up arms in defense of the fatherland, and, notwithstanding this fact, after his conquest of the Germans, Napoleon offered the duke the honorable position of the treasurer of the city of Paris, but his loyalty to Germany forbade his allegiance to Napoleon, and he politely declined the position. Later he went to Paris where he remained for some time, endeavoring to recover from the French government the principal and interest of the loans which he had previously made to the king. The French authorities refused to pay but finally refunded an amount equal to the interest, while the amount of the principal was lost to the duke and his family.

During his residence in Paris the Duke married the French baroness, Anna Maria Josephine De Malliot, and their family included three sons and a daughter. The eldest son and child lost his life in military service and the daughter was accidentally drowned. The other two sons were Louis and Joseph, the former the father of William W. Stoll. The duke returned with

his family to Germany, where he spent the remaining years of his life. Louis Stoll, the father of William W. Stoll acquired his primary education in France and completed his studies in Germany, where he became known as a man of broad scholastic attainments. He married Mary Anna Class, a member of an old German family, and they became the parents of four sons and two daughters, who reached years of maturity. Louise became the wife of Charles Swartz. Conrad, became, under the direction of his father, a miller and mechanical engineer, and emigrating to America took up his residence in Mokena, Illinois, where he was widely known as a prominent citizen. He married and reared a number of children. William W., the subject of this review, was the next of the family. Elizabeth married George Betz. Henry, the third son, settled at Beatrice, Nebraska. Charles is represented on another page of this volume.

Louis Stoll became an expert miller and mechanical engineer in his native land and devoted himself to milling and engineering interests there until 1846, when he embarked with his family on a sailing vessel at one of the ports of Holland and came to the United States, landing at New York City on the 12th of August, after an uneventful voyage of fifty-six days. One of his first undertakings in this country was the designing and erecting of the old Hecker mill at Cherry and Pike streets, New York. This he equipped with the best improved machinery obtainable at that time, much of it being of his own design and invention. Not long afterward Mr. Stoll perfected and put in operation the first machine for the manufacture of farina in the United States, introducing this in the George V. Hecker mills in New York city. In 1855 Mr. Stoll removed with his family to Illinois, where he spent the remaining years of his life as a farmer. Under his personal supervision each of his sons had thorough training in and acquired an excellent knowledge of mechanical

engineering and designing, with special instructions in regard to the construction of flour mills and grain elevators. He died at his home in Illinois, December 12, 1861, after which his widow went to Brooklyn, where she died May 23, 1865. Both were consistent christian people, honored and respected by all who knew them.

William W. Stoll, whose name stands at the head of this memoir, was born at Maehienberg, in the province of Nassau, Prussia, August 5, 1825, and was there educated and instructed in mechanical engineering under his father's direction. For some time he followed his chosen vocation at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and after the emigration of the family to America assisted his father in similar work here, and in 1855 accompanied his parents to Illinois, where he was engaged in designing and constructing flour mills and milling and grain elevator machinery. In 1861 he returned to the east and became a resident of Brooklyn, believing that the seaboard cities would afford him better opportunities for the introduction of special machinery for flour mills and grain elevators which he had perfected and patented. He designed and erected in New York harbor the first portable or floating grain elevator ever constructed. He also designed and built several of the large grain elevators and warehouses of Brooklyn and New York City and gave special attention to designing and constructing malt houses and flouring mills.

Mr. Stoll perfected and secured letters patent on numerous important devices in milling and grain elevator machinery, and his services as well as his machinery for portable and stationary grain elevators were sought abroad as well as at home. He originated the plans and specifications for a portable grain elevator at Liverpool, England, and in 1879, after urgent solicitation, he went to London, England, where he designed and

built the first grain elevator of its type in that country. His services were urgently sought in Russia and other European countries, but he preferred to live in America with his family and left the work he might have done abroad to other hands. A most abstemious man, Mr. Stoll was strongly opposed to intemperance, and because of his temperance principles frequently declined to be connected even remotely with the designing and construction of breweries.

William W. Stoll was twice married. He first wedded Catharine Diehl, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who died in January, 1858, leaving a son, Louis Charles. For his second wife he chose Miss Caroline C. Ernst, born March 23, 1841, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Marten) Ernst. By this marriage three children were born: Emma C.; Edward T., who married Florence Roper and has a daughter, Grace F.; and Martha A., the wife of Dr. E. J. Carroll, A. B., and has one daughter, Virginia Carroll. Mrs. Stoll, a most estimable lady, who has many friends, resides at the old family home in the nineteenth ward of Brooklyn. In 1897 she was called upon to mourn the loss of her husband, who died on the 22d of August of that year. His integrity of character and his business reputation were above question and his domestic traits were the admirable ones of a devoted husband and loving father. As a mechanical genius he took high rank, and from a business and financial point of view his career was one of much success. In 1887, when he retired from active business life, he was the possessor of an ample fortune, and thus he was enabled to leave his family in very comfortable circumstances. But more than this, he left to them the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

Charles Stoll, now deceased, was well and widely known in business circles, and his success came as the reward of strong purpose, energy and capable management. He was born in

Maehienberg, province of Nassau, kingdom of Prussia, Germany. April 9, 1835, and died in Brooklyn, May 5, 1893, respected by all who knew him. He was only about twelve years of age when, with his parents, he came to the new world. He was a grandson of Duke George Stoll and a son of Louis Stoll. The family history is given in connection with the life record of William Stoll, brother of Charles Stoll, which precedes this.

In the schools of his native land Charles Stoll began his education, which was continued in the Brooklyn schools. At the age of fourteen, however, he began to learn the millwright's trade and followed that pursuit for a number of years. In 1866 he went to the west, remaining, however, for only a brief period. Subsequently he had charge of a floating elevator for seven years and then became a brewery architect. He had some very valuable patents on brewing and ice machines, and continued in that line of business until his demise. During that time he erected many breweries, including structures of that class in New York City, Jersey City, Syracuse and other points in the state. His business reputation was unassailable and his patronage constantly increased, bringing to him a very desirable measure of prosperity.

Mr. Stoll was a man of domestic tastes whose interests centered in his home and his family. He married Louise Earley, daughter of John and Louisa (Brandmaier) Earley, of Wurtemberg, Germany, the wedding being celebrated in 1856. For many years she was to him a faithful companion and helpmate on the journey of life, and their mutual love and confidence increased as the years went by. They had four children: 1. Emma, married Charles Luger and has children: Lulu, who married Frank Wasel and has one child, Dorothy, and Charles Luger, Jr. 2. Louisa, married Charles Zipp and has children: Charles, Jr., married Mary Cross, and Clarence Zipp. 3.

Charles, Jr., born October 6, 1862, married Elizabeth Markert and had children: Carl, Florence and Louisa Stoll. 4. Annie E., born January 30, 1873, died April 17, 1904; she married Robert E. Boyd, who died September 11, 1905; they had no issue.

The death of Mr. Stoll, which occurred May 5, 1893, was widely and deeply felt, for he had the respect and regard of many business associates and friends as well as the deep love of his wife and children. He was indeed a self-made man and his business prominence and prosperity were due to his own efforts. It was his delight to provide bountifully for his family and he left to them a very desirable competence as the result of his busy and useful career.

GEORGE HYER BUSSING.

George Hyer Bussing was a worthy representative of an old and ancient family who were among the early settlers of Harlem and of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

His line of descent is as follows: Arent Harmense, who took the name of Bussing. He married Susanah Delamater. Harman Bussing, 1677-1762, married Sarah Selover. Aaron Bussing, 1718-1781, married Sarah Roome. William Bussing, 1756-1836, married Susanah Odell. George Hyer Bussing.

George Hyer Bussing was born in New York City, May 3, 1812, received his educational training in the schools of his native city, and upon attaining to man's estate began business on his own account in the mercantile trade, having opened a store at the corner of Broome and Clinton streets, New York City. In this undertaking he met with immediate success and after a brief and successful career retired from active business pursuits. About 1846-48 Mr. Bussing purchased lands in the town of Eastchester, later Wakefield, now the borough of the



Catharine Hall



Emory Will

Bronx, and here erected a homestead which is still occupied by his descendants. Mr. Bussing was a man possessed of remarkable individuality and was highly respected and esteemed by all his neighbors and friends. He took an active interest in the affairs of the neighborhood wherein he resided and was for many years a member of the school board of Mt. Vernon and also served for a number of years as road commissioner. He died at his home in Wakefield, June 7, 1877.

George Hyer Bussing married, in New York city, May 4, 1837, Phynetta Williams, born April 1, 1815, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (De Mott) Williams, both of Newburg, Orange county, New York, and of this marriage were born the following children: 1. Sarah M., born August 16, 1840. 2. Emma, born April 19, 1844, married Charles Corsa, who is of the old Fordham family, and has children: Rita B., married Edward Caterson, Jr., and she has children: Arnold, Naudain and Geneva Caterson; George H., married Grace Northrup and has one child, Howard Bussing; Lindsley. 3. Sussanna, born May 8, 1847. 4. Georgiana, born July 22, 1854. The mother of the aforementioned children, Phynetta (Williams) Bussing, died April 29, 1892; she was a most estimable lady, possessed of many excellencies of character, and was highly beloved and esteemed by all who knew her. During her life she was a consistent member of the Dutch Reformed church.

EMBREE HILL.

Embree Hill, a highly respected citizen of Bronxdale, New York, where he was born February 19, 1829, is a grandson of James Hill, who was a native of Ireland and came to the United States in 1786, a tanner by trade, pursuing this occupation during the active years of his life. Upon his arrival in America, James Hill settled in Williamsburg, eastern district of Brook-

lyn, New York, where he spent the remaining years of his life. His wife, who survived him many years, remained in Ireland, and after his death she married (second) Mr. Dale, and of this union had a son John, who also came to the United States and took up his residence in New York City, where he taught school for some time and later took up the study of medicine. He did not, however, practice his profession, having become interested in and connected with the steamship enterprise known as the Allen-Dale Steamship Company, of which organization he was one of the founders and through which he became prominent. James Hill (grandfather) had an only son James, who was born in the city of Belfast, Ireland.

James Hill, Jr., came to this country, and after his father's death returned to his native land to visit his mother, and whilst there presented her with one hundred pounds sterling. Stating that Ireland was no place for him, he concluded his visit and returned to the United States. He then took up his residence in Westchester, near Bronxdale, where he purchased a tract of land comprising over two acres, and upon which he made improvements and spent the remaining years of his life. When he located in Westchester he became engaged in the contracting business, which line of enterprise he successfully pursued until the time of his death, which occurred January 9, 1832. He was well known, and respected and esteemed for the straightforward and honorable methods he employed in conducting his business. He married, in 1823, Elizabeth Embree, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Embree. Of this marriage were born the following children: 1. Charlotte, married William M. Willis. 2. Samuel, married Hannah Daines. 3. Sarah, married Ephraim Smith. 4. Catherine, married George G. Gale. 5. Eleanora, married George Gee. 6. William, married

Clarissa Babcock. 7. James, married Mary Ann Lawrence. 8. Embree, see forward. The mother of the above named children, Elizabeth (Embree) Hill, was a lady who possessed many excellencies of character, a good neighbor and friend, and at the time of her death many missed her generous benefactions.

Embree Hill, born February 19, 1829, at the old homestead, where he still resides, received his educational training in the schools of the neighborhood. Upon attaining to man's estate he took up the practical duties of life and for a time followed various occupations. In 1870 he became engaged in the dairy and milk distributing business, which line of enterprise he has successfully conducted up to the present time. Mr. Hill, not unlike his worthy ancestors, has proven himself a worthy scion of a worthy sire. Industrious, persevering and enterprising, he takes an active interest in the moral and social relations of the neighborhood. He is a member of Marion Lodge No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons.

Embree Hill married, August 16, 1855, Catherine Lawrence, born February 5, 1831, daughter of David and Harriet (Rose) Lawrence, both of Rockland county, New York. Of this marriage were born the following children: 1. Sarah, born June 18, 1856, married James Henderson and has one child, Embree Hill Henderson, born December 25, 1877. 2. Margaret Eugenia, born August 22, 1858, married Edgar Ferris and has one child, Catherine Lawrence Ferris, born July 3, 1888. 3. Charles Augustus, born September 9, 1860, married Carrie Baxter and has four children: Charles A., Jr., Edgar, Frederick and Spencer Hill. 4. Katie, born January 4, 1864, died July 1st of the same year. 5. Hattie Lawrence, born 1871, married James A. Jarvis and has children as follows: Ellen, David Lawrence, Francis Morris and Embree Hill Jarvis. Catherine

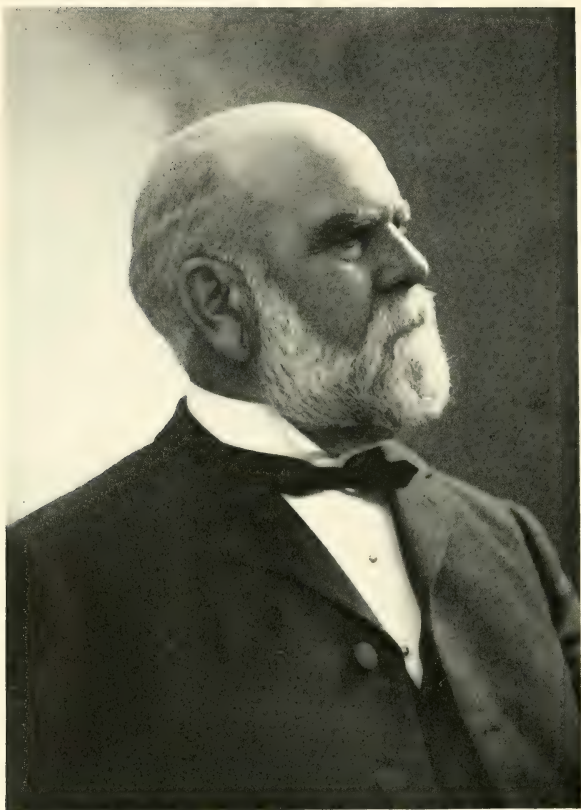
(Lawrence) Hill, mother of the aforesaid children, is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bronx-dale.

CAPTAIN JOHN COLE.

Captain John Cole, a lifelong resident and highly respected citizen of Rossville, borough of Richmond, where he was born at the family homestead, May 14, 1806, was a son of Abraham and Mary (Johnson) Cole, both of whom were natives of Staten Island, and descendants of old families.

Abraham Cole was for many years a resident of Rossville. He had taken up a seafaring life, and for many years sailed his own vessel in the coastwise trade. He became well known as a skillful and reliable navigator. He spent the latter years of his life at his home at Rossville, and his remains are interred in St. Luke's cemetery at Rossville. He married Mary Johnson, and of this marriage had born three children: 1. Maria, married Cornelius Dissosway, of an old Staten Island family residing at Rossville. 2. John, whose name introduces this review. 3. Catherine, married Gabriel Dissosway, also of Rossville. Mary (Johnson) Cole, mother of the aforementioned children, died August, 1864.

John Cole, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the district schools, and upon attaining to manhood years followed in the footsteps of his father, and became engaged in navigating on the waters of the port of New York. He was known as a careful and judicious man in the performance of all his duties, and became a skillful and successful navigator, and for many years was master of his own vessel. He became everywhere known for his probity of character, and was highly respected and esteemed by all his neighbors and friends. Captain Cole spent the latter years of his life in pleasant retirement at his home in Rossville. During the many years of his



Benjamin F. Jayne

residence there he took an active interest in all such enterprises that had for their object the social and moral welfare of the community. He also took an active interest in educational affairs. Captain Cole supported the principles of the Republican party, but never sought political preferment. He was steward and one of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church at Rossville for many years.

Captain Cole married, December 25, 1831, Catherine Rachel Winant, born June 15, 1813, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Parlee) Winant, and of this union were born four children: 1. Mary, born January 23, 1833, died March 29, 1834. 2. Mary, born April 9, 1835, unmarried. 3. Agnes, born December 31, 1837, died April 17, 1872, unmarried. 4. Zelina, born May 23, 1841, died October 3, 1880, unmarried. The mother of the aforementioned children died November 17, 1871. She was a consistent member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church at Rossville. She was a lady of the old school type, possessed of many excellencies of character, and highly esteemed by all who knew her. Captain John Cole died December 8, 1883, and the remains of both himself and wife are interred in the family burying ground, St. Luke's cemetery at Rossville.

BENJAMIN F. JAYNE.

The Jayne family, which has been identified with the interests and history of Setauket from the earliest colonial days, traces its descent from the Rev. William Jayne, who was born in Bristol, England, January 25, 1618. In 1678, at the age of sixty years, he crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel to America, and took up his abode at Setauket, Long Island. Here he became the owner of a considerable tract of land upon which he carried on farming for some time. He attained mature years, dying at a little more than ninety-six years of age, March 24,

1714. He was twice married, and his second wife was Annie Briggs. His sons, all born at Setauket, were: William, born March 23, 1684, died in 1753, on Long Island; Samuel, who removed to Orange county and died in 1756; Mathias; John; Daniel, died in 1785; and Stephen, born in 1700, married Mary Hawkins and died November 1, 1774. John, Daniel and James, like Samuel, moved away from Setauket.

Stephen Jayne, son of Stephen Jayne, named above, was born August 25, 1727. He was a farmer and blacksmith, and seems to have inherited a full share of the vitality of his long-lived race, dying in his eightieth year at Setauket, January 5, 1807. His wife was Amy Davis.

Joseph Jayne, son of Stephen Jayne, was born March 3, 1757, and lived to be the oldest man in Setauket, his death occurring August 19, 1847, at the age of ninety years, one month and eleven days. His wife was Elizabeth Robbins, who bore him four sons—Daniel, Stephen, Micah and Alfred—among whom was divided the large patrimonial estate.

Micah Jayne, third son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Robbins) Jayne, was born in Setauket, April 5, 1796. He early became identified with maritime interests, in which he made for himself fortune and fame. He built and commanded several vessels, among them the "Adaline," which he named for his wife, and was the first vessel constructed on the modern plan of ten hours of labor per day in the shipyards, the day's work having previously extended from sunrise to sunset. He married Adaline Jones, February 19, 1823, and of this marriage were born three children: Scudder, Benjamin F., and Mary Elizabeth. Captain Micah Jayne died in 1883, at the age of eighty-seven years, being at the time of his death, as had his father before him, the oldest man in Setauket.

The two sons of Captain Micah Jayne inherited the paternal

tastes and ability. Scudder, born May 17, 1824, took to a seafaring life at the early age of fifteen years, first sailing with his father. When only eighteen years old he was placed in command of the sloop "Arrival." In 1846 he was placed in charge of the schooner "Adaline," which he commanded for several years. For five years he sailed the "Marietta Haul." From 1856 to 1862 he commanded the schooner "Susan E. Jayne," which had been built for him. In 1863 he took charge of the "Ida A. Jayne," which also had been built for him, and which sailed until 1867, when he retired from the sea.

Benjamin F. Jayne, only surviving son of Captain Micah and Adaline (Jones) Jayne, was born at Setauket, Long Island, February 25, 1835. His early education was acquired in the schools at Setauket, Long Island, and when eighteen years of age he entered the Academy of Miller's Place, Long Island, a renowned school of learning in those days. He studied navigation for over a year, and subsequently went to sea, having acquired some practical experience under his brother, Captain Scudder Jayne. At the age of twenty years he became master of the schooner "James M. Bayles," and engaged in the coasting trade. In 1857 he had the "David B. Bayles" built, and successfully navigated this vessel in the coasting and foreign trade up to about 1865. Having visited numerous ports of the Mediterranean and West Indies seas, he finally sold his vessel and purchased the schooner "Annie Lewis," navigating her until 1869, when he located in Brooklyn and engaged in the wholesale coal business, with offices in New York City. In this venture Captain Jayne met with merited success, as in his other business enterprises. In maritime as well as in trade circles his name was always synonymous with integrity and straightforward business methods. Captain Jayne is a member of the Setauket Presbyterian church, and has been one of its board of

trustees for upwards of a score of years. He is also a member of Suffolk Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Port Jefferson, and the Union League Club of Brooklyn. He has been twice married. His first union was to Miss Hannah M. Corwin, daughter of Robert and Margaret Corwin. Mrs. Jayne died May 7, 1900, and on April 14, 1902, he married Miss Martha Jones Corwin, a niece of his first wife and a daughter of John R. and Martha (Jones) Corwin.

OWEN HOWARD BARNARD.

Owen Howard Barnard, deceased, for many years a resident of the town of Westfield, borough of Richmond, where he was regarded as a highly respected and useful citizen, was born at Simsbury, Connecticut, November 14, 1831, son of Oliver Howard and Flora (Moore) Barnard, grandson of Oliver Howard, and a descendant of one of the emigrants of the "Mayflower," representatives of whom have become numerous throughout the New England and Middle Atlantic states. Owen Howard and Flora (Moore) Barnard were the parents of three children, namely: 1. Owen Howard, of whom later. 2. Norris Chester, married Flora Hunter, of New Britain, Connecticut, two sons: William Lincoln and Ollie Barnard. 3. Alice Jane, married Edward Derby, of New Britain, Connecticut.

Owen Howard Barnard received his early educational training in the schools of New England, and at the early age of twelve, having been for some time partially dependent upon his own efforts, took up the practical duties of life on his own account. He came to the city of New York and there entered the employ of his uncle, William Dale, an extensive silk manufacturer and importer, and by dint of industry and close application became familiar with the various details of the retail trade and the various features and processes in the manufacturing

of silks. By his fidelity to duty he won the respect and confidence of his uncle, who, recognizing his abilities, promoted him to the position of foreman of his manufacturing establishment. He continued in this capacity for some time, abandoning the same in order to engage in business on his own account, in which undertaking he met with a marked degree of success, and became well and favorably known as one of the leading manufacturers in the silk trade. In 1890 he built the mill and plant at Richmond Valley, borough of Richmond, which became known as the Richmond Valley Silk Mills. During the years 1855-56 he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of hoop skirts, which were then in vogue, and upon the decline of the use of that article again engaged in the manufacture of silk wear, continuing the same until his death, which occurred at the Astor Hospital, New York city, while undergoing an operation November 14, 1898. In addition to his manufacturing interests, Mr. Barnard perfected a number of valuable inventions pertaining to his lines of trade, for which he had granted to him patents. During his residence in New York City Mr. Barnard took an active interest in local affairs, and was one of the members of the council of ten in the reform movement of that period. He was a member of the Lafayette Guards of New York City, and was the first of that body to be drafted, notice being served upon him July 14, 1863. He was a staunch supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party, and for a number of years took an active part in the local management of the organization.

Mr. Barnard married, July 11, 1850, Ann Eliza Linnaeus, born October 24, 1830, daughter of John and Sarah (Hedge) Linnaeus, a prominent French family of New York City. Their children were: 1. Isabel, born October 30, 1855, died December 19, 1859. 2. William Howard, born October 17, 1860, a graduate

of Professor Miller's Private College of New York City, and at present (1906) is extensively engaged in the silk importing trade, with offices on Howard street, New York City. He married, January 26, 1888, Lilly Cohn, one child, Lillybelle Barnard. 3. Edward Chester, born November 13, 1863, a graduate of the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York City. He married, March 31, 1904, Virginia Grover, of St. Paul, Minnesota, who died March, 1906; no children. Belle Florence, born August 28, 1868, married William Maxwell, attorney-at-law of Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. One child, Annabelle Maxwell, born May 8, 1906. Mrs. Owen H. Barnard, who has faithfully performed the duties of wife and mother, resides at the family homestead which is located on the banks of Staten Island sound, near Kreischerville, borough of Richmond.

MOSES CLARKE BELL.

Moses Clarke Bell, deceased, for many years prior to his death a resident of City Island, borough of Bronx, New York, to which he removed in the spring of 1854, was born at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, February 16, 1799, son of ———— and Jemima (Clarke) Bell, the former of whom served in the Continental army during the Revolution for a period of seven years, during which time he rendered valiant and patriotic service.

In early manhood Moses Clarke Bell served an apprenticeship at the pottery trade, which he conducted for a number of years at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and he subsequently engaged in the brick manufacturing business in partnership with his brother, Nathan Clarke Bell. The close confinement to which he was subjected during his connection with the pottery and brick making business seriously impaired his eyesight, and when about the age of forty years, while yet in the prime of life, he became totally blind, one of the saddent afflictions to



John Bell



Emma Caroline Bell

which human flesh is heir. He was a man of remarkable physique and great energy, and was possessed of sterling principles of character, which endeared him to all with whom he was brought in contact. In 1854 he took up his residence in City Island, and there spent the remaining years of his life, passing away December 6, 1864.

Moses Clarke Bell married (first) Deborah Saunders, born November 17, 1800, died July 28, 1831, and their children were: Martha, born February 16, 1822; Henry, born July 11, 1824; Adeline, born April 25, 1826; Frances H., born June 7, 1829. Mr. Bell married (second) Mary Cronk, born at Phillipstown, Putnam county, New York, May 6, 1806, daughter of Tunis and Jane Cronk, and her death occurred at City Island, New York, May 27, 1890. Their children are: Moses, born January 1, 1835; George, born August 20, 1836; Esther Jane, born March 30, 1838; John, referred to hereinafter; Nathan, born August 18, 1843; Thomas H., born July 3, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Bell were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church at City Island. The ancestors of the Cronk family were among the first settlers of the upper Hudson River Valley.

John Bell, third son of Moses Clarke and Mary (Cronk) Bell, born October 26, 1840, was fourteen years of age when his parents removed from Cornwall-on-the-Hudson to City Island. He attended the schools of the latter place until the age of seventeen, at which time he began to take up the practical duties of life, engaging in the oyster planting and shipping trade, which he has continued up to the present time (1906), and in this line of work he has achieved a fair degree of success as the logical result of his perseverance and honorable transactions. He bears a full share in the promotion of community interests, and is active in forwarding all good movements. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church at

City Island, of which Mr. Bell has served as a member of the board of trustees for over forty years.

Mr. Bell married, July 12, 1892, Emma C. Croft, born February 1, 1855, daughter of Nelson and Jane (Robinson) Croft, natives of Garrison-on-the-Hudson, Putnam county, New York, and descendants of old and honored families of the upper Hudson Valley. Nelson and Jane (Robinson) Croft are the parents of five children, as follows: Mary Jane, died at the age of three and a half years; James Henry, married Ella Gilbert and resided at Garrison-on-the-Hudson; Emma Caroline, aforementioned as the wife of John Bell; Adeline, wife of Charles J. Nelson, of Garrison-on-the-Hudson; Virginia, wife of Howard Croft, of Garrison-on-the-Hudson.

JEROME BELL.

The great-grandfather of Jerome Bell was John Bell, resident of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. For many years he was a blacksmith by occupation, which line of work he followed through the active years of his life, and during the Revolution worked at his trade while serving in the Continental army. Among his children was ————, grandfather of Jerome Bell, and he had by his marriage four sons: Moses, Francis, Nathan C., and Isaac; the latter became the father of Jerome Bell, of this review. Nathan C. Bell was the first of this branch of the family to settle on City Island, having located there about 1846-47. He became engaged in the oyster planting business, which line of enterprise he followed for a number of years, and he died at his home in City Island, 1894-95. Nathan C. Bell was twice married and had a family of sons and daughters.

Isaac Bell, father of Jerome Bell, of this review, was born at New Windsor, near Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, where he was educated and reared to manhood. He lost his life by drowning

in 1847. Isaac Bell was twice married; his first wife was a Miss Wendell, by whom he had the following children: Charles W., John N., and Mortimer. For his second wife he married Harriet Rogers, a widow, her maiden name having been Cliff, and of this union was born two sons: Jerome and Isaac. The mother of these two last named children, Harriet (Rogers) Bell, died about 1889. After the death of her husband she married Benjamin Wise, and of this union there was no issue.

Jerome Bell was born in 1842, in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. At the early age of five years he came to City Island to reside with his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Saunders. He was here educated and reared to manhood. Upon taking up the practical duties of life he engaged in the oyster planting business, which line of enterprise he has continued up to the present time. Mr. Bell is a member of Pelham Lodge, No. 712, F. and A. M. Jerome Bell married, January 16, 1872, Willietta Waterhouse, born October 14, 1853, daughter of William H. and Sarah (Raymond) Waterhouse, the former of Connecticut and the latter of Nantucket, Massachusetts. Of this marriage were born the following children: 1. William H., born April 4, 1874, a member of the Metropolitan police force; he married Annie Quigley and has children: Dorothy E., Jerome H., and Howard J. Bell. 2. George S., born March 10, 1886.

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

The death of John Livingston, which occurred February 2, 1901, removed from Bronxdale, Westchester county, New York, now the borough of the Bronx, one of its most worthy and respected citizens, whose life affords a conspicuous example of a noble character self-made and an honorable and useful career self-wrought. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, April 8, 1841, one of a family of six children, four sons and two daugh-

ters, born to James and Sarah Livingston, residents of County Cavan, Ireland, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. The names of the six children all of whom came to the United States and settled at West Farms, Westchester county, New York, are as follows: James, Robert, George, Martha, Mary and John. They all married and reared families of sons and daughters; Martha became the wife of James Cowan, and Mary became wife of Bartley Kane.

John Livingston came to the United States in company with his brother James and sister Martha, and for some time thereafter attended schools in the neighborhood of West Farms. Upon taking up the practical duties of life he devoted his attention to various occupations for a number of years, and finally engaged in the mercantile business on his own account in Woodstock, near One Hundred and Sixty-first street and Third avenue, where he continued up to 1873, when he came to Bronxdale and there continued the same line of pursuit, being for a number of years the only storekeeper in the village. He became well and favorably known throughout the community, was regarded as a just and honorable man in all his dealings, and it is safe to assert that the success attained in his business career was the direct results of his own unaided efforts. He was married in 1863 to Martha Davis, who died February 11, 1905, daughter of Walter Davis, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and one child was the issue, Thomas George, born March 13, 1869, at the family homestead in Woodstock, borough of the Bronx.

Thomas George Livingston was reared to manhood at Bronxdale, in the meantime acquiring a practical education in the schools thereof. He then entered his father's store and under his able tuition learned the various details of the business, and from then to the present period has continuously engaged

in the same line of enterprise. He has acquitted himself in such a way as to gain the confidence and esteem of all with whom he associates, is progressive and enterprising, and in every way has proved himself a worthy scion of a worthy sire. He married, January 1, 1895, Wilhelmina Smith, born July 12, 1875, daughter of Job and Eliza (Bricker) Smith, the former a native of Bronxdale and the latter of New York City. They are the parents of one child, Martha, born August 1, 1898. Mr. Livingston and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church at Bronxdale.

JOHN BURBANK.

John Burbank, for nearly forty years a resident of the town of Southfield, borough of Richmond, where he became well known and was regarded as one of the progressive and enterprising citizens, was born at Traversville, now Linoleumville, borough of Richmond, October 15, 1816, son of John and Ann (Decker) Burbank, and was one of a family of four children. His father, John Burbank, had married twice. His first marriage was with a Miss Egbert, who bore him three children: Abraham and two daughters. The second marriage was to Ann Decker, who was descended from an old family, who were among the early Dutch settlers of Staten Island. Of this marriage John Burbank had born to him the following children: 1. Daniel, married Eliza Morgan, and they became the parents of Daniel Burbank, of Great Kills, borough of Richmond, of whom a sketch precedes this. 2. Henry, married Elizabeth Austin and resided in the town of West New Brighton. 3. John, whose name introduces this review. 4. Catherine, married John Decker, of the town of West New Brighton.

John Burbank, third son of John and Ann (Decker) Burbank, received his educational training in the schools of the

neighborhood of his birthplace. At the age of sixteen he began to earn his own livelihood, engaging in boating and oyster planting, which he pursued for a number of years. In 1865 he removed to the town of Southfield, locating near the New Dorp beach. Here he purchased the well known Cedar Grove Hotel, which hostelry he successfully conducted for about thirty-five years, during which time he became popular and well known for his straightforward and honorable methods. He passed away at his home at New Dorp Beach, January 18, 1905.

John Burbank was married in the town of Northfield, borough of Richmond, by the Rev. Dr. Brownlee, May 1, 1839, to Susan Anna Hatfield, born December 29, 1819, daughter of James and Sarah (Vanderbilt) Hatfield, both of whom were natives of Staten Island. Of this marriage Mr. Burbank had born to him children, as follows: 1. Sarah Vanderbilt, born March 20, 1840, married George Crandall, no issue. 2. John Hatfield, born May 24, 1844, married Isabel Williams, no issue; he died September 6, 1886. 3. Martha, born April 25, 1847, died June 28, 1848. 4. Martha Levina, born May 1, 1849, married Samuel Harper, of New York City, and has children: Mary, married Charles Miller, of Mt. Vernon, New York, and her children are: Edwin, William and Donald Miller. 5. James R., born June 5, 1852, died August 15, 1852. 6. Samuel Oliver, born October 2, 1853, married Elizabeth Roberts, and has children: William, Samuel, Sarah and Elizabeth Burbank. Of the aforementioned children William Burbank married Emily Muuse and has one son, Willard Burbank. The eldest daughter, Sarah Burbank, married Ferdinand Wilkes. 7. Catherine E., born October 10, 1855, died October 20, 1855. 8. James Henry, born October 15, 1857, died May 31, 1864. 9. Mary Susan, born October 14, 1860, married Louis Kloss, and has children: George Crandall, born

October 28, 1877; John Burbank, born August 2, 1879; Susan Anna, born October 16, 1881; Gertrude, born April 24, 1883; Elizabeth, born February 5, 1888.

SAMUEL COCKBURN.

Samuel Cockburn, deceased, for many years a worthy and representative citizen of Woodlawn, borough of Bronx, New York, where he was engaged in horticultural pursuits, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where the family has been prominently known for many generations. His father and mother both bore the same family name, although tradition states they were of no kin or relationship.

Samuel Cockburn was educated in the schools of his native place, and upon attaining manhood spent a number of years in the British military service, as did also his brother John. Upon his discharge from the army, Samuel and his brother, John Cockburn, decided to emigrate to Australia, but after having set sail their vessel was wrecked off the English coast, and they were sent back to Liverpool. John Cockburn returned to Edinburgh, but Samuel decided to come to America. He accordingly set sail in 1852, and upon his arrival in New York City at once took up employment, pursuing various occupations. Finally, having acquired a knowledge of horticulture, he became employed in that line of work, which he continued to pursue up to 1875, and subsequently entered upon a business on his own account at Woodlawn. He met with immediate success, which was the logical result of his punctuality and careful attention to business, as well as the straightforward and honorable methods he employed in all his transactions. During his long and active career in the florist business at Woodlawn, Mr. Cockburn had among his patrons many of the best families in New York City. In addition to his business interests he took an

active part in all such enterprises that had for their object the material good and welfare of the community wherein he resided. He was possessed of a pleasing and amiable disposition, and in his business as well as his domestic life always had a kind word for all who came in contact with him. He passed away June 22, 1900, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Samuel Cockburn during his career was a consistent Christian, a member of the Presbyterian church at Williamsbridge.

Samuel Cockburn married, at Throgg's Neck Presbyterian church, February 22, 1859, Jane Caterson, born November 5, 1829, daughter of William and Fanny (Darragh) Caterson, both natives of County Donegal, Ireland. Of this marriage eight children were born: 1. Fanny, born February 11, 1860. 2. Robert A., born November 4, 1861, died July 28, 1888. 3. Sarah A., born July 28, 1862, died April 23, 1893; she married William Greenlees; they have no issue. 4. William H., born April 8, 1865, married Florence Rollins and has six children: William R., Edith, Robert A., Florence, Samuel, deceased. 5. Samuel C., born March 10, 1867. 6. Jane C., born July 22, 1869, married Joseph C. Mouat; they have one child, Jean Mouat. 7. John M., born April 29, 1870, died September 23, 1896. 8. Eliza M., born August 27, 1876, married Alexander Adams.

THE HAWKINS FAMILY.

John Passmore Hawkins, who is a highly respected and enterprising citizen of City Island, borough of Bronx, is a worthy representative of his branch of this ancient family whose early ancestors were prominently identified with the British navy and shipbuilding interests.

Arms of Hawkins family: Argent—On a Saltire engrailed

sable, five fleur de lis of the first. Crest—On a mount vert a hind lodged. (This means a blue shield with a black cross on it, and the fleurs de lis (or lilly flowers) on it. The crest is a deer lying down on a green mound.) In the reign of King Edward III the king of Navarre declared war against France, and took the castle of Mawconseil. Among the leaders of the forces was Hawkins, “a squire of England.” This was in the year 1358, and shows the antiquity of the family and name.

James Passmore Hawkins was born in the city of Bristol, England, April 3, 1838. His parents were James and Caroline (Passmore) Hawkins, the former a native of Barnstable, and the latter of Biddeford, in the county of Devonshire, England. James Hawkins (father) was a successful shipbuilder, and for a number of years was extensively engaged in this line of pursuit at the city of Bristol. He built the steamship “Great Western,” which was the first of its kind to cross the Atlantic ocean, and this fact won for him an international reputation in commercial and marine circles. James Hawkins was a man of wonderful mental and physical energy, and these qualities, coupled with his superior skill and mechanical genius, proved to be important factors in the final success of his business undertakings. In his social and domestic affairs he was always considerate for the feelings and interests of those with whom he came in contact. His father and his grandfather were both seafaring men, the latter being an admiral in the service of the British navy.

James Hawkins married Caroline Passmore, and of their union were born a family of twelve children, all of whom attained to years of maturity. James Hawkins died in England in 1851, and his widow later came to the United States and took up her abode with her son, John P., at City Island, where she died February, 1884.

John P. Hawkins, of this review, was educated in the schools of his native land. At the age of seventeen he decided to come to the United States, hoping to find here a broader field for his skill and labor. Upon landing in New York City, in February, 1855, he at once located at Mystic, Connecticut, where he engaged to learn the trade of shipbuilding, and in due time became a full fledged shipwright. He continued in this line of pursuit, and in 1871 came to City Island, where he engaged in business on his own account, having first leased the yard and water rights for several years, when he purchased the property rights and land, and has since established a successful business in building yachts, pleasure craft, coasting and other small vessels, giving employment to many skilled mechanics and laborers. The Hawkins shipyards have become an important nucleus to the material growth and development of City Island, and the high reputation that the establishment has obtained is the logical result of the honorable and straightforward methods practiced by Mr. Hawkins in all his business affairs.

During his residence here of over thirty-five years, Mr. Hawkins has taken an active interest in the social and public affairs of Pelham township. In 1885 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, having received the unanimous support of both political organizations, there having been but eight dissenting votes in the township. Judge Hawkins succeeded himself for three consecutive terms, and held the office of justice of the peace up to the annexation of City Island to Greater New York. Judge Hawkins is an active member of Long Island Lodge, No. 382, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn, and has frequently given of his time and substance to advance the social and moral interests of the community wherein he resides.

Judge Hawkins married, in New York City, August 26,

1862, Jane M. Ward, born June 6, 1843, daughter of Martin and Bridget (Shanley) Ward, of the same city. Of this marriage were born a family of twelve children.

THOMAS C. ARNOW.

Thomas C. Arnow, a leading and representative citizen of Westchester, borough of the Bronx, where he was born October 11, 1858, is of Huguenot extraction. The first ancestor of this family of whom we have any authentic information was Andrew Arnow, born at New Rochelle, Westchester county, New York, from whence he removed to New York City and located in Ann street, where he became engaged in the retail grocery trade and later in the wholesale department of the same trade. Prior to 1808 Andrew Arnow, owing to some dissention in the family, had changed the spelling of the family name "Renaud," to its present form "Arnow," which has been used by the family down to the present period. Andrew Arnow became well and favorably known and was regarded as a straightforward and conscientious man in all his affairs in life. The latter years of his life were spent at Westchester, where he died, and on his tombstone in St. Peter's churchyard at Westchester appears the inscription: "An honest man is the noblest work of God." He was born December 28, 1772, died March 4, 1865, at the mature age of ninety-three years.

Andrew Arnow married Elizabeth Valentine, September 22, 1800. She was a member of an old Holland family who were among the early settlers of Westchester county, New York, where she was born October 20, 1771, daughter of John Valentine. She died September 11, 1857. Of this marriage Andrew and Elizabeth (Valentine) Arnow had born to them the following children: 1. Simeon. 2. William H., born in New York City; see forward. 3. Eliza Ann, born in New York City, Au-

gust 8, 1808, died October 10, 1892; she married John Benson, of Yorkshire, England, where the latter was born January 13, 1805. He died September 5, 1858. 4. Louisa Jane, born in New York City, August 28, 1810, died April 4, 1849; she married Thomas Brooks. 5. Richard G., born in New York City, married Betsey Ann Stinard, daughter of Austin and Susan (Lawrence) Stinard. 6. Matson S., born at Westchester; see forward. 7. Andrew, Jr., born at Westchester, March 17, 1813, died October 30, 1897; married Isabella Booth, daughter of Robert Booth; she died October 8, 1890.

William H. Arnow, born December 7, 1806, received his educational training in the schools of New York City, and became widely known as a man of high scholarly attainment. He had learned the trade of carpenter, which line of work he pursued for some time. Mr. Arnow became actively identified with the public affairs of Westchester, where for many years he filled the office of justice of the peace, and became well known for his honorable and straightforward methods in all his business affairs. He was an ardent supporter of the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. Judge Arnow died at Westchester, June 3, 1876.

Judge William H. Arnow married Sarah R. James, born at Coscob, Connecticut, September 25, 1811, daughter of George and Mary (Williams) James, natives of England. Of this marriage were born the following children: 1. Henry, married Annie Butler. 2. Benson, died single. 3. James, married Balco Young. 4. Henrietta, married George Meade, of Mt. Vernon, New York. 5. William J., born November 2, 1851. Sarah R. Arnow, mother of these children, died at Westchester, November 16, 1892.

William J. Arnow, fourth child of William H. and Sarah R. (James) Arnow, was born at the family homestead in West-

chester, and received his educational training in the schools of the neighborhood, and upon attaining to manhood years learned the carpenter trade, which line of pursuit he successfully followed for a number of years. Not unlike his worthy ancestors he takes an active interest in the public and social affairs of the community. He is an active member of Wyoming Lodge, No. 492, F. and A. M., at Westchester.

William J. Arnow married, September 27, 1883, Etta Tomlinson, born December 20, 1856, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Blizard) Tomlinson, both residents of Ohio. Mr. Arnow and his family are regular attendants of St. Peter's Episcopal church, of which he is a consistent member.

Matson Smith Arnow, sixth child and fourth son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Valentine) Arnow, was educated in the schools of Westchester, where he spent the whole of his career, dying December 5, 1878. He married Phoebe J. Horton, born May 10, 1824, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Horton) Horton; she died March 5, 1905. Of this marriage were born the following children: 1. Ida C., born March 24, 1846, married William H. Mapes, of Westchester. 2. Evadna H., born March 5, 1848, married Daniel Mapes, of Westchester. 3. Matson S., Jr., born April 1, 1850, died April 24, 1884. 4. Sarah G., born December 3, 1856, died December 14, 1860. 5. Thomas C., whose name introduces this review. 6. Sarah G., born January 23, 1862, died September, 1877. 7. Jennie L., born September 16, 1864, married Charles A. Tier, of Westchester.

Thomas C. Arnow, second son and fifth child of Matson S. and Phoebe J. (Horton) Arnow, was born at the family homestead at Westchester and was there reared to manhood years under the parental roof. Not unlike his honored and respected parents, he has taken an active interest in the social and material welfare of the neighborhood and by his enterprise has

done much for the material as well as the educational interests of the neighborhood. Mr. Arnow has served as deputy tax commissioner during Mayor Strong's administration.

Thomas C. Arnow married, November 16, 1887, Mary L. Tier, daughter of Daniel and Susan Ann (Bussing) Tier, both of Westchester. Of this marriage were born the following children: Mabel, born May 22, 1889, died November 20, 1889. Matson C., born March 27, 1891. Mr. Arnow and his family are members of St. Peter's Episcopal church at Westchester.

BURBANK FAMILY.

The following notes are principally derived from "Clute's History of Staten Island." Tradition states that the first settlers of the name were three brothers, one of whom settled on Staten Island, and the others in New England. Thomas Burbank is first mentioned in the records of the Dutch church. He married Maritie Martling, and had a daughter baptized April 22, 1707. John Burbank and wife, Leah Haughwout, had two sons: Thomas, baptized December 3, 1728, and John, August 16, 1743. Lucas Burbank married Martha Baile (or Bagley) and had children baptized 1736-1742. Peter Burbank left a will dated November 6, 1774, and proved November 5, 1793. He left wife, Martha, and had children: John, James and Martha. John Burbank had wife, Elizabeth, and son William, born June 3, 1786. James Burbank had wife Nelly, and son Abraham, 1786.

Daniel Burbank, son of Daniel and Ann Elizabeth (Morgan) Burbank, is one of a family of five children, namely: John Henry, deceased, who left a family of four daughters and two sons. Daniel, see forward. Charles, deceased, had a family of two children by his first marriage and by his second marriage had four children. Catherine. Deborah, married Thomas Wat-

son. Both these parents were highly respected by their neighbors and all who came in contact with them.

Daniel Burbank, second child of the aforementioned family, was born at West Brighton, borough of Richmond, January 10, 1837. He received his educational training in the schools of the neighborhood, and at the age of twenty-one went to New York City, where he was for a number of years engaged in the oyster business. In 1875 he removed to Gifford, now Great Kills, borough of Richmond, where he has resided up to the present period, and here engaged in the oyster planting and shipping business, which line of enterprise he has conducted successfully. Mr. Burbank has become well and favorably known for his honorable and straightforward methods in conducting all of his affairs, and is regarded in the neighborhood as a progressive and enterprising citizen.

Daniel Burbank married, April 4, 1858, Permelier Decker, daughter of Abraham and Jennie (Decker) Decker. Of this marriage he had born to him three children, as follows: 1. Archer H., born April 28, 1861, married Ella Watts and has one daughter, Madaline Burbank. 2. Ella, born January 24, 1864, married William Matherson and has one child, Neita Matherson. 3. Grace Etta, born November 12, 1867, married Robert Smith and has one son, Gordon Smith. The mother, Permelier (Decker) Burbank, died October 19, 1872; she was a consistent christian lady and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of West New Brighton, Richmond county.

FAMILY OF CHRISTOPHER OR CHRISTOFFELL.

The earliest mention of this family, which is of Holland origin, is found in Church Records. Barent Christoffell married Anna Catharina Stillwell, and had children: Nicholas, baptized August 4, 1703. Catharyna, April 23, 1706. Rebecka,

April 25, 1708. Maria, 1710. Catharine and Barent (twins), August 13, 1716.

Barent Christoffell was a land owner on Staten Island as early as 1704. Among various notes we find the following: "Catharine Christopher, widow of Albert Ryckman, had a son Albert, baptized October 26, 1729."

Hans (John) Christopher married Jane Arrowsmith, and had children: Johanes, baptized April 16, 1732. Barent, April 14, 1754. Joseph, August 8, 1736. Richard, September 30, 1739. Of the above, Richard had wife Esther and children: John Garrison, born September 18, 1770; Jane G., August 3, 1772, and Joseph, May 9, 1775. Johanes (named above) had a son Joseph, who also had a son Joseph, who was prominent in the Revolution as member of the Committee of Safety. He was the father of Captain Richard Christopher.

This family, as stated, came from Holland and Captain Richard Christopher had in his possession the cradle in which his great-great-grandfather was rocked in the Fatherland, and all the grandchildren after him, down to the honored captain. Of this ancient family a more extended account will be given.

Richard Christopher, a venerable and highly respected citizen of West New Brighton, borough of Richmond, where he has resided for over sixty-five years, is of Holland-Dutch extraction. His grandfather, Joseph (Christoffel) Christopher, was born at the family homestead at Willow Brook, in the town of Northfield, borough of Richmond, where he was reared to manhood and resided there during the active years of his life. He was a farmer by occupation and also owned and operated a saw mill at Willow Brook for many years. He died at his home about the year 1823. He was a man of great energy and force of character and was highly respected by all of his neighbors and friends. His wife was a Miss Houghwout, and of this marriage

had born to him the following children: 1. Peter, married and spent his life in the town of Northfield. 2. John, married and took up his residence in Bergen county, New Jersey. 3. William, married and took up his residence in the town of Castleton, borough of Richmond. 4. Joseph, who became the father of the subject of this review.

Joseph Christopher, last of the aforementioned children, was born, educated and reared to manhood at the old Christopher homestead at Willow Brook, and upon taking up the practical duties of life following in the footsteps of his father. He was for many years engaged at farming, in which line of work he met with a fair degree of success. He took an active interest in the public affairs of the community and for some time served as tax collector of his native town. He died at his son's residence in West New Brighton, in 1858.

Joseph Christopher married Gertrude Wood, daughter of Stephen and ——— (Webb) Wood, both of whom were descendants of old Staten Island families. Of this marriage were born the following children: 1. John, married Lutretia Saunders and had children: John, deceased; Caroline, married Abraham Carlock, of New York city; George, a resident of Sailors' Snug Harbor; Stephen, deceased; Benjamin, deceased; and Mrs. Demarest, of Linoleumville, borough of Richmond. 2. Joseph, married Maria Martineau and had one son, John Milton Martineau. The father, mother, and son all died during the cholera scourge in 1832. 3. Mary, married William Cannon and has children: William Henry, deceased; Elizabeth (Mrs. Miller), of Hackensack, New Jersey; Stephen and Edward Cannon. 4. Stephen, married Adeline Florence and had children: George, Noah, Sophia, Mrs. Waters, of Bergen Point, New Jersey. 5. Gertrude, married Joseph La Forge and had one daughter, Frances La Forge, married William M. Lent, who was for many

years a leading and representative business man of San Francisco, California, and for some time served in the senate of the golden state. Mr. Lent was known to be the founder of the first mining company organized in San Francisco. 6. Elizabeth, married Dwight Frary and had children: Robert, Amelia, Noyes, and Albert Frary. 7. Richard, whose name introduces this review. 8. Henry, who did not marry and who died at Trinity Center, California, where he was postmaster. Gertrude (Wood) Christopher, mother of the aforementioned children, died during the cholera scourge in 1832. She was possessed of many excellent qualities of character, and was highly respected and esteemed by her neighbors and friends.

Richard Christopher was born at the Manor in the town of Castleton, borough of Richmond, July 18, 1814. He was educated in the schools of the neighborhood and remained under the parental roof up to his sixteenth year, when he began to take up the practical duties of life on his own account. He first learned the silk art work printing, which line of work he pursued for a period of eighteen years. In 1848 Mr. Christopher engaged in the coal, wood and lumber business on his own account at West New Brighton, and here did much by his thrift and enterprise in developing and advancing the interests and welfare of the neighborhood in which he resided. In 1868 he practically retired from active business pursuits and has since been living in pleasant retirement at his home in West New Brighton. During his active years he took an earnest interest in the public affairs of the town, having served in the capacity of supervisor for over twelve years. In 1852 he was instrumental in organizing the first health board in the town of Castleton. He was for over forty years director of the Richmond County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Richard Christopher married, September 10, 1843, Mary L.



A. S. Brown



Abraham Brown

Fountain, born April 2, 1813, daughter of Captain Henry and Massey (Daniels) Fountain, both of whom were residents of Staten Island. Of this marriage Mr. Christopher had born to him the following children: 1. Susan E., born May 8, 1844, died at the age of fourteen. 2. Henrietta, born February 6, 1846, died April 8, 1848. 3. Frances La Forge, born February 7, 1848, married Howard H. Bush, no issue. She died in 1902. 4. Marietta, born September 28, 1850, married Davis Van Pelt Cadmus, and has three children: Franklin David, Marietta, deceased, and William R. Cadmus. 5. Amelia, born November 13, 1854, died May 22, 1856. 6. William M. L., born May 7, 1857, married Bell O'Donnell and has two children: Everett, deceased; and May Christopher. The mother of the aforementioned children, Mary L. (Fountain) Christopher, died July 18, 1898; she was a lady of the old school type, was possessed of many excellencies of character and was a consistent member of the Dutch Reformed church at West New Brighton.

ABRAHAM C. BROWN.

Abraham C. Brown, a leading representative citizen of Totenville, borough of Richmond, where he has been for many years engaged in the shipbuilding industry, is of Holland extraction. His grandfather, Tunis Brown, formerly spelled the name Bruen. He was for many years a resident of New Jersey, where he was born January 28, 1766. He was a shipbuilder by trade, and followed that line of occupation at what is now Lindhurst. He was a skillful and competent mechanic, and during his day became known as one of the leading shipbuilders of small vessels.

Tunis Brown married Sarah Kingsland, born October 7, 1768, and of this marriage had born a family of seven children as follows: 1. Mary, born August 4, 1788, married. 2. Hen-

drick, born May 16, 1790, married and had a family of four children; he followed in the footsteps of his father, learned the shipbuilding trade, which line of work he pursued throughout the active years of his life. 3. John, born May 20, 1792, married and had a family of sons and daughters. He took up seafaring life and for many years was captain of his own vessel. 4. Abraham, see forward. 5. Catherine, married a Mr. Campbell. 6. Ann Kingsland, born January 31, 1799, died October 27, 1818. 7. Sarah, born November 29, 1809, married John King, no issue. Tunis and Sarah (Kingsland) Brown spent the latter years of their lives at Lindhurst, New Jersey, where they passed away and their remains were interred in the old Dutch Reformed burying ground, at Belleville, Essex county, New Jersey, of which congregation they had been members for many years.

Abraham Brown, fourth child and third son of Tunis and Sarah (Kingsland) Brown, was born at the family homestead at Belleville, April 4, 1794, and there received his educational training. He remained under the parental roof until manhood years, and learned the shipbuilding trade under the tuition of his father. He subsequently became associated with his father in the business, and after his father's death continued the establishment up to the latter years of his life. Abraham Brown, not unlike his worthy ancestor, was a man of great energy and perseverance, and in every way worthily upheld the traditions of the family. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church at Belleville, and was a conscientious and straightforward man in all his affairs.

Abraham Brown married, February, 1818, at Aquacanonk, Passaic county, New Jersey, Gitty (Gertrude) Christie, born July 25, 1798, daughter of James and Hannah Christie, the latter being of Holland extraction, and the former of Scotch

lineage. Of this marriage were born twelve children: 1. Tunis, born July 29, 1818, married Margaret Jacobus. 2. Ann, born December 1, 1820, married Charles Osborn. 3. William Henry, born July 12, 1823, married Margaret Picton. 4. Sarah Maria, born November 25, 1825, married John Berry. 5. Catherine, born November 8, 1827, married Myron Allen. 6. James, born November 4, 1829, married Carrie Van Houten. 7. Margaret, born November 15, 1831, married Peter Joralemon. 8. Abram Christie, see forward. 9. Alvin, born April 8, 1836, married Jennie Donnelly. 10. Emeline, born September 20, 1839, married William Waltier. 11. Gertrude, born September 15, 1841, died aged eleven years. She lost her life by accident. 12. Mary Louisa, born March 11, 1845, married George Boetell. Abram Brown, the father of the aforementioned children, died June 10, 1860. His faithful wife died September 17, 1882. Their remains were interred in the family burying plot in the cemetery of the Dutch Reformed church at Belleville, Essex county, New Jersey.

Abraham Christie Brown, whose name introduces this review, was born April 2, 1834. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and remained under the parental roof until manhood years. He learned the trade of shipbuilding under his father's tuition. At the age of seventeen he took up the practical duties of life on his own account, his first undertaking being a trip at sea, and he continued seafaring for about one and a half years, during which time he was advanced to the position of first mate of his vessel, as a result of his fidelity to duty and obedience. Upon his return home the young mariner again took up his trade at Greenpoint, borough of Brooklyn, where he entered the employ of Edward Williams. After pursuing his trade at various places in New York and Jersey City up to 1860, Mr. Brown came to Tottenville in November of that year, and here

entered the employ of Jacob S. Ellis in the capacity of foreman, and continued thus engaged up to 1873, when he was enabled to begin business on his own account. He first established his plant on the east shore of Raritan Bay, where he has since continued at shipbuilding. During this period of over thirty-two years Mr. Brown has constructed many seagoing vessels in addition to many smaller pleasure crafts of various kinds, making a total of about one hundred and eighty-seven complete craft that have been turned out from his establishment. The Brown shipyards have become one of the leading concerns of its kind on the shore of Raritan Bay, the establishment giving employment to many operatives, and through its influences has contributed much to the growth and development of the neighborhood. In addition to his manufacturing interests, Mr. Brown has at all times taken an active interest in the public affairs as well as the social interests of the neighborhood wherein he resides. He is an active member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 381, F. and A. M.; Staten Island Chapter, No. 196, of the same craft.

Abraham Christie Brown was married January 2, 1854, at Belleville, New Jersey, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, to Emily Watts, born September 12, 1836, daughter of John and Maze (Thornycraft) Watts, a native of Warwick, England. Of this marriage Mr. Brown had born to him a family of eight children, as follows: 1. John W., born October 10, 1856, married Josephine Buckholz, and has children, Marie and Marjorie Brown. 2. Everett, born June 17, 1859, died January 26, 1901. 3. Victor M., born October 27, 1861. 4. Jacob E., born December 11, 1863, died March 14, 1882. 5. William H., born March 3, 1866, married Emma Sleight, born September 30, 1866, daughter of James and Amelia (Buss) Sleight, of Tottenville, and has children, Hazel, born February 12, 1897, and William H. Brown, Jr., born January 22, 1900. 6. Emily, born September 24, 1868,



Aaron Van Name



Moses Van Name

married Isaac Demarest and has one child, Merritt Demarest, born November 5, 1896. 7. George Christie, born February 7, 1871, married Susie E. Decker, and has four children: Madeline Christie, Helen, George C., Jr., and Susie Brown. 8. Bessie B., born March 8, 1879, married Robert Smith, and has one son, Royal Smith. Emma Sleight, the mother of the aforementioned children, died April 22, 1902. Mr. Brown's family attend St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church at Tottenville.

MOSES VAN NAME.

Moses Van Name, a venerable and highly respected citizen of Tottenville, where he was born February 27, 1835, and where he has spent his life, is descended from an old Holland family whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Richmond county.

Aaron Van Name, father of Moses Van Name, was born at Mariners Harbor, October 5, 1803, and was a son of Moses and Mary (La Grange) Van Name. Aaron Van Name, upon taking up the practical duties of life, became engaged in seafaring and in the coastwise shipping trade, and by careful study of the details of his work and his fidelity to duty soon became master of a vessel, and for many years was known as one of the leading captains of the coastwise trade sailing from New York harbor. Aaron Van Name married Mary Mersereau, born January 28, 1807, daughter of John and Deborah (Britton) Mersereau, both of whom were descended from old Staten Island families. (Of the Mersereau family a more extended account will appear elsewhere in this work.) Mr. Van Name died at Tottenville, July 18, 1882, and his wife, Mary (Mersereau) Van Name, died March 23, 1893. The remains of both were interred in the family burying ground in Bethel Cemetery at Tottenville. They had by their marriage born to them a family of five children: 1. De-

borah Ann, born June 4, 1828, died October 5, 1828. 2. Joshua N., born August 15, 1830, married Martha Ann Sprague; he died March 13, 1869. 3. A son, unnamed, born May 25, 1833, died in infancy. 4. Moses, born February 27, 1835, whose name introduces this review. 5. Paul M., born January 18, 1838, married Susan Ann Cole.

Moses Van Name, fourth child of the above mentioned family, received his educational training in the schools of Tottenville, where he was reared to manhood years, and upon taking up the practical duties of life became engaged in the oyster planting and shipping trade, which line of enterprise has been his chief occupation up to the present time. Upon his father's death in 1882, Moses Van Name succeeded to the homestead at Tottenville, which was his home and residence up to 1904, in which year he erected for himself a modern and commodious cottage on the grounds of the family estate, which has since been his residence. In addition to his material interests, Mr. Van Name has been active in fraternal and social affairs of the neighborhood. He is an active member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 381, F. and A. M., of Tottenville. Mr. Van Name has at all times given generously to church and charitable enterprises, and is regarded as a useful and highly respected citizen.

DE HART FAMILY.

The first of whom we have any information was Mathias De Hart, born in Richmond county, and for some time resided at Mariner's Harbor. He married Elizabeth Van Name, and had children as follows: 1. Henry, of whom later. 2. Jacob, married and resided at Chelsea. 3. Eliza, married Peter Wandell and resided at Stapleton, borough of Richmond. 4. Mary, married Joel Cole, a resident of the town of Westfield, borough of Richmond.

Henry De Hart, eldest child of Mathias and Elizabeth (Van Name) De Hart, was born in the town of Northfield, borough of Richmond, October 20, 1806. He was there educated and reared to manhood years. Upon taking up the practical duties of life, he learned the shoemaker's trade, which line of work he pursued for some time. He removed to Tottenville in 1832, when he became engaged in the oyster planting and shipping business, taking up his abode at the homestead where his children now reside. Mr. De Hart was an enterprising and progressive man, and during his active years contributed much to the growth and development of the neighborhood where he resided. During the many years of his residence in Tottenville, he established the reputation of being straightforward and honorable in all his transactions. In 1853 Mr. De Hart was the candidate of the Democratic convention for the office of assembly, to which position he was elected by a handsome majority. Mr. De Hart was an active member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 381, of Tottenville. He passed away at his home in Tottenville, March 8, 1888, respected and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact.

Henry De Hart married, September 3, 1825, Eleanor De Hart, born January 14, 1810, daughter of Mathias and Elizabeth (Van Name) De Hart. Of this marriage were born children: 1. Raymond, born September 26, 1829, died March 27, 1903. He did not marry. 2. Theodore, born November 6, 1830, married Elizabeth Decker and has one daughter, Elmira, who married James T. Cole. 3. Henry, born November 10, 1835, did not marry. 4. Garrett, born December 9, 1837, married Margaret Kearney, and had one daughter, Harriet De Hart. Garrett De Hart died April 21, 1879. 5. Samuel, born April 20, 1839, not married. 6. Elizabeth, born April 12, 1842, did not marry. 7. Smith, born August 15, 1845, married Gertrude

Androvette, and has two daughters—Bertha and Ada De Hart. 8. Mary Eleanor, born September 29, 1850, not married. The faithful wife and mother of the aforementioned children died November 13, 1885. She was a lady possessed of many excellent qualities of mind and heart, highly esteemed by all who knew her.

NICOLL—CHURCHILL FAMILIES.

John Churchill, the ancestor of the Churchill family, came from Dorsetshire, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1643, and settled at a locality known as Hobbes Hole. He married, December 18, 1644, Hannah Pontus, daughter of William Pontus, who was one of the original grantees of Plymouth. John Churchill was an extensive land owner, and died January 1, 1662-3. A nuncupative will was presented to the court on March 3d of that year. He left children: Joseph, Hannah, Eleazer and Mary. From the two sons are descended most of the families of the name.

Joseph Churchill, the oldest son, was born in 1647, and his life was passed on his father's farm, which he inherited. On this place he built a house before 1700, and which is yet standing, an interesting relic of the early colonial days. It is described as standing "on the east side of the curve of the road, opposite to the Sandy Gutter road." It is now owned by Alvin G. Morton. On June 3, 1672, he married, at Plymouth, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Hicks and Lydia Doane, his wife. Samuel Hicks was a son of Robert Hicks, who was one of the grantees of Plymouth. Joseph Churchill's son was Barnabas Churchill, who was born in Plymouth, July 3, 1686. He also inherited the ancient homestead, and married, February 5, 1714, Lydia, daughter of William Harlow, Jr., and Lydia Cushman, his wife. She was a daughter of Thomas Cushman and granddaughter of Elder Robert Cushman, who married Mary Allerton, daughter



Lieut. Richard Cuyler Churchill.



Gen. Sylvester Churchill.

of Isaac Allerton, the first assistant governor of Plymouth. Mary Allerton, who was living in 1698, was the last survivor of the Pilgrims who landed from the "Mayflower."

Joseph Churchill, the fourth son of Barnabas Churchill, was born in Plymouth, May 19, 1721, and died in 1751. He also lived on the paternal homestead, and married, September 23, 1745, Maria, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Sylvester) Ryder.

His second son, Joseph Churchill, was born July 14, 1748, and died in 1823. He married, in Middleboro, March 21, 1771, Sarah, daughter of Gershom Cobb and Miriam Thomas, his wife, and removed to Woodstock, Vermont, where he made his home.

Joseph Churchill was in his early years brought up at Middleboro, Massachusetts, with his mother's relatives. At the very beginning of the Revolution he enlisted and served during the war as corporal and sergeant in the company of Captain Isaac Wood, and in other companies of Rhode Island troops. The remainder of his life was passed in Woodstock, to which village he gave the first site for a public school.

Sylvester Churchill, the third son of the above named Joseph Churchill, was born at Woodstock, Vermont, August 2, 1783. At the age of twenty-five he published the "Vermont Republican," the first newspaper in Windsor, Vermont. This he continued until 1812, and the influence of the paper changed the politics of the state. In the War of 1812 he was offered the captaincy of a company of infantry, but declined the offer, and he received a commission as first lieutenant of a company of artillery. He served through the war, and was with General Wade Hampton and General James Wilkinson at La Colle Mill. He was also on the staff of General George Izard and General Alexander Macomb. He was promoted for gallant conduct and signal bravery in defending with a handful of troops the crippled fleet of Commodore Macdonough, when attacked by the

English, and was made inspector-general with the rank of major. He afterward served during the Seminole war, and after the Creek Indian war in 1836, in which he won distinguished honor, he was made colonel to succeed General Wood. In the Mexican war he was engaged with distinguished valor in the battles of Palo Alto and Buena Vista. In the latter battle his wise posting of troops during the temporary absence of the commanding general saved the army. In 1856 he retired with the brevet rank of brigadier-general.

General Churchill married, at Windsor, Vermont, August 30, 1812, Lucy, daughter of William and Mary (Newell) Hunter. She was born February 17, 1786, and died September 6, 1862. After a long and distinguished career, General Churchill died at Washington, D. C., December 7, 1862.

William Hunter Churchill, the eldest son of General Churchill, was born at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, July 8, 1819. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, in 1836, and graduated as fourth in a class of seventy-six members, and was adjutant of the corps. He was appointed second lieutenant in the Third Artillery, of which his father was major. In 1845 he was stationed at Corpus Christi, and was made brevet captain for gallantry at the battle of Palo Alto, in which he was wounded. In 1847 he was made assistant quartermaster with rank of captain, and was stationed at Point Isabel, where he died from the effects of his wounds, October 19, 1847. His remains are buried at Savannah, Georgia.

Captain Churchill married, December 17, 1844, Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of Richard Randolph Cuyler, and his wife, Mississippi Gordon. Mr. Cuyler was a representative of the well known New York family of the name. Their only child, Richard Cuyler Churchill, was born at Savannah, December 12, 1845, and died at Ossining, New York, June 24, 1879. He en-

tered West Point in 1862, and graduated as thirteenth in a class of thirty-one, and was adjutant of the corps. On June 18, 1866, he was second lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery, and was stationed at Fort Whipple and Fort Delaware. He was also assistant professor of drawing in West Point. He resigned September 1, 1872.

Lieutenant Churchill married, November 22, 1866, Josephine, daughter of Henry and Ann (Mason) Young, of an ancient Long Island family. Their children are: 1. William Hunter, born September 12, 1867. 2. Ann Mason, born March 15, 1869, married B. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. 3. Maud, born at West Point, July 12, 1872, married Hon. De Lancy Nicoll, of the ancient and honored family, December 11, 1890. Their children are: De Lancy Nicoll, Jr., born May 19, 1892; and Josephine, born October 2, 1893. 4. Elizabeth Margaret, who died young. 5. Richard Randolph Cuyler, born November 2, 1877.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

John D. Crimmins, contractor, public man and philanthropist, was born in the city of New York, May 18, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at St. Francis Xavier's College, attending the latter institution for a period of two years, when he left to attend to his father's business as clerk before he was sixteen. He has been one of the large real estate operators in the city of New York. His reputation and acquaintance caused him to be selected as appraiser in the division of estates and in disputed questions. At this period, 1865 to 1871, many of the large estates were held intact. His judgment and decision were employed by the Beekman Estates, the Schermerhorns, Treadwells, James Lenox,

Phelps Dodge, Jones, Cutting, Mason, Isaac Burr, the William Tilden Estate and others in adjustments.

His first recognition as a contractor of reputation was in connection with the carrying forward of the submarine work at Hell Gate. It appears that great criticism was made in regard to the progress of the work and the plans under which it was being conducted by General John Newton. Three contractors and two engineers were selected by the government to examine the work and make a report. Congress had failed to make appropriations due to criticism of the plans and methods. Mr. Crimmins' report highly complimented the manner in which the work was conducted and the eminent skill of General Newton was recognized. The work was proceeded with and its successful completion was a confirmation of the report made. The business, of which he is the moving spirit, has attained vast dimensions, covering the field of general contracting. The firm has erected many hundred buildings in New York, built the Broadway, Columbus Avenue and Lexington Avenue cable roads, and done other important pieces of work. Mr. Crimmins was the first man to make use of mechanical appliances and steam-drills in the city of New York.

He is ex-president of the Metropolitan Traction Company, and a large stockholder in the surface lines; director in the Fifth Avenue Bank, the City Trust Company, the Title Insurance Company of New York, the New York Mortgage & Security Company, the Chelsea Realty Company, and Metropolitan Securities Company, trustee of the Provident Loan Society, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also connected with several well known clubs, a patron of the Museum of Natural History, a member of the Geographical Society and Museum of Arts, and treasurer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and of the Irish Industrial League, being connected with

nearly all of the Catholic charitable societies. He is considered an authority on labor questions, and is often called upon to act as arbitrator or expert in disputes of this character. He is well known as a book lover, and his library contains one of the finest and most complete collections of works relating to Ireland and to Celtic literature, to be found in the country.

Mr. Crimmins married, in 1868, ————, now deceased. Mr. Crimmins maintains a city home at 40 East Sixty-eighth street and a beautiful summer residence, "Firwood-on-the-Sound," at Noroton, Connecticut.

FAMILY OF WANDELL.

This family, which dates back to the earliest Dutch period, had as its first representative Thomas Wandell. On March 28, 1658, Jan Peterson Van Holstein sold to Thomas Wandell, "resident at Mespot Kill, a house and lot in the Prince Graght, bounded north by the house and lot of the Fiscal, Nicasius De Sille, east by the lot of said De Sille, south by the house and lot of Mr. Herman Van Hoboken, and west by the Graght." This house and lot were on the east side of Broad street in New York, between Beaver street and Exchange Place. He sold this house and lot to Katrina Kroegers in 1672, and the deed mentions him as residing at Mespot Kill. He was also the owner of several houses and lots in New Amsterdam and was evidently a man of extensive means. His house and land at Mespot Kill (now Maspeth) seem to have been the same place famous in later years as the country seat of Governor De Witt Clinton. He left no descendants, and died in 1688.

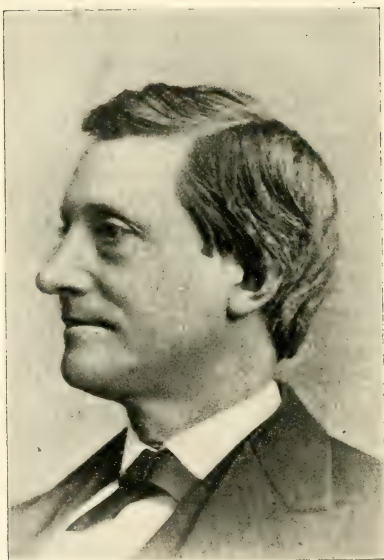
The progenitors of the present families of the name were two brothers, Johannes and Jacobus Wandell, who fled from Holland secretly in the night, leaving lights burning in their houses, to escape Roman Catholic persecution. They escaped

with their lives but their extensive possessions were confiscated. Family tradition connects the earlier generation with the famous poet, Joost Vondel, known as "the Dutch Shakespeare." To this connection our country's poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, pleasantly alludes in one of his poems. Like most other family names this has had its changes and is spelled by various branches as Wandal, Wandel, Wandle, and other forms.

(I) Johannes Wandell settled at Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York, and married a Miss Thurston. By this marriage he had four sons and one daughter: Samuel, Jacob, Daniel, John and Polly.

(II) Jacob Wandell, the second son, was born at Fishkill, May 30, 1747, and died at Haverstraw, Rockland county, New York, 1827. He married Catharine Stilwell, of a well known and honored family, February 8, 1770. She was born at Hempstead, Long Island, March 26, 1749, and was the daughter of Stephen Stilwell, brother of Samuel Stilwell who was the owner of a large amount of real estate in New York. They were the parents of ten children: Daniel T., born October 22, 1770, at Fishkill; John, October 10, 1772, at Newburgh, New York; William, October 10, 1772, at Newburgh, New York; Samuel, March 13, 1775; George, March 26, 1777, at Tappan, New York; Jacob, October 22, 1779; Abraham, December 24, 1781, at Tappan; James, August 3, 1784; Catharine, October 28, 1787; Thomas, December 17, 1791.

(III) Abraham Wandell, the seventh child, married Martha Coe, daughter of Benjamin Coe, of Haverstraw. Her father, who was of a distinguished family, was member of the Assembly of New York State from Orange county, 1778, 1779, and 1798. His father, John Coe, was member of the Provincial Congress, 1775, and was also Judge of Orange County and Member of Assembly, 1778, 1779, 1780, a curious instance of father



Hon. Benjamin Coe Wandell.

and son being members of the Legislature at the same time. Benjamin Coe was the fourth member of Assembly for Rockland county in 1799, after that county was set off from Orange. He was in the State Senate 1807 to 1812 and was one of the Council of Appointment 1810-1811. His son Benjamin was Judge of Rockland county for many years.

Martha Coe was born October 1, 1782, and died February 6, 1849. Her husband, Abraham Wandell, died December 9, 1823. They were the parents of eight children: Livingston, born March 11, 1801; Stilwell, born October 22, 1803; Sarah, born April 4, 1806, married Alonzo Vredenburg; Martha, born March 19, 1809, married Nathan Sutton; Catherine, born August 25, 1812, married (first) George Bride, (second) David Bartley; Adeline, born March 7, 1815; Juliet, born March 21, 1817, married Charles Sutton; Benjamin Coe, born December 28, 1819.

(IV) Benjamin Coe Wandell was born at the residence of his father in Van Dam street, New York. He married, February 10, 1840, Caroline Sophia Pangburn, daughter of Jeremiah Pangburn, an old resident of the ninth ward. The children of this marriage were Townsend, born in New York, April 13, 1841; Caroline; Francis L.; Martha, wife of Charles R. Stilwell, and Josephine.

Among the early residents in New York may be mentioned Johannes and Abraham Wandell, who may have been of the same stock as the family we have mentioned. The latter was alderman in 1710-1711 and 1716. A branch of the Wandell family have lived on Staten Island from very early times. The Wandell Memorial Chapel at Concord stands on land owned by them in former times, and perpetuates the name.

Jacobus Wandell (brother of Johannes) settled at Albany or Troy. He had a very large family whose descendants are

numerous and elsewhere. The Staten Island family are probably derived from him. Johannes Wandell is said to have been the owner of a thousand acres of land on the upper Hudson.

Jacob Wandell, his son, was a soldier in the Revolution and served throughout the war, and was paid off and discharged when the army was disbanded at Newburgh. He was personally acquainted with La Fayette, and upon his visit to the United States in 1824, the Marquis recognized and embraced him. At the close of the Revolution, Jacob Wandell was entitled to the sum of \$800, which was never paid. He, however, obtained a grant of land upon which the city of Auburn is situated.

The discharge of Jacob Wandell, signed by General Washington, is now among the historical relics at the headquarters in Newburgh. After the war he moved to Rockland county, and settled at Toppan. In 1794 he went to Haverstraw and became a millwright. He and his wife died on Wyant's Island, now Iona Island.

Abraham Wandell passed the early part of his life at Haverstraw, but came to New York soon after his marriage. He was master and owner of a sloop, and engaged in transportation between New York and Haverstraw.

His son, Benjamin Coe Wandell, was engaged in the dry goods business in New York, in partnership with James H. Townsend, until 1850. He then entered the China trade in the firm of Chambers and Heiser, who owned and sailed many Clipper ships. Upon one occasion he was shipwrecked in the China Sea, and barely escaped with his life. In 1857 he was sent to China with a large sum in gold for the purchase of tea. For various reasons he did not think it advisable to invest, and returned bringing the gold with him. This saved the firm from bankruptcy in the financial panic of 1857. In the meantime he loaded the ships with tea belonging to other parties, and thus

made a large sum as freight. In 1873 the Board of Police Justices of New York had become so corrupt that they were legislated out of office, and the power to appoint a new board was vested in the mayor, Hon. William F. Havemeyer. Among the new justices appointed was Benjamin Coe Wandell. Although he had never studied law with a view of making it a profession, yet his sterling good sense and perfect knowledge of human nature made him exactly fitted for his new position. No justice was more respected, and no man in the city was more widely known, or more highly esteemed than Judge Wandell. He possessed remarkable facility as a public speaker, expressing his views with great force and eloquence. He was very prominently connected with the public schools and was one of their strongest supporters. After his term as justice had expired he lived a retired life at his residence, No. 157 East 83d street, and died there March 23, 1887, leaving an honored memory.

Townsend Wandell was born at his father's residence, No. 704 Washington street, New York. His earliest education was obtained at a private school, and later at the public school in Twenty-fourth street, which was under the charge of Thomas Foulke, a Quaker teacher and a man of marked ability. His assistant, Nelson B. Bartram, was equally noted as a teacher, and was a colonel in the Civil war. He then attended the New York Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York), being graduated in 1863, the second in his class. In all the schools he attended he was remarkably successful in winning prizes and medals for superior scholarship. He then entered Columbia College Law School under Professor Dwight, noted as a lecturer and teacher. Upon being graduated and admitted to the bar, he established a law office in connection with William A. Whitbeck, but soon after practiced law on his own account.

Mr. Wandell is a member of the Republican County Committee, Union League Club, Phi Beta Kappa Society, New York Historical Society, and many other patriotic and benevolent societies. The family has been for several generations connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM S. HORTON.

The line of descent of this branch of the family is as follows:

(I) Barnabas, married Mary —————.

(II) Joseph.

(III) David, born 1664.

(IV) Joseph, born 1689.

(V) Joseph, born 1713; had three children: Jonathan, born 1738; William, 1740, and David.

(VI) William Horton, born 1740, married, 1763, Ruth Heady (Quakeress). Children: Joseph, born 1765; David, 1767; Azariah, 1770; Eliza P. or Betsy, 1772; Susanna, 1774; John, 1776.

(VII) Eliza P., daughter of William and Ruth (Heady) Horton, married John Townsend, son of Israel, of Armonk, North Castle. Children: Leander W.; Dorinda E., married Stephen Hyatt; Melissa, married Reuben Howes; Caroline E., married Thomas Wilson; John, married Elizabeth Adams; Josephine V., died young.

(VII) Susanna, daughter of William and Ruth (Heady) Horton, married John Purdy, of White Plains. Children: Ophelia, married Moses Odell, of Yonkers; Laurretta, married Alex. H. Slater; John, married Emma Marriner. Children of Laurretta and A. H. Slater were: Ophelia, who married Andrew Legget, and left children—William, Laura and Ophelia; William; Susan, who married ———— Atwood.

(VII) John, son of William and Ruth (Heady) Horton, married, July 26, 1801, Clarissa Hobby, of Horseneck (now Greenwich), Connecticut. Children: Sophronia B., born May 21, 1803, died June 23, 1864; Sarah, born 1805, married William Hatton, died August, 1855, drowned with her two children; Eliza, born 1808, died 1862; Ann B., born 1810, married Benjamin B. Church, and died August, 1857; Henrietta Frances, born May 3, 1814, died December 26, 1904; Alexander Hamilton, born 1815, died October 1, 1876; Marietta, born 1818, died 1834; William, born 1820, died 1851; John, born 1821, died 1838; Angeline L., born 1823, died March, 1886; Rachel P., born April 16, 1825.

Clarissa, wife of John Horton, of White Plains, was a daughter of Major John Hobby who kept the Patriot tavern on the Post Road at Horseneck (now Greenwich), Connecticut. General Putnam made his headquarters here during the Revolutionary war, and from this house he escaped as the British were coming up the hill from Sawpitts, now Portchester. Major Hobby and his brother, Colonel Thomas (who was captured at the surrender of Fort Washington), aroused Putnam, saddled his horse, and assisting him to mount, conducted him to an almost concealed cow path on side of hill. This path led to the "rocky steps" about twenty feet of which his horse leaped down, thus deceiving the British at the top of the hill, who supposed Putnam had dashed down the whole distance. History still perpetuates this incorrect account.

(VIII) Sophronia, daughter of John and Clarissa (Hobby) Horton, married Casper C. Childs, July 23, 1826. Children: Mary Vermilye, born May 1, 1827, married (first) M. Bliss, and (second) T. Thompson. Sophronia B., born 1829, died May 16, 1861. Casper, born August 13, 1830, died Easter Sunday, 1891. Louisa, born March 16, 1832, married Edward Bell, United

States navy, and died June 1, 1906. Clarissa, born June 22, 1834, died December 7, 1856. Sarah Ann, born December 11, 1838, married Henry Hoar. Charles Bush, born February 9, 1841, died September 5, 1880. Walter Livingstone, born August 11, 1843, married Clara J. Muir, 1867.

(IX) Sophronia, second daughter of Casper and Sophronia (Horton) Childs, married Lyndsay Douglas Taylor, 1849. Children: Christopher, born 1851, died young. Lillie M., born March 4, 1853, married (first) Charles Adams, and (second) Charles Bachman, 1905. Clara, born October 16, 1855. Charles, born 1858. William, born 1860.

Eliza, third child of John and Clarissa (Hobby) Horton, married William Rhodes, in 1835. Children: Clara, born February 22, 1836, married Abraham McKeon, and had one child Marcella.

Henrietta Frances, fifth child of John and Clarissa (Hobby) Horton, married, March 30, 1834, William W. Brackett. Child: Mary Elizabeth, born January 14, 1835.

Alexander Hamilton, son of John and Clarissa (Hobby) Horton, married, December 8, 1838, Margaret Larcomb. Children: Sarah L., born October 24, 1843. Clarissa Hobby, born January 8, 1845. Alexander Hamilton, born February 5, 1847, married, October 12, 1875, Almira J. Danley, and died December 30, 1898. Isabel Munro, born October 31, 1848, died October 14, 1892. William White, born January 5, 1856. John M., born 1858, married Margaret ————. Henrietta M., born September, 1860, died September, 1896. She married Alonzo N. Smith, in 1886, leaving one child, Nelson.

Alexander Hamilton Horton was one of the earliest New Yorkers who, in 1849, crossed the Plains amid all its perils for the great Eldorado. He did not become a miner, but in San Francisco was very successful in the lumber trade. After an



Alexander H. Horton.

early fire that nearly wiped out the then city, Mr. Horton's ship load of lumber that he had sent around the Horn before he left New York arrived opportunely in Golden Gate harbor, and it is needless to say he reaped a rich harvest.

One incident of those times may be worth noting. His brother William was at the mining town of Weaversville, having been appointed sheriff by the Vigilance Committee. In trying to enforce some law and order he and his wife were instantly killed by stray shots fired by the lawless miners. He had previously notified his brother in San Francisco that he had hidden in the ground (their only bank) much gold dust, amounting to \$50,000. When Mr. Horton reached Weaversville he found the ground dug up under and around where the house had stood, and barely escaped through the strategy of the tavern keeper, who led him secretly at night with his uncle to the canyon.

Sarah L., daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Larcomb) Horton, married, May 31, 1865, James Pettit, of Long Island. Children: Mary A., born September 14, 1866. Isabel M., October 10, 1868. Henrietta M., October 10, 1871. Almira D., July 4, 1873. Clarissa H., January 12, 1875, died April, 1876. Sarah L., August 22, 1877.

Clarissa H., daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Hobby) Horton, married, September 18, 1864, John Hegeman, of Long Island. Children: Margaret L., born August 20, 1865. Alexander H., December 24, 1867. Elizabeth Bennet, September 5, 1870. Annabel, February 26, 1873. Benjamin F., January 24, 1876. Joseph Larcomb, May 20, 1879. Francis Emack, September 3, 1883, died July 24, 1887. Margaret L., daughter of Clarissa and John Hegemen, married, June 9, 1886, Joseph Johnson, and had one child, Harold, born September 21, 1887. Elizabeth Bennet, daughter of Clarissa and John Hegemen, married, January 21, 1896, William Hemstreet, and had one child:

Marjorie Henrietta, born November 8, 1897. Annabel, daughter of Clarissa and John Hegemen, married, December 25, 1906, Cooper Hewitt Lusk.

Isabel Munro, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Larcomb) Horton, married, July 1, 1869, William T. Erickson. Children: Isabel H., born May 29, 1874, married, February 18, 1895, Edwin N. Norton, and died September 16, 1905. William Thorne, born October 31, 1876, died March 24, 1880. Alexander Horton, born January 21, 1882, married Effie Hirsch.

William W., son of Alexander and Margaret (Larcomb) Horton, married, April 20, 1881, Katherine Adelaide Virginia Steurer. Children: William S., born March 17, 1882. Ethel Kate, May 24, 1885, died November 6, 1903.

Angeline L., daughter of John and Clarissa (Hobby) Horton, married John Hooper, of New York City, who died 1889. Children: Benjamin Franklin, born June 30, 1857, died April 20, 1902. Mary L., born March 3, 1860, married, March 3, 1889, John A. Steurer, and died August 27, 1891. Henrietta Frances, born 1858, died May 11, 1896. Benjamin Franklin married, June 14, 1888, Edith May Walker. Children: Emily May, born March 21, 1889; John Stanley, August 27, 1890; Walker, September 16, 1894; John, April 26, 1897, died May 13, 1898; Grace Duncan, June 29, 1899.

Benjamin F. Hooper was a son of John Hooper, of New York City, and succeeded his father as president of Colwell Lead Company. His grandmother was daughter of Major John Hobby, from whose house General Putnam escaped capture by the Hessians. Mr. Hooper's business interests were large, belonging to many clubs, corporations, etc., in which he was very successful in preserving harmony in trade councils, due to his ability in inducing those interested to take a liberal and common sense view of the conditions, and make concessions for



Benj. F. Hooper.

mutual interest. He was possessed of a generous, open character, and dying at the early age of forty-four, business friends, family, and relatives felt his loss keenly.

Rachel P., daughter of John and Clarissa (Hobby) Horton, married (first), November 16, 1842, John Ross, and had children: John, born 1843, died 1847. Angeline Louisa, born January 16, 1851, married, February 22, 1875, Henry Evans, and had one child, Tempey Susanna, born December 9, 1878. Rachel P. Horton married (second), January 15, 1854, John W. Haggerty, and had children: Alphonso, born March 25, 1855, died February, 1857. Caroline H., born October 2, 1857, died May 2, 1865. Francis X., born September 21, 1859. Joseph A., born February 13, 1870.

Francis X., son of John and Rachel P. (Horton) Haggerty, married, June 7, 1885, Annie Mary King, and had children: Rachel, died young. John, died young. James Francis, died young. Edward Hilary, born January 14, 1893. Thomas Charles, October 8, 1895. Edith Annie, July 17, 1898.

Joseph A., son of John and Rachel P. (Horton) Haggerty, married Mary Frances Owens, September 17, 1897. Their children were: Mary Frances, born June 29, 1898. Rachel Josephine, March 16, 1899.

William Horton owned lands in Brewer Point, Harrison Purchase; woods, etc., around St. Mary's lake as early as 1757; residence on Broadway above Lake street; flour mills on St. Mary's, present Silver Lake.

The family of Steurer were landed proprietors in Bavaria, Germany, and in later years went to Saxony and the race included many men of fame and station. The ancestor, John der Steurer, in the year 1147 accompanied King Conrad II to Palestine. In a battle near Damietta the French army lost their lily bespangled pennant which fell into the hands of the infidels.

When John der Steurer saw this he sprang in the midst of them, rescued it and threw it at the feet of the French King. He was knighted by King Conrad, and his coat of arms bears the lily and shield denoting the important event. The Stumff family is originally from Franconia, but were afterwards in Lower Saxony. The ancestor was Gerhard der Stumff, who received his patent of nobility from King Rodolf in 1261, and was greatly distinguished in the Bohemian wars. In the battle of Eyer, after breaking his sword, he caught up a sickle and pursued the enemy, and was knighted by the emperor for his bravery.

From this race was descended Sarah Steurer, who married Elizabeth Katherine Stumff, and their daughter, Katherine Adelaide Virginia Steurer, married William W. Horton. William Steurer Horton, their son, was born in New York, March 17, 1882, and in his early years attended the public school at the corner of Grove and Hudson streets. At the age of thirteen he, with his parents, went to Ocean Side, Hempstead, Long Island, and he attended the high school at Rockville Centre. They afterwards removed to Yonkers. At the age of seventeen, he learned the plumbing business with Edward Richards. On August 26, 1903, he established his own business and was the youngest person who ever obtained a plumber's license. His first place of business was at 200 West Ninety-ninth street, afterwards at 2630 Broadway, and is now doing business at No. 204 West One Hundredth street. In political affairs he is a Democrat. He is connected with the Evangelical Church of the Holy Trinity, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Trinity Brotherhood.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Brackett, who is a descendant of this branch of the Horton family, is an officer and an active member of the Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughters of the

American Revolution, and has for many years been engaged in religious and philanthropical work, especially among the aged, too much neglected. For eighteen years she was connected with missionary and Sunday school work in the Lutheran church. In addition she has written much on genealogy and kindred works.

FAMILY OF MERSEREAU.

The ancestor of this honored family was John Mersereau, a native of France. He was a Protestant, and like his fellow Huguenots was the victim of persecution. In his youth he studied law, but disliking the profession he abandoned it and took up the humbler trade of a saddler. He was a man of great physical strength. He was captain of a military company, and always carried a sword. One evening he met three men habited as friars, and saluted them "good evening, gentlemen." They immediately charged him with being a Protestant, otherwise he would have said "good evening, fathers." He replied, "I know but one Father in Heaven"; they drew their sabres, which they had concealed, and attacked him. He defended himself with such vigor that he killed one, wounded another and the third fled. He died young, leaving five children: Joshua, Paul, Daniel, Mary and Martha. These with their mother fled to England in 1685, and from thence to America. They settled on Staten Island, where the mother died and was buried in the French churchyard on the Seaman farm at Westfield.

Daniel was by occupation a tailor. Joshua married a La Tourette, of a well known family. He died May 23, 1736, at the age of ninety-three. He had a son Joshua, born May 18, 1696, and died July 9, 1769. He married Maria, daughter of Jacob Corsen, and had children: Joshua, born September 26, 1728, died June 10, 1804. Jacob, April 23, 1730, died September 7, 1804. John, March 2, 1732. Elizabeth, January 4, 1734.

David, November 10, 1735. Mary, January 14, 1738. Cornelius, July 27, 1739, died July 27, 1814. Paul, February 23, 1741, died January 26, 1823. Rachel, February 27, 1742. Joshua Mersereau was a man of much prominence, and member of assembly several terms. Paul Mersereau married Elizabeth Barnes and left a large family.

David Mersereau, grandfather of Robert E. Mersereau, was born at Woodrow, 1756. He was a shoemaker by trade, which line of work he pursued in connection with farming. He was four times married. By his first wife he had two sons, who upon attaining to manhood years took up their residence in the South. His second union was with the widow of Peter Winant, who bore him children as follows: 1. Isaac. 2. George, father of the subject of this review. 3. David. 4. Samuel. 5. Ephraim, now residing in Jersey City, New Jersey. 6. Sophia, who married Washington Odell. 7. Rebecca, who married a Mr. Allen, of New York city. The mother of the aforementioned children had by her marriage to Peter Winant, two sons and one daughter. One of the sons, Moses Winant, married and had a son Isaac, who for many years resided at Springfield, borough of Richmond. Moses Winant also had a daughter, Patience, who died unmarried.

George Mersereau, second child of David Mersereau, was born at Woodrow, in 1810. He was there reared to manhood under the parental roof, and there also spent the whole of his years of life. He was regarded as a good and upright citizen by all with whom he came in contact. He passed away at Woodrow, in April, 1881. George Mersereau married Mary Morgan, born September 15, 1819, died at Woodrow, October 11, 1904, daughter of ——— and Alice (DuPuy) Morgan. Both of the latter named families were among the early settlers of Richmond county. Of this marriage were born children as follows: 1.

William F., born September 12, 1853, married Mary Guyon, and had two children, both of whom died in infancy. 2. Robert E., see forward.

Robert E. Mersereau, born July 13, 1858, at the family homestead at Woodrow, was educated in the schools of the neighborhood, and has there spent the whole of his life's career. He has worthily upheld the traditions of his family, and in every way has proved himself a worthy scion of a worthy sire. He has taken an active interest in public as well as the social affairs of the neighborhood, and has given of his time and substance for the good and welfare of the community wherein he resides.

Robert E. Mersereau married, December 26, 1881, Gertrude Guyon, born February 3, 1856, daughter of John M. and Ann (Journeay) Guyon, both of the latter being members of old Staten Island families. Of this marriage there is no issue.

GEORGE W. BANTA.

George W. Banta, a lifelong and highly respected citizen of City Island, where he was born July 25, 1843, was a son of Cornelius and Amelia (Taft) Banta. His father, Cornelius Banta, was a native of New Jersey, and his mother, Amelia (Taft) Banta, was a descendant of an old New York family.

George W. Banta was educated in the schools of City Island, and reared to manhood years under the parental roof. Upon taking up the practical duties of life, he followed in the footsteps of his father and, like him, engaged in the oyster planting business. In this line of enterprise he met with a well merited degree of success, being the logical result of his straightforward and honorable methods of transacting his business. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at City Island. In 1862 Mr. Banta responded to the call of his country

and enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-Sixth Regiment under Captain David E. Terry, New York Volunteers. He was honorably discharged November 16, 1863.

George W. Banta married, at New York city, March 3, 1884, Mary A. Lyman, born April 23, 1845, daughter of David B. and Lucretia L. (Smith) Lyman, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Burlington, Vermont. David B. Lyman died April 13, 1852, having lost his life in a railroad accident while serving in the capacity of engineer. His wife, Lucretia L. (Smith) Lyman, died June 21, 1889. Children of George W. and Mary A. (Lyman) Banta were: 1. Lucretia Amelia, born June 19, 1865, died September 28, 1866. 2. Sarah Amanda, born August 30, 1870, died July 18, 1869. 3. Cornelia A., born October 27, 1870, married Jonathan Bean and their children are G. Everett, John Otis, Mary Elizabeth, Harold, Jonathan, Cornelia Maud and Madeline Frances Bean. 4. George Carlton, born January 29, 1874. 5. Joseph Newton, born March 28, 1881, died November 12, 1901. George W. Banta died at City Island, August 3, 1900.

JOHN LIVINGSTON FLAKE.

John Livingston Flake was born in New York city, February 14, 1813, and was an only son of John Livingston Flake, whose father, John Livingston Flake, came from Holland during the early colonial days and settled in New York city, where he was for some time engaged in mercantile pursuits. He died in New York at the age of twenty-two years.

John Livingston Flake, son of John L. Flake, who was the founder of the family in America, married Amy Osborn, who bore him two children, namely: Maria, married Abram Vredenburg, of New York city; and John Livingston, whose name introduces this review. Upon the death of John Livingston Flake,

his widow married John King Vanderbilt, and of this marriage were born two children: Sarah Livingston, married Eder Vreeland, of Staten Island; and Mary Osborn, married Cornelius Simonson, also of Staten Island.

John Livingston Flake, of whom this sketch is written, was educated in the schools of New York city, where he was reared to manhood and resided till the age of twenty-three, when he came to Staten Island and took up his residence with his stepfather, John K. Vanderbilt, who had purchased a large tract of land adjacent to where South Beach now is. Here Mr. Flake spent the remaining years of his life in pleasant retirement, passing away May 15, 1876.

John Livingston Flake married Mary Ann Simonson, daughter of Jeremiah and Jane (Corson) Simonson, both representatives of old families of Staten Island. Of this marriage Mr. Flake had born to him a family of nine children: 1. Jeremiah Simonson, see forward. 2. Jane Simonson, married Daniel Pelton, had no issue. 3. Amy Osborn, born February 16, 1836, did not marry. 4. Catherine Fleetwood, married George W. Vreeland, and has children: Eugene, Harry Livingston and Frank Osborn Vreeland. The mother and the three aforementioned children are all deceased. 5. Sara Maria, born June 15, 1840, married George F. Ockershausen, no issue. Mr. Ockershausen died March 30, 1899. 6. Mary Louise, did not marry, now deceased. 7. Margaret King, now deceased. 8. Josephine, died in childhood. 9. Evelyn Forrest, married Raymond Farrar Brown, and has two children: Ethel Clare, married Godfrey C. White, of Mulbaston, England, September 12, 1906; and Raymond Farrar Brown, Jr. The father of the aforementioned children died July, 1899, and the mother, Mary Ann (Simonson) Flake, died October 18, 1864.

Jeremiah Simonson Flake, a representative and enterpris-

ing citizen of Richmond, borough of Richmond, was born at the family homestead, town of Southfield, at Rosebank. His elementary educational training was acquired in the schools of his native county. He spent the active years of his life on the homestead at Rosebank, formerly known as Camp Scott, where he died in March, 1864. Mr. Flake married Mary Elizabeth Cubberley, daughter of William and Phoebe (Hotchkinson) Cubberley, and of this marriage was born an only son, William Livingston Flake, see forward.

William L. Flake, born September 14, 1860, was given a liberal education in the schools of Richmond county, supplemented by a higher course of study in the schools of New York city. After pursuing various occupations up to 1880, Mr. Flake entered the employ of Jessup and Lamont, brokers and bankers in Wall street, with whom he remained for a period of three years, during which time he learned the various details of the business, and finally engaged in business on his own account in the brokerage and stock trade. In this undertaking he met with well merited success, and became favorably known to the consolidated stock exchange of New York city. In recent years he has become extensively engaged in the real estate and insurance business in the borough of Richmond. He became a member of Tompkins Lodge, No. 471, F. & A. M., at Stapleton, and received the degree of royal arch mason of Tyrian Chapter, No. 219, at New Brighton, and is an earnest member of the craft, and by his manly deportment in the common walks of life has proved himself a credit to the order.

Mr. Flake married, October 20, 1821, Leah Stoutenborough, born August 23, 1860. Of this marriage were born two children: Lottie Crocheron, born December 16, 1884; William Livingston, Jr., born March 17, 1887. Mrs. Flake is a consistent member of St. Andrew's Episcopal church of Richmond.

ST. LUKE'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

St. Luke's German Evangelical Lutheran church, of which Rev. William Jentsch was pastor, is situated at the corner of Union avenue and Division street, New Rochelle, New York. The parish was organized in 1869 by Rev. Holls, and a small frame church building was erected in Division street in which divine services were held until December, 1899. The corner stone of the present edifice was laid on Whitsunday, 1899, with appropriate ceremonies, and as soon as the basement of the structure was completed it was taken into use as a place of worship. Here the services were conducted until the building was completed and dedicated, March 25, 1900. Since that time the services have been held in the spacious and handsome body of the church, the basement being used for the Sunday school, meetings, and similar purposes. The structure is an imposing one of stone and brick and has a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty persons. The congregation is composed of one hundred and fifty members and there is an average Sunday school attendance of about one hundred and twenty-five. The services are conducted entirely in the German language, and there is a parochial school connected with the church in which instruction is given every Saturday. The following associations are also connected with the church: Ladies' Aid Society with a membership of ninety; Young People's Society, forty members; Sick and Death Benefit Society for both men and women, thirty-eight members. The church is in a very flourishing condition and the membership is increasing rapidly under the guidance of the pastor, who is a most zealous and indefatigable worker. The welfare of the parish lies near to his heart and he is held in high esteem by his parishioners.

Rev. William Jentsch was born in Silesia, Germany, No-

vember 20, 1867. He was educated in the Bolkenhain School, and this was supplemented by courses in languages under private tuition. He then pursued his classical studies in the theological seminary at Kropp, Schleswig Holstein, Germany, and graduated from that institution in 1891. Desiring to proceed still further with his studies, he entered the University of Breslau, and in the fall of 1891 came to America. He located in Waterbury, Connecticut, where he was ordained to the ministry December 16, 1891. During the seven succeeding years he was the pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran church in that city, and succeeded in building a church and parsonage. He was elected to the pastorate of St. Luke's German Evangelical Lutheran church, New Rochelle, New York, in 1898, and since taking charge of this parish his efforts have been productive of a vast amount of good. He has made a number of improvements in various directions, and it is mainly due to his personal efforts that the present church building and parsonage have been erected. His ready sympathy and unselfish helpfulness have endeared him to the hearts of his parishioners, while his interesting, forceful sermons have attracted many to the house of worship. He is a preacher and writer of more than ordinary ability, and is the author of a number of tracts. July 1, 1906 (much to the regret of his people), he was called to St. Peter's German Evangelical Lutheran church in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania (East End), one of the oldest and largest German parishes in Western Pennsylvania. His successor in New Rochelle is the Rev. H. O. Weber.

HIRAM WOODRUFF DECKER.

Hiram Woodruff Decker, for many years engaged in the mercantile business at Rossville, borough of Richmond, where he was well known and became recognized as one of the leading

and representative citizens of that place, was born at the old family homestead at Springville, in the town of Northfield, borough of Richmond, March 2, 1824, son of Andrew Decker, who was twice married, and Hiram Woodruff Decker was a son of the first union.

Having been left an orphan at an early age, Hiram W. Decker remained under the parental roof until the age of fourteen, when he became employed in a store at Fort Richmond, where he remained, however, but a short time. He next came to Rossville, where he entered the employ of Henry Stewart Seguire and remained in his employ for a number of years, during which time he managed by his industry and practical economy to save sufficient capital with which to purchase an interest in his employer's establishment and became a partner with Mr. Seguire in the mercantile business, which line of pursuit they conducted jointly up until the death of Mr. Seguire. Mr. Decker continued the business establishment alone until 1893, when he retired from active mercantile pursuits. During nearly sixty years of active mercantile life Mr. Decker became known as a straightforward and honorable man in all his business transactions. He died at his home near Rossville, January 24, 1900. He was a consistent member of St. Luke's Episcopal church at Rossville, and for many years served as one of the vestrymen.

Hiram Woodruff Decker married, June 18, 1870, Anna Guyon Seguire, born January 17, 1845, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Jane (Mundy) Seguire. Of this marriage were born the following children: 1. Joseph Seguire, born November 5, 1871, married Florence Frances Frazee, daughter of Rev. Theodore Frazee, and has one child, Frazee Seguire Decker. 2. Alvin Stewart, born March 7, 1873. 3. Floyd Woodruff, born October 2, 1874, married Gertrude La Forge. 4. Mary Irene, born July 23, 1878, married Herbert M. Merselles, and has two children:

Madeline Irene and Mason Peter Merselles. 5. Mason Guyon, born August 17, 1881. 6. Mabel Aline, born March 14, 1884. The faithful wife and mother of the aforementioned children survives her worthy husband, and resides on the homestead at Rossville. She is also a member of St. Luke's Episcopal church at Rossville.

CROOKE FAMILY.

The ancestor of the American branch of this illustrious family, which is allied with so many of the earliest families of New York, was John Croke, who came from Oxfordshire, England, in 1670. In a former period a John Croke (1601) appears as recorder of the city of London and speaker of the house of commons. In 1641 Sir George Croke was a judge in the reign of Charles I., and died at Waterstoke, Oxfordshire. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Croke was a cavalier in Cromwell's time, 1651. In 1654 Major Fenton Croke was an officer in Cromwell's army, and in 1658 Sir John Croke, of Ailsbury, was member of parliament from Buckinghamshire.

John Croke, the American ancestor, resided in the city of New York. In the history of Trinity church his name is found first as vestryman at the time of its incorporation, and afterward as warden, and he was one of the subscribers to the original building. His name, with those of others, among them Robert Croke, Gabriel Ludlow, Richard Alsop, Charles Croke and Nathaniel Marston, is found in an agreement for the purchase of a tract of land in Dutchess county, New York. The company was known as "The Nine Partners," and his allotment included lots 1, 2, 5, 15 and 24. The record and survey of that important and extensive tract is to be found in the office of the secretary of state in Albany.

John Croke, who died in 1740, was the father of six children: Gabriel; Robert, married Catherine Richards; John,

married Christina Jansen; Elizabeth, married Richard Alsop; Mary, married Nathaniel Marston; and Charles, of whom further. The names of the families with which they intermarried are all famous in our early history. The portraits of Nathaniel Marston and his wife Mary are now in possession of the Philipse-Gouverneur family. The home of John Croke was in Wall street, at what is now No. 35, and was afterward owned by the Ludlow family.

Charles Croke, son of John Croke, married Ann (or Anche) Rutgers, and their children were: Cornelia, married Gabriel William Ludlow; Anthony, John and Charles.

Charles Croke, son of Charles and Ann (Rutgers) Croke, married Jane Van Valkenburgh, and their children were: Ann, married (first) Colonel Barber, and (second) William Broom; Charles, married Mary Marsh; and John.

John Croke, son of Charles and Jane (Van Valkenburgh) Croke, married Cornelia B. Livingston, and they were the parents of nine children: John; Robert L., married Maria Smith; Helen Mary; Charles. see forward; Cornelia; Jane; Philip S.; Eliza B.; Margaret.

Charles Croke, third son of John and Cornelia B. (Livingston) Croke, married Ann Nehr, and they were the parents of a large family: Charles, died young; Charles L.; Julia; Margaret, wife of Augustus Doughty; Lewis, married S. E. Reynolds; Henry S., married Carrie E. Merritt, and their children are Charles and Anna J.; Robert, married Mary Van Kleek, and their children are William H., Mary Ann and Mary Helen; Cornelia A., wife of L. G. Dodge, and their children are Charles C. and Ann S., wife of John Kinkead; Mary H., wife of James Emott, and their children are James Edward, Charles C., married Leila Tuckerman, and Laura H., wife of J. Morgan Slade; lastly, John J.

John J. Crooke, son of Charles and Ann (Nehr) Crooke, was born at the family homestead at Stuyvesant-on-the-Hudson, Columbia county, New York, January 22, 1824. He came to New York city with his parents in 1825, and there received his preparatory educational training under the direction of Professor Charles Anthon. He then spent some time with James B. Jarvis, a civil engineer, and was engaged with him on the Highland branch of the Hudson River railroad. Upon relinquishing this work the young student returned to New York city, where he was engaged in a drug store for two years, during which time he took up the study of chemistry. In 1844 he entered Yale College, where he was for about two years engaged in study, and being far in advance of his class he voluntarily relinquished his college course and came to New York city, where he engaged in the smelting of gold and silver ore and the sweepings from jewelry manufacturing establishments by original processes and methods of his own, being the first in this country to engage in such work. His first establishment was at the corner of Bank and West streets. Mr. Crooke next invented the process for manufacturing the webb tin foil, which he manufactured for some time, also continuing the smelting and refining of gold and silver ore, and was recognized as the leading refiner of the precious metals in the city, and as the first to successfully engage in the manufacture of webb tin foil. Mr. Crooke next became interested in silver mining, and was among the pioneers of that industry in Colorado, erecting the first mill for reducing ore at the headwaters of the Rio Grande river. He subsequently established plants in several other localities, and at one time was one of the most extensive miners in Colorado, and through his thorough knowledge of chemistry and mineralogy rendered much valuable service toward developing the interests which have made Colorado one of the richest min-

ing regions of the world. In short, the name of Mr. Crooke is inseparably associated with all the most momentous events of the early days of mining in Colorado and the west. After the demonetization of silver, Mr. Crooke, with others, found his financial interests greatly impaired, and after many years of hardship and untoward incident in mining affairs, he returned to the east, and took up his abode at Great Kills, borough of Richmond, and now, at the age of more than four score years, lives in pleasant retirement. His history is replete with associations and incidents of surpassing interest, and makes his conversation as instructive as it is entertaining.

Mr. Crooke has never married, and is one of the oldest surviving members of his family.

A few particulars, illustrative of mining and smelting vicissitudes in those early days, are worthy of mention:

John Crooke went to the Rocky mountains in the early sixties. His objective point was the "divide." The Rio Grande river at that point is about two feet wide; there is the parting of the streams, one for the Atlantic, one for the Pacific. The intrusive "Baldy" mountain, with a glacier on one side, a gold vein fronting the early sun on the other, with New Mexico a border land, presented a fascinating spectacle. The mine was the famous "Little Annie," discovered by two Swedes prospecting for gold. Crooke at once arranged for the building of a ten stamp gold mill. The machinery was ordered from Chicago. In the meantime drifting on the vein was prosecuted, revealing great richness. The machinery arrived at Del Norte, hauled in on Mexican wagons, four-inch wooden tires to resist the sand of at that time the San Luis valley. Each vehicle was manned by "bull" teams of from fifteen to twenty yokes. A road was blazed for thirty-two miles to "south mountain" and "Baldy;" twenty yokes of Mexican cattle were hitched to the boiler with

seventeen men with outriggers to keep it from sliding down the mountain. It took this outfit six days to reach the mine. Then the engine, high mortars, stamps, dolly tubs and pipings were finally hauled on the ground, part of the way with block and tackle. All this was accomplished through an interminable wilderness of pine, spruce, aspen and mountain willow, at the edge of precipices, over canyons, gulches and breakneck barriers. The machinery was finally placed, the boiler set with stone and mud foundation, and all the heavy timbers whip-sawed from the rough. John Crooke fired this pioneer apparatus. The altitude was thirteen thousand feet. Steam made very slowly, but at last the throttle was opened at fifty pounds and then the roar of the stamps, a battle cry for gold. After twelve hours' run the inside and outside plates were cleaned; the amalgam retorted; the pay was a few hundred over three thousand dollars, yellow gold 99.50 fine. This mill was operated for years with great success, but finally went out on granite bed rock. The common history of very rich gold mines.

Mr. Crooke then went to the South Fork of the Gunnison river, and exploited two argentiferous galena mines on Hensen creek, a tributary fork of the Gunnison. Built a concentration mill at the mines, erected buildings, sunk shafts, encountered water, put in Cornish bob pump, eight-inch diameter discharge of water, drove levels, uplifts, winzes, in fact, mined and took out ore, made brick and set up six reverberatory furnaces and one blast, driven by a novel tool, a Baker blower. Everything was novel at that time. This plant was located at what is now Crookeville, under Crooke mountain, on the borders of the beautiful Gunnison. The only fuel was wood and charcoal. He commenced to make bullion. At this time, realizing the necessity for refining the very base arsenical and antimonial lead to fit it for economical extraction of gold and silver, he used his

process previously devised and patented, set up desilverizing kettles and blowing tests and commenced to cast one thousand ounce silver bars and turning out bar lead fit for corroding. The refining process was subsequently stolen and is now in common use. The two mines on Hensen creek produced thirty-two tons of concentrates every twenty-four hours. About this time the Ute Indians on the White river reservation made the usual Indian raid on the outlying ranches, killing everything in sight. This affair is now remembered as the White River massacre. It originated from an attempt on the part of Greely, the agent, a most estimable gentleman, to educate the Indian children, this christian endeavor to be carried out by Greely's daughters. Every man at the agency was killed and the women spared for outrage. Greely was pinned to the ground by a stake driven through his mouth. Major Thornburg, with a company of soldiers, was lured and ambushed in a canyon and cut off to a man. The propinquity of the Crooke works called for instant defense. Mr. Crooke called a miners' meeting; one hundred men were enrolled under Captain John Crooke. The smelter building windows were bricked up and looped for rifles. Governor Pitkin sent in under escort one hundred Winchesters with forty rounds for each gun. An armory was established on the upper tank floor. The trails were scouted and reports made. The regular mining and smelting work went on as usual, and the fort held with a refuge established at the works for the women and children. Major Miles, now general, came in and looked over the preparation and pronounced it good. The affair, however, ended in smoke. The Indians fired the surrounding forest and literally came near smoking them out. Subsequently Miles patched up a peace with Uray, the Ute angel, and matters went on as usual. No one was punished for those frightful crimes. Lo! the poor Indian.

Subsequently Mr. Crooke invented a method which he patented for extracting copper, silver and gold from copper matt. This process was successfully worked at Pueblo, Colorado, producing from nine to ten tons of refined saddle bar copper per day. The gold and silver extracted as by products were recovered in the usual manner. The process in a few years was abandoned after the introduction of electrolysis, which is now the present method.

Previous to this, in connection with his brother Robert, parting and refining works had been erected at Fifteenth street and Eleventh avenue, New York City. At once there was a great influx of base bullion from the west consigned for parting and refining, and even with four tests of one thousand pounds capacity each, and a bank of retorts running day and night there were frequently from five to seven hundred tons crude bullion awaiting treatment.

This business lasted until by the usual leaking of technical secrets through suborned workmen, the knowledge was finally disseminated throughout the smelting world. There was at this time a process for refining hard lead in Europe. The European process requiring from seven to ten days, the Crooke process producing better results in from seven to ten hours. In the same plant tools for parting tin from scrap lead were erected. The lead was refined, fitted for corroding to white lead, and the by-product, tin, properly alloyed, was made into solder and electrotpe metal. This business was carried on for a number of years. But all this belongs to the beautiful past and is now dead, killed by a vicious protective policy. The demonetization of silver, the capture of the one standard, and the consequent formation of "trusts."

The birth of this graft singing question marks the paralysis of individual effort in silver and gold mining. Those vast



Rufus Fordham

combinations of money, politely called "trusts," working under strictly piratical laws divide the bulk of the plunder among its officers, allowing a small leakage to the crew, thus enriches the few and depauperates the many.

From the loins of these few will spring a death struggle between the many of American labor, and the few of the coming American "grand dukes."

This is the prophecy of four score years and three. In conclusion would cry: "I, who am about to die, don't salute you, Oh! Caesar."

THE FAMILY OF FORDHAM.

All the families of the name of Fordham in this country are descended from Rev. Robert Fordham, who came to America before 1641. Letchford in his book, "Plaine Dealing" or "News From New England," published in 1642, says he was then living in Sudbury, Massachusetts. In 1644 he accompanied Mr. Denton to Hempstead, Long Island, and he is the first person named in Governor Kieft's patent for that town. In 1648 he came to Southampton, Long Island, and was the second minister of the church in that place, and labored in the ministry until his death in September, 1674. The traditions concerning him show that he was of an amiable disposition, and gave general satisfaction in the discharge of his pastoral duties. He must have been a man of some means, for his estate was inventoried at £1,164. He possessed what was probably the largest library on Long Island at that time, his books being valued at £53, a large sum for those days. One of his sons, Rev. Jonah Fordham, was a graduate from Harvard, 1658, and was pastor of the church in Hempstead from 1660 to 1680. In 1691 he became minister at Brookhaven, and remained several years. He returned to Southampton and died there,

July 17, 1696, aged sixty-three. Rev. Robert Fordham left wife Elizabeth, and children: Captain Joseph, Robert, Rev. Jonah, John, Mary, wife of Edward Howell; and Hannah, wife of Samuel Clark.

Captain Joseph Fordham died September 7, 1688. He had children: Major Joseph, born July 30, 1669; Elizabeth, Nathan, Peletiah, Hannah and Althea.

Major Joseph Fordham married Mary Maltby, December 5, 1689. She died March 10, 1719. Their children were: Mary, Joseph, born September 19, 1693; Phebe, Alexander, born October 3, 1700; John, born October 27, 1703, and Hannah, born July 19, 1707. The descendants of these children are very numerous, and the name is still found in Southampton, where their ancestor, Rev. Robert Fordham, labored so many years.

John Fordham, son of Major Joseph Fordham, with many other Southampton families, removed to New Jersey. He had a son John, and perhaps others, who seem to have removed at a later date to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and was probably the father of Rufus Fordham. The probability of this appears from the fact that all the other branches of the Fordham family have been traced to other localities. The father of Rufus Fordham (probably John Fordham) married Rachel Starkey. Their only son, Rufus Fordham, was born 1782, died July 12, 1868, aged eighty-six. It has been thought by some that the father of Rufus Fordham, owing to some disagreement with his father-in-law, enlisted as a soldier in the Revolution, and was one of the "unknown dead." His widow married (second) William Parker, and of this marriage had other children.

Rufus Fordham at an early age went to Saybrook, Connecticut, and learned the trade of ship carpenter, in which he became skillful, doing the fine work of finishing off the cabins of vessels built at that place. He was also largely engaged in

the shad fishing, and was the owner of the fishery known as the "Parsonage Pier." He was also the owner of a well conducted and profitable farm. He was offered a pension by the United States government for services at the old Saybrook Fort, but declined to receive it.

Rufus Fordham married (first) Rebecca Shipman. Mr. Fordham married (second) Hepsibah Beckwith, who died August 11, 1831. The third wife of Rufus Fordham was Mehitable Lindergreen. They were married in Saybrook, November 3, 1839. There were no children by this marriage.

The children of Rufus Fordham and Rebecca Shipman were:

1. Orrin Frederick, of City Island.
2. Emeline, married Harry Conklin, and had children: Augustus H., John A., Leander and Julius M.

3. Lydia, born 1810, died 1823.

4. Rufus, married Sarah Ann Pratt, July 9, 1838. She died January 12, 1884, aged sixty-eight. He was born December 26, 1812, died November 8, 1885, aged seventy-two. Their children were: Edward, born April 22, 1839, died December 2, 1849. Theodore P., born February 3, 1844, married Matte B. Mack, June 9, 1866, and had children: Ida E., wife of Stephen W. Stearns, and have children: Charles F., Winchester and Emma J. Stearns; and Flora L., wife of Charles Storrs Hall, who have children: Randolph F. and Theodore P. Hall. Carrie B. George, born January 23, 1852, died December 28, 1852. Horace, born February 16, 1858, died April 26, 1861.

5. Patience, born 1815, died September 21, 1898, aged eighty-three.

6. Rebecca, married Charles S. Burr, and had children: Frederick, and Jane R., wife of A. A. Giesler.

7. John S., born 1817, died October 31, 1869, aged fifty-two. He married Phebe Hulse, no children.

8. Rachel S., born 1822, died November 7, 1892, aged seventy-two. She was the first public school teacher in City Island. She married Frederick Gladding.

9. Thomas P., born 1820, died June 27, 1901, aged eighty-one.

Rufus Fordham had by his marriage with Hepsibah Beck with one son, Henry Fordham, born April 7, 1828, married, November 7, 1849, Ann E. Wells, born January 11, 1830. Their children were: 1. Emelina A., born May 26, 1852, married, September 2, 1874, A. Charles Bolton; children: Edna Fordham, born July 24, 1878; Erna Alberta, born February 16, 1882; Lillian Maud, born August 14, 1885; Walter Charles, born June 4, 1895. 2. H. Fletcher, born July 30, 1858, married, March 19, 1882, Annie Lewis Thomas; children: Edith May, born June 2, 1887; Daniel Henry, born June 22, 1895. 3. Frank W., born September 18, 1863, died September 25, 1865. 4. R. Bertram, born September 28, 1866, died February 23, 1906; married, October 21, 1891, Lillie V. Clark; one child, Erna Alberta, born January 13, 1895. 5. Annie Wells, born April 23, 1878, married, May 4, 1892, Frederick L. Terry; children: Frank Fordham, born March 31, 1893, deceased; Frederick Russell, born August 7, 1895; Hattie Annafred, born May 20, 1898. Henry Fordham, father of these children, died March 21, 1890.

Orrin Frederick Fordham was a thorough representative of this ancient and honorable family. He married Levina E. Billar, a native of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, born January 16, 1815, and came to City Island, New York, in 1837, and became one of the pioneers in the business of oyster planting. In this place he passed the remaining years of his life and passed away August 24, 1845. In 1839 he was a trustee of school district No. 2 in the town of Pelham, being one of the first trustees of the same. He was known as a just and conscientious man in all



John Oscar Fordham

Angelina A. Fordham

his affairs, and was highly respected by all who knew him, and both he and his wife were prominent and useful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His widow married Nathan C. Bell, and died May 29, 1887. The children of Orrin Frederick Fordham were:

1. Mary Rebecca, wife of Alexander Rolfe. She died October 11, 1862, aged thirty-nine; has one son surviving, Thadeus C., of City Island.

2. Sarah E., married, February 21, 1857, George F. Carew, who died September 5, 1894. Their children were: 1. George F., Jr., born April 21, 1858, married, January 28, 1885, Margaret Farrell, of Brooklyn, no issue. 2. Orrin F. born January 15, 1860, died January 12, 1885. 3. Levina M., born April 30, 1862. 4. Mary F., born July 31, 1864, married, September 24, 1884, John W. Wood, of Brooklyn; children: Edna L., Lena E., John W., Annabell E., George C., Elizabeth M., Orrin F., Emily F., Herbert F., Arthur W. and Harold W. 5. Catherine S., born April, 1868, died October 3, 1869. 6. Sarah E., born August 31, 1870, married, September 28, 1904, Frederick Yarwood, of Brooklyn, no issue. 7. Edna L., born December 25, 1879, deceased. 8. Clara A., born September 3, 1885.

3. Orrin Frederick, died November 27, 1863, aged twenty-two.

4. John Oscar, the subject of this review.

5. William R., married Mary L. Johnson, and resides at City Island.

John O. Fordham, the fourth child and second son of Orrin Frederick Fordham, was born at City Island, April 2, 1844. His early education was received at the public schools, and at the early age of thirteen he entered upon the practical duties of life, and in his fourteenth year began to learn the trade of stone mason with his brother-in-law, Alexander Rolfe, and served

faithfully an apprenticeship of five years. He did not, however, pursue his trade, having become engaged in navigation on the Long Island sound, and served a number of years under the tuition of Captain Benjamin F. Horton; after the death of Captain Horton, Mr. Fordham concluded his apprenticeship with Captain Thomas J. Jennings, a noted navigator of Long Island sound. Mr. Fordham, after having received a license as pilot, pursued his calling for a number of years on the waters of the East river and Long Island sound. He next became engaged in oyster planting at City Island, and while engaged in this line of pursuit contributed much by his skill and enterprise to the successful development of City Island. He was instrumental in the establishment of two of the first shipyards, namely, Hillman & Hubbee, now the John P. Hawkins, and the Archibald Robertson ship building establishments. He was also active in the organization and was one of the charter members of City Island Lodge, No. 712, Free and Accepted Masons, and was the first master of the lodge. When this portion of Westchester county was annexed to the city of New York, he was one of the trustees of school district No. 2.

John O. Fordham married, July 5, 1866, Angeline A. Jennings, born March 20, 1848, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Booth) Jennings. The latter was a native of Long Island and the former a native of New York City. Of this marriage Mr. Fordham had born to him a family of ten children, as follows:

1. Orrin Frederick, born August 28, 1867. He married Norma Abbott, August 31, 1893, and has children: Orrin Frederick and Frances Fordham. Orrin Frederick Fordham published the *City Island Drift* for six years, with good ability and success.

2. Ida Jennings, born July 28, 1870, died October 6, 1903.

She married Frederick Lowndes, October 21, 1897, and had children: Jennie H., Arthur F. and Dorothy H. Lowndes.

3. Annie Louisa, born July 12, 1872, married Irving Lowndes, October 28, 1891, and has children: Harry, Bertha D., Wilfred and Charlotte Lowndes.

4. Jennie Olivette, born December 6, 1876, died September 3, 1879.

5. William Johnson, born March 19, 1878, married Lena Milford, of Patchogue, Suffolk county, March 14, 1903. Of this union there is no issue. He served in the United States army, in the signal corps, faithfully for a period of three years in the Philippine Islands. He received a gunshot wound while in action.

6. Jessie Edna, born September 17, 1880, married Louis F. Bowdish, December 29, 1902, and has two children: Arvine C. and Catherine L. Bowdish.

7. Irving Elwood, born June 4, 1883.

8. Catherine Elizabeth, born September 10, 1885.

9. Albert Allen, born February 26, 1888.

10. Frank Dexter, born April 17, 1891.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Fordham are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church at City Island. Mr. Fordham has been for a period of over sixteen years superintendent of the Sunday school, and has at all times given his time for church and charitable work.

William Rufus Fordham, father of J. Alfred Fordham, was born at City Island, borough of the Bronx, October 24, 1845. He received his educational training in the schools at City Island. At the early age of thirteen he took up the practical duties of life, having become engaged in the oyster planting business, which line of pursuit he followed throughout the active years of his life. He was an active member of City Island Lodge (now

Pelham Lodge), Free and Accepted Masons, and during his many years of membership attained to a high degree of the order.

He was married in New York City, January 7, 1869, to Mary Louise Johnson, born January 8, 1850, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Jane (Miller) Johnson. Of this marriage they had born to them a family of nine children: 1. J. Alfred, born December 28, 1869, see forward. 2. Minnie Levina, born February 23, 1872, is a missionary of the Episcopal church and foreign mission of New York City, and is at the present time stationed at Ponce, Porto Rico, where she has served for a period of over three years. 3. Sarah J., born April 3, 1874, is a graduated nurse; she married, January 17, 1906, George Spencer. 4. Willetta, born May 10, 1876. 5. Frances, born November 19, 1879, died June 8, 1880. 6. William Frederick, born January 12, 1882, died November 4, 1883. 7. John Oscar, born July 10, 1884. 8. Howard C., born February 15, 1887. 9. Clarence, born August 3, 1890. The father of these children died at City Island, June 6, 1903. His faithful wife and mother of these children, Mary Louise (Johnson) Fordham, survives her husband and resides in a pleasant cottage on the lands of the old homestead at City Island.

J. Alfred Fordham acquired his elementary training in the schools of City Island, at the age of sixteen entered the Pennington Seminary at Pennington, New Jersey, and upon his return home learned the trade of mason, which line of work he pursued for some time, and with his father was engaged at the oyster planting business. In March, 1894, Mr. Fordham was elected town clerk of City Island and served in that position for a period of over fifteen months, when City Island became annexed to the borough of the Bronx. In 1898 Mr. Fordham was

appointed in the capacity of letter carrier at City Island and has held that position to the present time.

J. Alfred Fordham married, December 28, 1891, Adeline E. Martin, born October 28, 1872, daughter of Thomas and Annie E. (Cochran) Martin, and of his marriage have been born three children: 1. Mary R., born October 31, 1892. 2. William Alfred, born February 15, 1895. 3. Benjamin Howard, born January 15, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Fordham are consistent members of the Methodist church at City Island.

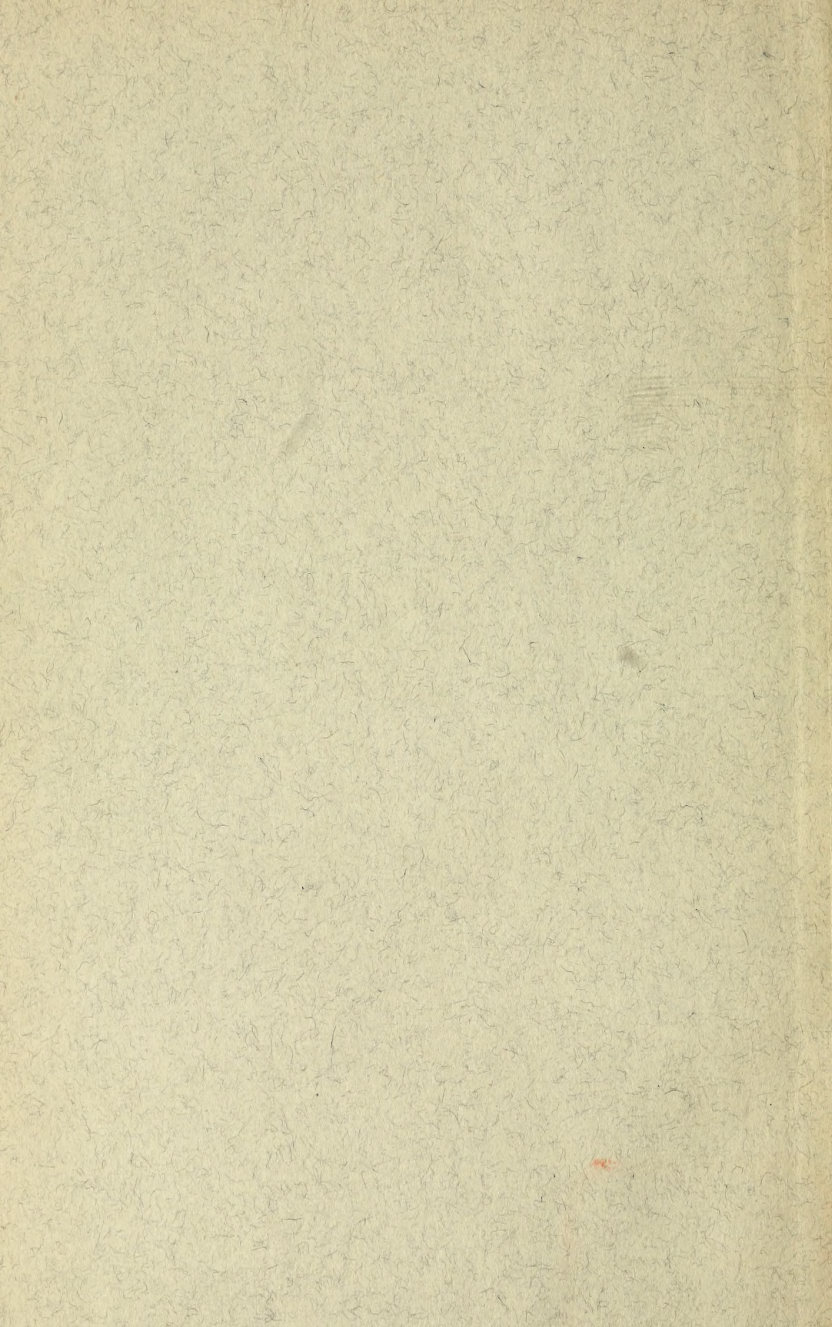
JACQUES CASTEL.

Jacques Castel, a highly respected and representative citizen of Grant City, borough of Richmond, where he has resided for over thirty years, was born in one of the suburb towns near the city of Nice, in the Canton Contz, France, September 29, 1836, son of Joseph and Madeline (Castel) Castel, and is one of a family of four sons, of whom Jacques of this review is the only one who came to this country.

Jacques Castel was educated and reared to manhood in his native country, where he resided up to 1864, when he concluded to come to the United States, hoping here to find more favorable conditions and establish a home for himself. Upon his arrival at New York city he became employed in the baking trade, which line he pursued for some time in the employ of the well known establishment of James Purssell, on Broadway. In 1878 Mr. Castel, having accumulated sufficient capital to begin business on his own account, came to Grant City, borough of Richmond, where he purchased lands and at first erected a small house, where he took up his abode and engaged in the baking business. In 1881, owing to the increased demand for the products of his establishment, he erected additions to the premises to facilitate the requirements of his increasing trade. Mr. Castel became

well and favorably known by all with whom he came in contact, and is regarded as a useful and one of the leading citizens of Grant City. He was for over six years a member of the board of road commissioners, during which time he did much for the improvement and betterment of the public interest of the neighborhood. Politically Mr. Castel has been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. Mr. Castel is an active member of Lodge No. 12, Union Francaise; Free and Accepted Masons of New York city; also of Concord Lodge, No. 43, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of New York city.

Jacques Castel married, October 7, 1869, Henrietta Werthmuller, born August 28, 1848, daughter of Christian and Eva (Wolff) Werthmuller. Of this marriage he had born to him four children, all of whom died in early childhood years.



Case	3
Shelf	5

